













DICTIONARY  
OF  
ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.  
VOL. II.



A  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
**Archaic and Provincial Words,**  
OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,  
FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY  
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# DICTIONARY

OF

## ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

### JAC

- J**A. A tenon for a mortise. *West.*  
**JABBER.** To talk nonsense. *Var. dial.*  
**JABELL.** A term of contempt, more usually applied to a woman than to a man.  
**JACÉ.** A kind of fringe. *Devon.*  
**JACK.** (1) A figure outside old public clocks made to strike the bell. It was also called Jack of the Clock, or Clock-house. Till a very recent period, the clock of St. Dunstan's church was furnished with two of these jacks. Dekker gives the phrase to a company of sharpers. See his *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. G. "Strike, like Jack o' th' clock-house, never but in season," Strode's *Floating Island*, sig. B. ii. *Jacks*, the chimes, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 53.  
 (2) A coat of mail; a defensive upper garment quilted with stout leather. The term was more latterly applied to a kind of buff jerkin worn by soldiers; and a sort of jacket, worn by women, was also so termed. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41; *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 7. *To be upon their jacks*, i. e. to have the advantage over an enemy.  
 (3) A whit. *Somerset.*  
 (4) Half, or a quarter of a pint. *North.* Perhaps from *Black-Jack*, q. v. It also has the same meaning as black-jack, as in the *Troubles of Queene Elizabeth*, 1639, sig. C. ii.  
 (5) To beat. *Craven.*  
 (6) The knave of cards. *North.*  
 (7) The male of an animal. *West.*  
 (8) A farthing. An old cant term.  
 (9) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. *Staff.*  
 (10) An ape. Hence, a young coxcomb; a sly crafty fellow; a man of any description.  
 (11) *Jack-at-a-pinch*, a sudden unexpected call to do anything. Also, a poor parson. *Jack-at-warts*, a little conceited fellow. *Jack of the wad*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack in the basket*, a sort of wooden cap or basket on the top of a pole to mark a sand-bank, &c. *Jack in the box*, an irreverent name for the Sacrament. *Jack with the lanthorn*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack of all trades*, one who has a smattering know-

II.

### JAC

- ledge of all crafts. *Jack by the hedge*, the herb sauce-alone. See Gerard, p. 650. *Jack of long legs*, the summer fly generally called daddy-long-legs. *Every Jack-rag of them*, every person in the party. *Jack in office*, an insolent fellow in authority. *Jack nasty face*, a common sailor. *Jack of Dover*, some article mentioned in the *Canterbury Tales* as having been sold by the cook, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. *Jack-in-the-green*, a man inside a small house made of flowers and evergreens, who carries it in the procession of the sweeps on May-day morning.  
**JACK-ADAMS.** A fool. *Var. dial.*  
**JACK-A-DANDY.** A pert smart little impertinent fellow. *North.*  
**JACK-A-LEGS.** A large clasp knife. Also, a tall long-legged man. *North.*  
**JACK-A-LENTS.** Stuffed puppets which used to be thrown at during Lent. See *Cleveland's Poems*, 1660, p. 64. It is a term of reproach in various instances, as in the *Bride*, by Nabbes, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. G. ii. In the West of England the name is still retained for a scarecrow, sometimes called *jacomite*.  
**JACK-AN-APES.** An ape. See *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 190. Now used for a coxcomb.  
**JACK-A-NODS.** A simple fellow. *North.*  
**JACK-BAKER.** A kind of owl. *South.*  
**JACK-BARREL.** A minnow. *Warw.*  
**JACK-BOOTS.** Large boots coming above the knees, worn by fishermen. *Var. dial.*  
**JACK-DRUM.** See *Drum* (3), and *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 262.  
**JACKED.** Spavined. A *jacked* horse.  
**JACKET.** A doublet. Sometimes, the upper tunic; any kind of outer coat.  
**JACKEY.** English gin. *Var. dial.*  
**JACK-HERN.** A heron. *I. Wight.*  
**JACK-IN-BOX.** A sharper who cheated tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for similar looking ones full of money. *Dekker.*  
**JACK-LAG-KNIFE.** A claspd knife. *Glouc.*  
**JACK-MAN.** (1) A cream-cheese. *West.*  
 (2) A person who made counterfeit licenses, &c. *Fraternity of Vacabondes*, p. 4.



**JACK-NICKER.** A goldfinch. *Chesh.*

**JACK-PLANE.** A coarse plane. *North.*

**JACK-PUDDING.** A buffoon attendant on a mountebank. See Jones's *Elymas*, 1682, p. 7; Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* i. 81.

**JACK-ROBINSON.** *Before one could say Jack Robinson*, a saying to express a very short time, said to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation, who would call on his neighbours, and be gone before his name could be announced. The following lines "from an old play" are elsewhere given as the original phrase,—

A warke it ys as easie to be doone,  
As tys to saye, *Jacks! robyn on.*

**JACK-ROLL.** The roller for winding the rope in a draw-well. *North.*

**JACKS.** (1) The turnip fly. *Suffolk.*

(2) The servitors of the University.

**JACK'S-ALIVE.** A game, played by passing round and twirling a match or lighted paper, and he in whose hand it dies, pays a forfeit. Moor mentions it, p. 238.

**JACK-SAUCE.** An impudent fellow. It occurs in *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

**JACK-SHARP.** A prickieback. Also called *Jack-Sharping*, and *Jack-Sharpnails*.

**JACKSON.** A silly fellow. *East.*

**JACK-SPRAT.** A dwarf. *Var. dial.*

**JACK-SQUEALER.** The swift. *Salop.*

**JACK-STRAW.** The black-cap. *Somerset.*

**JACK-WEIGHT.** A fat man. *Var. dial.*

**JACOBIN.** A grey friar.

**JACOB'S-STAFF.** A mathematical instrument used for taking heights and distances.

**JACOB'S-STONE.** A stone inclosed in the coronation chair, brought from Scotland by Edward I. where it was regarded with superstitious veneration. See Hentzner's *Travels*, p. 252; Heywood's *Royall King*, sig. A. iv.

**JACOUNCE.** A jacinth. Skelton, ii. 18.

**JACU.** The cry of the pheasant.

**JADDER.** (1) Shaky; infirm. *East.*

(2) A stone-cutter. *Glouc.*

**JADY.** A term of reproach. *Shak.*

**JAG.** (1) To carry hay, &c. *West.* As a subst. a parcel, or load. *Var. dial.*

(2) To trim a hedge, tree, &c. *North.* In old English, to cut or slash. "Jaggede hym thorowe," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Linc. f. 75.

**JAGE.** A violent motion. *Craven.*

**JAGEDE.** The fashion of jaggig garments has already been mentioned, in *v. Dagge*. A *jupone* of *Jerodyne jaggede* in *schredes*. *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

**JAGGER.** One who works draught horses for hire. *North.*

**JAGGING-IRON.** An instrument with teeth used in fashioning pastry. *Var. dial.*

**JAGOUNCE.** The garnet stone. (*A.-N.*) See *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 224.

**JAGS.** Rags and tatters. *North.*

**JAGUE.** A ditch. *Somerset.*

**JAISTER.** To swagger. *North.*

**JAKES.** A privy. The term is applied in Devon

to any kind of filth or litter. *Jakes-farmer*, a person who cleaned out jakes.

**JALITE.** Lively; sprightly. (*A.-N.*)

**JALLOWES.** Jealousy. *Dekker.*

**JAM.** To press, or squeeze. *Var. dial.*

**JAMB.** The upright side of window, door, chimney, &c.; any upright distinct mass of masonry in a building or quarry.

**JAMBALLS.** Rolls made of sweet bread.

**JAMBEUX.** Armour for the legs. (*A.-N.*)

*Jambler* in *Gy of Warwike*, p. 325, perhaps an error for *jambier*, which is the Anglo-Norman word. See *Roquefort*.

**JAMBLEUE.** Gambolling. (*A.-N.*)

**JAMMOCK.** A soft pulpy substance. Also, to beat, or squeeze. *East.*

**JAMMY.** Short for James. *North.*

**JAMS.** Wire shirt-buttons. *West.*

**JAM'S-MASS.** St. James's day. *North.*

**JAN.** John. *Var. dial.*

**JANDERS.** The jaundice. *West.*

**JANE.** A coin of Genoa; any small coin. See *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 284.

**JANGELERS.** Talkative persons. Sometimes minstrels were so termed. (*A.-N.*) The verb *jangle*, to prate, is still in use.

**JANGLE.** To rove about idly. *North.*

**JANGLESOME.** Boisterous; noisy; quarrelsome. *Suffolk.*

**JANNAK.** Fit; proper; good; fair and honourable; smart, or fine. *North.*

**JANNOCKS.** Oaten bread made into hard and coarse large loaves. *North.*

**JANT.** Cheerful; merry. *North.*

Where were dainty ducks and *jant* ones,  
Wenches that could play the wantons.

*Barnaby's Journal.*

**JANTYL.** Gentle; polite. *Lydgate.*

**JANUAYS.** The Genoese. *Horman*, 1530.

**JANYVERE.** January. (*A.-N.*)

And the fyrste monyth of the yere

Was clepyd aftur hym *Janyvere*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

**JAPE.** To jest, mock, or cajole. (*A.-S.*) It is often used in an indelicate sense, similar to *game*. Also a substantive, a jest. *Japer*, a jester, or mocker. *Japerie*, buffoonery.

Notwithstandyng, she was wrothe, and said to the senysshalle, *jape* ye with me? *MS. Digby* 185.

Bot then in hert full gladd was he,

And ron up and down in myrthe and *jape*.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 122.

Demosthenes his hondis onis putte

In a wommanis bosum *japyngely*.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 272.

**JAPE-WORTHY.** Ridiculous. *Chaucer.*

**JAPING.** Copulation. *Palsgrave.*

**JAR.** (1) Discord; anger. *Var. dial.*

(2) To tick, as a clock. *Shak.*

(3) A jar of oil is a vessel containing twenty gallons of it. *West.*

**JARBLE.** To wet; to bemire. *North.*

**JARCK.** A seal. An old cant term, mentioned in *Frat. of Vacabondes*, 1575. *Jarkemen* are given in a list of vagabonds in *Harrison*, p. 184; *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*.

- JARGLE.** To make a jarring noise. Not peculiar to Hall's Satires, p. 99, as supposed by the editor. "Jargles now in yonder bush," England's Helicon, p. 46.
- JARME.** To bawl, or cry. *Yorksh.*
- JARROCK.** A kind of cork. *Minsheu.*
- JARSEY.** A kind of wool which is spun into worsted. Also called *jarnsey*; properly, Jersey yarn. Bailey explains *jarsey*, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing.
- JARWORM.** An ugly insect peculiar to wet marshy places. *South.*
- JASEY.** A bobwig. *Var. dial.*
- JATTER.** To split, or shatter. *Suffolk.*
- JAUL.** To scold or grumble. *North.*
- JAUM.** The same as *Jamb*, q. v.
- JAUNCE.** (1) To ride hard. (*A.-N.*)  
(2) A jaunt. Romeo and Jul. ii. 5, 4to. ed.
- JAUNDERS.** The jaundice. *Var. dial.* Jaunes, Reliq. Antiq. i. 51. *Jaunis*, Brockett.  
Envy man may lyknyd be  
To the *jaunes*, the whyche ys a pyne  
That men mow se yn mennys yne.  
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 27.
- JAUP.** To splash; to make a splashing noise; to strike; to chip or break by a sudden blow. *North.* See Brockett.
- JAUPEN.** Large; spacious. *North.*
- JAVEL.** (1) A gaol, or prison. *North.*  
(2) A worthless fellow. "The Lieutenant of the Tower advising Sir Thomas Moor to put on worse cloaths at his execution, gives this reason, because he that is to have them is but a *javel*; to which Sir Thomas replied, shall I count him a *javel* who is to doe me so great a benefit," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Javelyn*, Hall, Henry VI. f. 77. See Digby Mysteries, p. 20.
- JAVVER.** Idle silly talk. *North.*
- JAVVLE.** To contend; to wrangle. *Yorksh.*
- JAW.** (1) A jest. *Lanc.*  
(2) Coarse idle language. *Var. dial.*
- JAWDEWYNE.** A term of reproach, here applied to a Lollard.  
Thow *jawdewyne*, thou jangler, how stande this toglder?  
By verré contradiceloun thou concludist thislif.  
*MS. Digby* 41, f. 11.
- JAWDIE.** The stomach of cattle. *North.*
- JAWLED-OUT.** Excessively fatigued. *Sussex.*
- JAWMERS.** Stones used for the jambs or jawms of a window.
- JAY.** A loose woman. *Shak.*
- JAYKLE!** An exclamation, or oath. *Devon.*
- JAYLARDE.** A jailor. Chron. Vilodun. p. 82.
- JAYPIE.** The jay. *Cornw.*
- JAZZUP.** A donkey. *Linc.*
- JEALOUS.** Fearful; suspicious; alarmed. A common sense of the word in old plays, and still in use in some counties. "Before the rain came, I *jealoused* the turnips," i. e. was alarmed for them.
- JEAN.** Genoa. See Strutt, ii. 71.
- JEAUT.** A giant. Other MSS. *journey.*  
What, seyde the erie, yf thys be done,  
Thou getyst anodur *jeaut* sone.  
*MS. Cantab.* Fl. i. 38, f. 65.
- JED.** Dead. *Warw.*
- JED-COCK.** The jack-snipe. Arch. xiii. 343.
- JEE.** Crooked; awry. Also, to turn, or move to one side. *North.*
- JEEPS.** A severe beating. *North.*
- JEFFERY'S-DAY.** St. Jeffery's day, i. e. never.
- JEGGE.** A gigit or leg of mutton.
- JEGGLE.** To be very restless. *North.*
- JELING.** Jovial. *Craven.*
- JELL.** A large quantity. *Warw.*
- JELU.** Gay. "Be thi winpil nevere so *jelu*," MS. Cott. Cleop. C. vi.
- JEMEWEDE.** Joined with hinges.
- JEMMY.** A great coat. *Var. dial.*
- JEMMY-BURTY.** An ignis fatuus. *Cambr.*
- JEMMY-JESSAMY.** A fop, or dandy.
- JENK.** To jaunt; to ramble. *North.*
- JENKIN.** A diminutive of *John*.
- JENKIT.** A Devonshire dish, made partly of milk and cinnamon.
- JENNETS.** A species of fur. See Test. Vetust. p. 658; Strutt, ii. 102.
- JENNY-BALK.** A small beam near the roof of a house. *North.*
- JENNY-COAT.** A child's bed-gown. *West.*
- JENNY-CRONE.** A crane. *North.*
- JENNY-CRUDLE.** A wren. *South.* More commonly called a jenny-wren.
- JENNY-HOOKER.** An owl. *North.* It is also called a jenny-howler.
- JENNY-QUICK.** An Italian iron. *Devon.*
- JENNY-TIT.** *Parus cæruleus.* *Suffolk.*
- JENTERY.** Good breeding; gentility.  
And speccially in youth gentilmen ben tawght  
To swere gret othis, they sey for *jentery*;  
Every boy wenyth it be annex to curtesy.  
*MS. Laud.* 416, f. 39.
- JEObERTIE.** Jeopardy. *Harrington.*
- JERICO.** A prison. Hence the phrase, to wish a person in Jericho.
- JERK.** To beat. See Florio, p. 138. *Jerker*, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 161. Now pronounced *jerkin*. See Craven Gl. i. 250
- JERKIN.** (1) A kind of jacket, or upper doublet, with four skirts. A waistcoat is still so called in the North of England.  
(2) The male of a gerfalcon. See Gent. Rec.
- JEROBOAM.** A large goblet. *East.*
- JERONIMO.** See *Go-by*.  
That he that is this day magnifico,  
To-morrow may goe by *Jerqimo*.  
*Taylor's Works*, 1630, l. 35.
- JEROWNDE.** See *Jeryne*.  
Thorowe a *jerownde* schelde he jogges hym thorowe.  
*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.
- JERRYCUMMUMBLE.** To shake, or tumble about confusedly. *Var. dial.*
- JERYNE.** Some part of the armour. See the quotation in v. *Acres*.
- JESP.** A flaw in cloth. *North.*
- JESSE.** The Tree of Jesse was a representation of the genealogy of Christ, in the form of a tree. It was formerly a common subject for the professors of the various arts.
- JESSERAUNT.** A kind of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of

iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. The term seems also to have been applied to a chain of small gold or silver plates worn round the neck, and likewise to a kind of cuirass.

Above that a *jefferaunt* of jentyle maylen.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

**JESSES.** The short leather straps round a hawk's legs, having little rings to which the falconer's leash was fastened.

**JESSUP.** Juice; syrup. *Warw.*

**JEST.** A mask, pageant, or interlude; a tale, or representation of one.

**JESTERNES.** Part of light armour, mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 32.

**JET.** (1) To jet, according to Cotgrave, "wantonly to goe in and out with the legs." Palsgrave has, "I jette, I make a countenance with my legges."

(2) A large water ladle. *East.*

(3) To strut, or walk proudly. Also, to exult, rejoice, or be proud. It seems sometimes to mean, to encroach upon.

(4) To throw, jog, or nudge. *Devon.*

(5) A descent; a declivity. *Heref.*

(6) To turn round, or about. *North.*

(7) To contrive. Hence, a device.

(8) To jet the heck, to put one to the door. Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 104.

**JETSEN.** Goods cast out of a ship, when in danger of foundering. *Blount.*

**JETTER.** A strutter, or bragger. *Palsgrave.*

**JEUPERTYE.** Jeopardy. (*A.-N.*)

His lyf upon so songe a wytte  
Besette wolde in jeupertye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.*

**JEWEL.** This term was often used by early writers not merely for a gem or precious stone, but for any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn about the person; sometimes, even, a ring, and constantly a brooch. "A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes," Baret, 1580, I. 38.

**JEWERIE.** A district inhabited by Jews.

**JEWISE.** Judgment; punishment. See Definition of Richard II. p. 26.

Advise him if he wolde flitte

The lawe for the covetise,

There sawe he redie his *juius*.

*Gower, ed. 1554, f. 158.*

And every man schalle thanne aryse

To joye or ellis to *juius*,

Wher that he schalle for ever dwelle.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

O beste of helle! in what *juius*

Hast thou deservid for to dye.

*Ibid. MS. Ibid. f. 69.*

**JEW'S-EARS.** A fungus of a beautiful bright red colour, found in old banks adhering to sticks, or trees. See Cotgrave, in v. *Judas*, *Oreille*; Thomasii Dictionarium, 1644, in v. *Bobus*; Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 155.

**JEW'S-EYE.** Worth a Jew's eye, i. e. a great deal. A very common phrase, and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

**JEW'S-MONEY.** A name given to old Roman

coins, found in some parts of England, mentioned by Harrison, pp. 72, 218.

**JEW'S-TRUMP.** A Jew's-harp. *Yorksh.* See Kind-Harts Dreame, 4to. Lond. 1592.

**JEYANT.** A giant. *Torrent, p. 19.*

**JIB.** (1) Said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards. *Var. dial.*

(2) A stand for beer-barrels. *West.*

(3) The under-lip. Hence to *hang the jib*, to look cross. *Var. dial.*

**JIBBER.** A horse that jibs. *Var. dial.*

**JIBBET.** Same as *Spang-whew*, q. v.

**JIBBY.** A gay frisky girl. *East.* Jibby-horse, one covered with finery.

**JIB-JOB-JEREMIAH.** A juvenile game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

**JICE.** A very small quantity. *Essex.*

**JICKS.** The hiccough. *Cornw.*

**JIDDICUMJIDY.** A see-saw. *North.*

**JIFFLE.** To be restless. *Var. dial.*

**JIFFY.** An instant. *Var. dial.* In a jiffy, a very common phrase. It implies excessive rapidity; momentary action.

**JIG.** (1) To rove about idly. *North.*

(2) A trick. An old cant term.

(3) Cotgrave, in v. *Farce*, mentions "the jyg at the end of an enterlude, wherein some pretie knaverie is acted." A jig was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. The term is also constantly used for any scene of low buffoonery, and many old ballads are called jigs. *Jigmaker*, a maker of jigs or ballads.

**JIGE.** To creak. *North.*

**JIGGAMAREE.** A manœuvre. *Var. dial.*

**JIGGER.** (1) A swaggerer. *North.*

(2) A vessel of potters' ware used in toasting cheese. *Somerset.*

(3) A cleaner of ores. *North.*

(4) A constable. *Hants.*

**JIGGER-PUMP.** A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats.

**JIGGETING.** Jolting; shaking; flaunting; going about idly. *Var. dial.*

**JIGGIN-SIEVE.** A fine cloth which sifts the dust from oats or wheat when they are ground. *Salop. Antiq. p. 474.*

**JIGGS.** Dregs; sediment. *Suffolk.*

**JIGGUMBOBS.** Trinkets; knickknacks.

Kills monster after monster, takes the puppets

Prisoners, knocks down the Cyclops, tumbles all

Our *jigumbobs* and trinkets to the wall.

*Brome's Antipodes, 1640.*

**JIG-PIN.** In mining, a pin used to stop a machine when drawing.

**JIKE.** To creak. *North.*

**JILL.** A pint of ale, &c. *North.*

**JIM.** (1) A timber-drag. *East.*

(2) Slender; neat; elegant. *Var. dial.* Spruce; very neat, Tim Bobbin.

**JIMCRACKS.** Knick-knacks. *Var. dial.*

**JIMMERS.** Hinges. See *Gimmer*.

**JIMMY.** The same as *Jim* (2).

JIMP. Slender; indented. *North.*

JINGLE-BRAINS. A wild thoughtless fellow.

JINGLE-CAP. The game of shake-cap. *North.*

JINGLE-JANGLES. Trinkets.

For I was told ere I came from home,

You're the goodliest man ere I saw before;

With so many *jingle-jangles* about ones necks,

As is about yours, I never saw none.

*The King and a poore Northern Man.*

JINGO. *By-jingo*, a common oath, said to be a corruption of St. Gingoulph.

JINK. (1) To jingle; to ring money. *East.*

(2) To be very gay and thoughtless. *North.*

JINKED. Said of an animal hurt in the loins or back. *East.*

JINNY-SPINNER. The crane-fly. *North.*

JIRBLE. To jumble. *Northumb.*

JITCHY. Such. *Somerset.*

JITTY. A narrow passage. *Linc.*

JOAN. A kind of cap.

JOB. (1) To scold; to reprove. *Cambr.*

(2) Stercus. *Var. dial.*

(3) To strike, hit, or peck. *East.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 36, byllen or jobbyn.

(4) An affair, or business. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small piece of wood. *North.*

JOBARDE. A stupid fellow. (*A.-N.*)

Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,

Then was the erle a nyse jobarde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 140.*

JOBATION. A scolding. *Var. dial.*

JOBBEL. A small load, generally of hay or straw. *Oxon.* Sometimes called a *jobbet*.

JOBBER. A dealer in cattle. *Var. dial.*

JOBBERHEADED. Dull; stupid. *South.*

JOBBERNOWL. The head. Generally a term of contempt, a blockhead.

JOBBY. (1) Joseph. *Cumb.*

(2) A joist, or beam. *Yorksh.*

JOBLIN. A stupid boy. *Somerset.*

JOBLOCK. A turkey's wattle. *West.*

JOCAUNT. Merry; gay. (*A.-N.*)

JOCE. The deuce. *Warw.*

JOCK. To jolt. *Kent.*

JOCKEY. (1) Gay; very lively. *Suffolk.*

(2) A thin walking-stick. *Devon.*

(3) Rough; uneven. *Kent.*

JOCLET. A small manor, or farm. *Kent.*

JOCONDE. Joyous; pleasant. (*A.-N.*) *Jocundus*, gladness, Audelay, p. 26.

JOCOTIOUS. Jocosely. *Yorksh.*

JOD. The letter J. *Var. dial.*

JOE. A master; a superior. *North.*

JOE-BEN. The great tit-mouse. *Suffolk.*

JOG. To jog his memory, i. e. to remind him of anything. A common phrase.

JOGELOUR. A minstrel; a jongleur; one who played mountebank tricks. (*A.-N.*)

JOGENNY. A donkey. *Somerset.*

JOGGELY. Unsteady; shaky. *Northumb.*

JOGGER. To shake, or jog. *Suffolk.*

JOGGES. Hits; strikes. See the quotation given under *Jerownde*.

JOGGING. A protuberance on the surface of sawn wood. *East.*

JOGGLE. (1) Same as *Jogger*, q. v.

(2) A mason's term for the fitting of stones together. *Var. dial.*

JOG-TROT. A gentle pace. *Var. dial.*

JOHAN. St. John's wort. *Arch. xxx. 409.*

JOHN. *Sir John*, an old phrase for a priest.

*John Sanderson*, the cushion dance, mentioned

under this name in Playford's Dancing Master,

1698. *John in the Wad*, an ignis fatuus.

*John's silver pin*, a single article of finery

amidst a lot of dirt and sluttury. *John-a-*

*dreams*, a stupid dreaming fellow. *John-*

*among-the-maids*, a man who is always dan-

gling after the ladies. *John-and-Joan*, an

hermaphrodite. *John-hold-my-staff*, a para-

site. *To stay for John Long* the carrier, to

wait a very long time; *to send it by John*

*Long* the carrier, i. e. at an indefinite period.

See Cotgrave, in v. *Attendre*, *Borgne*, *Envooyer*.

The phrase occurs in Taylor. *John of Nokes*,

a fictitious name formerly used in legal pro-

ceedings, similar to John Doe and Richard Roc.

JOHN-APPLE. Same as *Apple-John*, q. v.

JOHN-DORY. A French pirate, whose name

seems to have been proverbial. A popular

old song or catch so called is frequently re-

ferred to. See Nares, in v.

JOHNNY. (1) A jakes. These terms are clearly

connected with each other. Also called Mrs.

Jones by country people.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial.* Johnny-Bum,

a jackass. *Grose.*

JOHNNY-WOPSTRAW. A farm-labourer.

JOHN-O-LENT. A scarecrow. *South.*

JOIGNE. To enjoin. Rom. Rose, 2355.

JOINANT. Joining. (*A.-N.*)

JOINT. To put a man's nose out of joint, to

supplant him in another's affection.

JOINT-GRASS. Yellow bed-straw. *North.*

JOINT-STOOL. A stool framed by joinery

work, at first so called in distinction to stools

rudely formed from a single block. *Joynd*

*stole*, Unton Inventories, p. 1.

JOIST. To agist cattle. *North.*

JOIT. A sudden stop. *Northumb.*

JOLE. To bump. *Yorksh.*

JOLIF. Jolly; joyful. (*A.-N.*)

JOLIFANT. When two persons ride on one

horse, the one on a pillion behind, they are

said to ride jolifant. *Devon.*

JOLL. The beak of a bird, or jaw-bone of an

animal. Hence, to peck. *Norf.*

JOLLOCKS. A clergyman. *Suffolk.*

JOLLE. To beat. *Palegrave.*

Ther they jolleded Jewes thorow.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 117.*

JOLLIFICATION. A merry feast.

JOLLITRIN. A young gallant. *Minsheu.*

JOLLOP. The cry of a turkey. *Holme.*

JOLLY. Fat; stout; large. *North.* In Devon,

pretty. A bitch when *maris appetens* is said

to be jolly. *Chesh.*

JOLLY-DOG. A bon vivant. *Var. dial.*

JOLLY-NOB. The head. *Grose.*

JOLTER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *South.*

Properly, thick-headed. *Joulthead*, Cotgrave.

- JOLTS.** Cabbage plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Warw.*
- JOMBRE.** To jumble. *Chaucer.*
- JONAS.** The jaundice. *Yorksh.*
- JONATHAN.** An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. It is a piece of iron, of the size of a short poker, fitted at one end with a handle of wood, and having at the other a protuberance or transverse bar of iron, which is kept heated in the fire for use.
- JONGLERIE.** Idle talk. *Chaucer.*
- JOOK.** To crouch suddenly. *North.*
- JOOKINGS.** Corn which falls from the sheaf in throwing it off the stack. *North.*
- JOOPE.** A job. *Hampsh.*
- JOP.** To splash in the water. *Yorksh.*
- JOPES.** Braces in roofs.
- JOR.** To jostle, or push. *North.*
- JORAM.** A large dish or jug of any eatables or liquids. *Var. dial.*
- JORDAN.** A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a modern soda-water bottle, only the neck was larger, not much smaller than the body of the vessel. At a later period the term came to be used for a chamber-pot, having been anciently used occasionally for an urinal.
- JORDAN-ALMOND.** A kind of large sweet almond, mentioned by Gerard.
- JORNAY.** A day's journey, or work.  
In this courte thal ar twenty  
At my bidding to bidde reyd  
To do a gode *jornay.*  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 53.*  
But if I do Robyn a gode *journé,*  
Ellis mot I hanagt be. *MS. Ibid. f. 54.*
- JORNET.** A kind of cloak.
- JOSEPH.** An ancient riding-habit, with buttons down to the skirts.
- JOSKIN.** A clownish fellow. *Var. dial.*
- JOSS.** To crowd together. *East.*
- JOSSA.** Stand still! An address to horses. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4099. It appears from Moor, p. 188, that *joss* is still in use in the same sense. *Josty*, come to, Tim Bobbin Gl. *Joss-block, jossing-block*, a horse-block.
- JOSSEL.** A hodge-podge. *North.*
- JOSTLE.** To cheat. A cant term.
- JOSYNG.** Rejoicing. Seyer Sages, 92.
- JOT.** (1) To touch; to jog, or jolt roughly; to nudge one's elbow. *East.*  
(2) Plump; downright. *Suffolk.*
- JOT-CART.** A cart which has a rough motion, or jolts. *East.*
- JOT-GUT.** The intestinum rectum. *East.*
- JOUDER.** To chatter with cold. *Somerset.*
- JOUDS.** Rags. *Devon.*
- JOUISANCE.** Enjoyment. Peele, i. 15.
- JOUK-COAT.** A great coat. *North.*
- JOUKE.** To sleep. A hawking term.
- JOUKERY-PAUKERY.** An artifice. *North.*
- JOUKES.** Rushes. Maundevile, p. 13.
- JOUL.** A blow. See *Jolle* and *Jowl*.
- JOUN.** Joined. *Essex.*
- JOUNCE.** To bounce, or jolt. *East.*
- JOURINGS.** Scoldings. Devonsh. Dial. 1839, p. 72. It seems to be the same word as that quoted by Nares from Hayman's Quodlibets, 1628, explained *swearings*. Brawlings; quarrellings, *Esmoor.*
- JOURMONTE.** To vex. (*A.-N.*)
- JOURNAL.** Daily. *Shak.*
- JOURN-CHOPPERS.** Regraters of yarn, mentioned in statute 8 Hen. VI. *Blount.*
- JOURNEY.** The same as *Jornay*, q. v. It is also a day of battle.
- JOURS.** Cold shiverings. *South.*
- JOUSED.** Finished; completed. *Worc.*
- JOUSTE.** A just, or tournament. (*A.-N.*)
- JOUSTER.** A retailer of fish. *Cornw.*
- JOUTE.** A battle, or combat. (*A.-N.*)
- JOUTES.** An ancient dish in cookery so called. See Ord. and Reg. p. 426.
- JOVE'S-NUTS.** Acorns. *Somerset.*
- JOVIAL.** Belonging to Jupiter. It occurs in Shakespeare and Heywood.
- JOWD.** A jelly. *Devon.*
- JOWE.** A jaw. Maundevile, p. 288.
- JOWEL.** The space between the piers of a bridge. Also, a sewer.
- JOWER.** To tire out. *Suffolk.*
- JOWL.** (1) The same as *Jolle*, q. v.  
(2) A large thick dish. *Devon.*
- JOWLER.** Clumsy; thick. The term is applied to a thick-jawed hound. *North.*
- JOWR.** To push, or shake. *Cumb.*
- JOWS.** Juice. Arch. xxx. 409.
- JOWYNE.** To peck, as birds do. *Pr. Parv.*
- JOY.** To enjoy. Also, to rejoice, as in the Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. I. *Joyance*, enjoyment, rejoicing.
- JOYFNES.** Youth. *Gawayne.*
- JOYNE.** To enjoin. Apol. Loll. pp. 11, 17.
- JOYNETES.** Joints. Nominal MS.  
And the *joynetes* of ilk lym and bane.  
And the *waynes* were strydand ilkane.  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.*
- JOYNTERS.** The joints of armour. "Joynter and gemows," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 84.
- JUB.** A very slow trot. *East.*
- JUBALTARE.** Gibraltar. *Chaucer.*
- JUBARD.** The house-leek. (*A.-N.*)
- JUBBE.** A vessel for ale, or wine.
- JUBBIN.** A donkey. *Var. dial.*
- JUBE.** A rood-loft. *Britton.*
- JUBERD.** To jeopard, or endanger.
- JUCK.** (1) A yoke; the oil in the fleece of wool. *Cornw.*  
(2) The noise made by partridges.
- JUDAS-COLOUR.** Red. A red beard was called a Judas-coloured beard.
- JUDAS-TORCHES.** Large torches formerly much used in ceremonial processions.
- JUDGESSE.** A female judge. See Heywood's Iron Age, 4to. Lond. 1632, sig. C. iv.
- JUDICIAL.** A "judicial man," a man of judgment. It was reversed with *judicious*.  
I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any  
judicial man's view. *Pierce Penitence, 1592.*

**JUE.** To shrink; to flinch. *North.*  
**JUG.** (1) To nestle together. *North.* It occurs in N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 8vo. Lond. 1674.  
 (2) The nickname of Joan.  
 (3) A common pasture. *West.*  
**JUGAL.** Nuptial. Middleton, iii. 480.  
**JUGGE.** To judge. Also, a judge. (*A.-N.*)  
**JUGGLE.** To jog, or shake. *West.*  
**JUGGLEMEAR.** A swamp, or bog. *Devon.*  
 Also called a *juggle-mire*.  
**JUGH.** A judge. *Hampole.*  
**JUIL.** The month of July. *Chaucer.*  
**JUISE.** The same as *Jewise*, q. v.  
**JUKE.** The neck of a bird. A term in hawking. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.  
**JULIAN'S-BOWERS.** Labyrinths and mazes made of earthwork, the scenes of former rustic amusements.  
**JULIO.** An Italian coin, worth about sixpence. See Webster's Works, i. 70.  
**JULK.** To shake; to splash; to jolt; to give a hard blow. *West.*  
**JULTY.** To jolt. *Devon.*  
**JUM.** (1) The plant dandel. *West.*  
 (2) A jolt; a concussion; a knock. *Suffolk.*  
**JUMBLE.** Futuo. Florio, p. 75.  
**JUMBLEMENT.** Confusion. *North.*  
**JUMENTS.** Cattle. (*Lat.*)  
**JUMP.** (1) A coffin. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) A leathern frock; a coat. *North.* "A jump, a half gown or sort of jacket; likewise a sort of boddice used instead of stays," Milles' MS. Holme has the term, 1688. Mr. Hunter explains *jumps*, short stays.  
 (3) Compact; neat; short. Hence the adverb, nicely, exactly. *North.* "How *jumpe* he hitteth the naile on the head," Stanihurst, p. 34. It is used by Gosson, 1579.  
 (4) To take an offer eagerly. *Var. dial.* Also, to risk or hazard. *Shak.*  
 (5) To meet with accidentally. *North.*  
 (6) *Jump with*, matched. To agree.  
 And thou to be jump with Alexander.  
*Lyly's Alexander and Campaspe*, 1584.  
**JUMPER.** (1) A miner's borer. *North.*  
 (2) A maggot. *Yorksh.*  
 (3) The fieldfare? Florio, p. 109.  
**JUMPING-DICK.** A fowl's merry-thought. *North.*  
**JUMPING-JOAN.** A country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.  
**JUMP-SHORT.** Mutton from sheep drowned in the fen ditches. *East.*  
**JUNAMEY.** Land sown with the same grain that it grew the preceding year.  
**JUNCKER.** A contrivance for letting off the superfluous water from a pond or moat. *Suffolk.*  
**JUNE-BUG.** The green beetle. *South.*  
**JUNIPER.** Was formerly burnt to sweeten a chamber. See Ben Jonson, ii. 6.  
**JUNK.** A lump, or piece. *South.*  
**JUNKET.** (1) A sweetmeat; a dainty. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Dragée*.

In Devonshire the term is still used, but restricted to curds and clouted cream.

(2) A long basket for catching fish.  
 (3) A feast, or merry-making. Also, to gad about, to gossip. *North.* "Junket, or banquet," Palgrave.

**JUNO'S-TEARS.** The herb vervain.

**JUNT.** A whore. Middleton, ii. 96.

**JUPARTE.** To jeopardy. *Palgrave.*

**JUPITER'S-BEARD.** Houseleek. *Devon.*

**JUPON.** The pourpoint, or doublet. It was generally of silk or velvet, and was worn over the armour, being frequently emblazoned with the arms of the owner. In much later times the petticoat seems to have been so called.

Thory out ys scheld and is haberjone,  
 Plates, and jakke, and joupone.

*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 48.*

**JUR.** To hit, strike, or butt. *North.* A corruption of jarr? The noise made by certain birds was termed *jurring*.

**JURDECTOUN.** Jurisdiction. (*A.-N.*)

And fynally bothe oure liberté

Goeth unto nought of oure *jurdectoun*.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 23.*

**JURMUNGLE.** A mess; confusion. *Yorksh.*

**JURNUT.** An earth-nut. *North.*

**JUS.** Juice. *Nominale MS.*

Also the *jus* of selyams and powder of brymstone  
 temperyd togedyr al cold is goode therfore.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**JUSSELL.** A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 462-3. Two receipts for it are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 35.

**JUSTE.** (1) A kind of vessel with a wide body and long straight neck.

(2) To joust, or tilt. (*A.-N.*)

Mekyle was the chevalry,  
 That then come to Hungary  
 To go *juste* with ther myghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

**JUSTEMENT.** Agistment, q. v. See Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 295.

**JUSTERS.** Horses for tilting. *Weber.*

**JUSTICE.** To judge. (*A.-N.*) *Justicer*, a judge, a justice of the peace. "A perfect patternne of an upright justicer," Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 63.

**JUSTILICHE.** Justly; exactly. (*A.-S.*)

**JUSTMEN-HOLDERS.** Freeholders. *Devon.*

**JUST-NOW.** Lately; now; presently; immediately. This very common phrase is perhaps most generally used in the Western counties.

**JUSTS-OF-PEACE.** Peaceable tilts or justs. The method of crying them is given in Arch. xvii. 291. Compare Degrevant, 1261.

**JUSTY.** The same as *Juste* (2).

Then seyde Befyse to Tarry,  
 Wyll we to-morowe *justy*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.*

**JUT.** (1) To throw; to strike. *South.* "To jut, hit, or run against," Baret, 1580.

(2) A pail with a long handle. *Kent.*

**JUTER.** The fertile coagulating saltish nature of earth. *More.*

**JUTES.** Low persons. (*A.-N.*)

**JUTTY.** A part of a building which projects beyond the rest. *Shak.*  
**JU-UM.** Empty. *North.*  
**JUVENAL.** A youth. *Shak.*  
**JUVENTEE.** Youth. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 402; *Dial. Creat. Moral* pp. 157, 209.

**K A.** (1) Quoth. *Suffolk.* "Ka the cloyster-master," *Mar-Prelates Epitome*, p. 52.

(2) *Ka me, ka thee*, a proverb implying, if you will do me one favour, I will do you another. See the *Merie Tales* of Skelton, p. 65.

(3) To look; to perceive. *East.*

**KAAIKE.** To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

**KABANE.** The cabin of a vessel.

*Mony kabane clevede, cabilles destroyede, knyghtes and kene mene killide the braynes.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

**KACHONE.** To catch. *Const. Freem.* 380.

**KADES.** The dung of sheep. *Linc.*

**KA E.** (1) A cow. *J. de Wageby*, p. 8.

(2) An interj. of disbelief, or contempt.

**KAF.** Chaff. *North.* "Ful of kaff," *Apol. Lollards*, p. 56.

**KAFF.** A gardener's hoe. *North.*

**KAFFLE.** To entangle. *Somerset.*

**KAIE.** A key. *Rom. of the Rose*, 2080.

**KAIL.** Greens; cabbage. *Kail-garth*, a kitchen-garden. *Kail-pot*, a pottage pot, a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbages together, &c. The term and article are nearly out of use. It is a heavy globular iron vessel, holding three or four gallons, and resting on three little spikes. *Kail-yard*, an orchard.

**KAIL E.** To decline in health. *North.*

**KAIN.** Rent paid in kind. *East.*

**KAI R E.** To go; to proceed; to depart.

*Comandes the keneley to kaire of his landes,*

*Ore elles for thy knyghthede encoutre hyme ones.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

**KAIRNS.** Rude heaps of stones generally found on hills or other conspicuous situations, and supposed to be very ancient funeral monuments. *North.*

**KAITE.** A dresser of wool.

**KAKELE.** To cackle. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80.

*Kaklynge* is applied by Chaucer to the noise made by geese, in *MS. Cantab.* *Ff. i. 6, f. 32.*

**KAL.** Hard. A mining term.

**KALDE.** Cold. Also, cooled, refreshed. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

**KALENDAR.** A kind of wood, mentioned in *Holinshed, Historie of Scotland*, p. 59.

**KALENDER.** A guide, or director. (*Lat.*)

**KALTS.** Quoits. *Salop.*

**KAM.** (1) Crooked. *Clean kam*, quite wrong or crooked. "To doe a thing cleane kamme, out of order, the wrong way," *Cotgrave.*

(2) Came. See *Havelok*, 863.

**KAME.** A comb. *North.*

*Me thoghte come to me the speryte of this woman Margarete, the whilke I sawe byfore in paynes,*

**JUWET.** Judith. *R. de Brunne.*

**JYE.** To stir; to turn round. *North.*

**JYMIAN.** A rick-knack. It occurs in *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592, and in the Appendix to *Skelton's Works*, p. 446. Absurdly spelt *jym jam* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 257.

*and me thoghte scho was fulle of stronge woundes, als scho hade bene drawene withe kames.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251.*

**KAMPE.** Contest; war. (*A.-S.*)

*Alle the kene mene of kamps, knyghtes and other, Killyd are colde dede, and castyne over burdes.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*

**KANC.** A large forest. See *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 210.

**KANDLEGOSTES.** Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

**KANEL.** Collar; neck. *Gawayne.*

**KANGY.** Cross; ill-tempered. *Cumb.*

**KANSH.** A strain. *Salop.*

**KANT.** Strong; courageous.

*He come in at a coste,*

*With his brage and his hoste,*

*With many kant knyght.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

*The knyghte couerde on his knees with a kaunt herte.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

**KANTELED.** Different pieces of cloth worked together. See *Hall, Henry IV. f. 49.*

**KAPE.** Sleeve of a coat. *Weber.*

**KARDEVYLE.** Carlile. *Laufal*, 8.

**KARECTIS.** Characters; marks.

*I make a cercele large and round,*

*With karectis and fygures.*

*MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 44.*

**KARER.** A sieve. *Derbysh.*

**KAREYNE.** A carcass; carrion. (*A.-N.*)

**KARKE.** Care; anxiety.

*Whene maydens are maryede, it es thaire masto karke*

*Lease thay be maryed to menne that hase bene in the parke.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

**KARL-HEMP.** Late grown hemp. *Brckett* says, "the largest stalk of hemp."

**KARROWS.** A set of people formerly in Ireland, who did nothing but gamble. They appear to have been a bad set, and are described by *Barnaby Rich* as playing away even their clothes. According to *Stanihurst*, p. 45, "they plaie awaie mantle and all to the bare skin, and then trusse themselves in straw or leaves; they wait for passengers in the high waie, invite them to game upon the greene, and aske no more but companions to make them sport. For default of other stuffe, they pawne their glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries, which they leefe or redeeme at the courtesie of the winner."

**KARS.** Cresses. *Howell*, sect. xvi.

**KARVE.** Sliced; cut. See *Carf.*

*When hir fadur on slepe was,*

*She hyed to hym a gret pas,*

*And karve his hart in twoo.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

**KAS.** A case. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 52.



Kepe the now fro swych a *Kai*,  
Azen God no more to trespass.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.*

KASARDLY. Unlucky. *North.*

KASKE. Strong. Havelok, 1841.

KASSYDONYS. The calcedony, which is thus  
spelt in Emaré, 128.

KATE. To be lecherous. *North.*

KATEREYNIS. Quadrains; farthings.

KAUCE. The same as *Cauci*, q. v.

KAVERSYN. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)

*Okerers and Moverays,*

As wykked they are as Sarasyne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.*

KAW. To gasp for breath. *Devon.*

KAY. Left. *Syr Gawayne.*

KAYLES. The same as *Cailes*, q. v.

KAYN. A nobleman. Havelok, 1327.

KAYNARD. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

A *kaynard* and a olde folte,

That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55.*

KAYRE. Cairo. Also as *Kaire*, q. v.

Straute unto *Kayre* his wey he fongeth,

Where he the soudan thanne fondeth

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 78.*

KAYSERE. An emperor. (*A.-S.*)

Es there any kyde knyghte, *kayser* or other.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

KAYTEFTEE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus es ylk mane, als we may see,

Borne in care and *kayteftee*,

And for to dre with dole his dayes,

Als Job sothely hymselfe sayse.

*Hampole, MS. Lincoln A. 1, f. 277.*

Thus es a man, als we may se,

In wrychednes borne and *kaytfté*.

*Ibid. MS. Bowes, p. 27.*

KAZZARDLY. Lean; ill-thriven. *North.*

Kennett says, "spoke of cattle subject to diseases and death, or other casualties."

KEA. Go! (The imperative.) *North.*

KEACH. To lade out water. *Warw.* "To  
keach water," Florio, p. 46. *Keach-hole*, a  
hole in a brook where the cottagers dip for  
water. *Var. dial.*

KEAK. (1) A sprain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To raise, or prop up, a cart. *North.*

KEAL. A cough; a cold. *Linc.*

KEALER. A small shallow tub used for cooling  
liquids. *Sussex.*

KEALT. Cowardly. *Lanc.*

KEAME. To comb. See *Kame*.

Thy hands see thou wash,

Thy head likewise *keame*,

And in thine apparell

See torne be no seame.

*Schools of Vertue, n. d.*

KEAMER. A kind of ferret. *South.*

KEAMY. Covered with a thin white mould,  
applied to cider. *West.*

KEANE. To scamper. *Cumb.*

KEANS. The scum of ale, &c. *Yorksh.*

KEATCH. To congeal. *Wills.*

KEATHER. A cradle. *Lanc.*

KEAUSTRIL. Explained by Meriton, "a great  
boned coarse creature." *Yorksh.*

KEAVE. To plunge; to struggle. *Cumb.*

KEB. (1) A villain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To pant for breath; to sob. *Linc.*

KEBBERS. Refuse sheep taken out of the  
flock. "Kebbers or cullers, drawne out of a  
flocke of sheepe," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 50.

KEBBLE. A white opaque spar. *Derb.*

KEBLOCK. The wild turnip. *North.*

KECCH. To catch. Kyng Horn, 1377.

KECHYNE. A kitchen. Perceval, 455.

KECK. (1) To be pert. *Lanc.*

(2) To lift; to heave. Hence, to reach; to  
choke. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Gammer  
Gurton's Needle, meaning the noise made in  
coughing. See Hawkins, i. 216.

KECKCORN. The windpipe. *West.* More  
commonly called the *kecker*.

KECKER. (1) Squeamish. *North.*

(2) An overlooker at a coal-mine. *Newc.*

KECK-HANDED. Wrongly. *Oxon.*

KECKLE. (1) Unsteady. *Lanc.*

(2) To laugh violently. *Yorksh.*

KECKLE-MECKLE. Poor ore. *Derb.*

KECKLOCK. Wild mustard. *Leic.*

KECKY. Anything hollow, like a kex. *Linc.*

KEDD. Known; shown. (*A.-S.*)

Wherefore ther passyth here no men  
Wyth strenkyth, but they be *kedd*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

Tho thal were mounted, y sigge, a plight,

Thal *kedden* her noble might.

*Arthur and Merilin, p. 145.*

KEDGE. (1) To fill; to stuff. *North.* Hence  
*kedge-belly*, a glutton.

(2) To adhere; to unite. *Cornw.*

(3) Brisk; active. *East.* It occurs in Prompt.  
Parv. p. 274, spelt *kygge*.

KEDGER. A fisherman. *Yorksh.*

KEDGY. Pot-bellied. *North.*

KEDLOCK. The charlock. *Salop.*

KEE. Kine; cows. *Devon.*

KEECH. (1) A cake. *Somerset.*

(2) The internal fat of an animal, as rolled up  
for the tallow-chandler.

(3) To cut grass and weeds on the sides of rivers.  
*West. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.*

KEEK. To peep; to look slyly. *North.*

"Kekyyne, or prively waytyne, *intuor*," Pr.  
Parv. p. 269. See Brockett.

KEEL. (1) A strong clumsy boat used by the  
colliers at Newcastle. "Bottoms or keeles,"  
Harrison, p. 6. A keel of coals, 21 tons, 4 cwt.

(2) To cease; to give over. *Cumb.*

(3) A kiln, as for lime, &c. *South.* "A brick-  
keele," Florio, p. 304.

(4) To cool anything. "While greasy Joan doth  
keele the pot;" certainly not to *scum*, as  
stated by certain editors. See *Kele*, the  
earlier form.

(5) A ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(6) "To give the keele, to carene, as mariners  
say," Florio, p. 137.

KEELAGE. Keel dues in port. *North.*

KEEL-ALLEY. A bowling alley. *Devon.*

KEEL-BULLIES. Keel-men. *North.* See  
the Bishopric Garland, 1792, p. 19.



**KEEL-DEETERS.** The wives and daughters of keel-men, who sweep and clean the keels. See *Deet* (4).

**KEELS.** Nine-pins. See *Cailes*.

**KEELY-VINE.** A black-lead pencil. *North*.

**KEEN.** Kind. *Yorksh.* A cow, *maris appetens*, is said to be keen to the bull.

**KEEN-BITTEN.** Frost-bitten. Also, keen, hungry, sharp-set. *North*.

**KEENDEST.** Any keenest thing, any kind of thing, ever so much. *Devon*.

**KEEP.** (1) To dwell; to inhabit. *Var. dial.* It occurs in *Pierce Penilese*, 1592.

(2) To keep one short, to restrain his liberty. To keep residence, to reside. To keep well, to live on good terms with any one. To keep the door, to be a bawd. To keep cut with, to follow the example of. *Keep-and-creat*, a hook and eye. To keep crows, to guard newly-sown fields from their ravages. Keep the pot a boiling, go on with anything furiously.

(3) Pasture. Out at keep, said of animals in hired pastures. *Var. dial.*

(4) To maintain. Also, maintenance.

(5) To keep company with. *Var. dial.*

(6) The chief stronghold of an ancient castle.

(7) A large basket. *Somerset*.

(8) To catch. *Lanc.*

(9) A reservoir for fish by the side of a river.

(10) A safe to preserve meat in summer.

**KEEPER.** A small clasp. *Suffolk*.

**KEEPING.** The lair of a hart.

**KEEPING-ROOM.** The room usually sat in by the family. *East*.

**KEEP-TOUCH.** To keep faith; to be faithful.

And trust me on my truth,

If thou keep touch with me,

My dearest friend, as my own heart

Thou shalt right welcome be.

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 37.

**KEER.** The mountain ash. *Devon*.

**KEEVE.** (1) A large tub or vessel used in brewing. *West*.

(2) To heave, or lift up. *North*. Some writers say, to overturn.

**KEEVER.** A tub. *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

**KEEZER.** A sieve. *Devon*.

**KEFANS.** The same as *Keans*, q. v.

**KEFFLE.** An inferior horse. *Var. dial.*

So Richard, having no more to say,

Mounted his keffle and rode away.

*Richard of Dalton Dale*, *MS.*

**KEFT.** Purchased? *Havelok*, 2005.

**KEGGED.** Affronted. *Lanc.*

**KEGGY.** Soft and pulpy, applied to vegetables when decaying. *Linc.*

**KEIED.** Locked. *Harrison*, p. 185.

**KEIGHT.** Caught. *Spenser*.

**KEIK.** To stand crooked. *Lanc.*

**KEIL.** A cock of hay. *North*.

**KEILD.** A spring. *Grose*.

**KEINTLICH.** Nicely; curiously. *Pegge*.

**KEISTY.** Dainty; squeamish. *North*.

**KEIVER.** A bumper of liquor. *Yorksh.*

**KEKE.** The cry of the cuckoo.

**KEL.** A kind of soup.

Thy breakfast thouw gott every day,  
Was but pease-bread and kel full gray.

*MS. Lansdowne* 241.

**KELCH.** A thump. *Linc.*

**KELD.** (1) The smooth part of a river when the rest of the water is rough. *North*.

(2) A well. *Craven*.

(3) Killed. *Octovian*, 1063.

(4) To become cold. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

(5) To thump. *Northumb.*

**KELE.** (1) To cool. *Chaucer*.

And leyde hym flatlyng on the grounde,  
To kele hys woundys in that stounde.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 90.

Bot eftyrwarde when it ceases, and the herte kelis  
of love of Jhesu, thanne entrys in vayne glorie.

*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.

(2) Time; place; circumstance. *Lanc.*

**KELF.** (1) A foolish fellow. *West*. *Kelfin*, a great lubberly fellow, or boy.

One squire *Æneas*, a great kelf,

Some wandering hangman like herself.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 85.

(2) To twist; to wrench. *Warw.*

(3) The incision made in a tree by the axe when felling it. *Warw.*

**KELIAGE.** The herb arsemart.

**KELING.** A large kind of cod.

*Keling* he tok, and tumberel,

Hering, and the makerele.

*Havelok*, 757.

**KELK.** (1) To groan; to belch. *North*.

(2) To beat severely. *Yorksh.*

(3) The roe or milt of fish. *North*.

(4) A large detached rock. *Cumb.*

**KELL.** (1) A kiln, as lime-kell, &c. *South*.

"A furnace or kell," *Cleveland*, p. 40. See also *Harrison's England*, p. 233.

(2) A child's caul; any thin skin or membrane. Hence, any covering like network; the cell of a small animal. "Rim or kell wherein the bowels are lapt," *Florio*, p. 340. A womans calle (q. v.) was so called. Sir John "rofe my kelle," said a young lady describing the evils attendant on waking the well, *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 111.

Sussanne cawghte of her kelle,

Butt fele ferles her byfelle.

*MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 1.

With kells and with corenalle clenliche arrayede.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

**KELLEN.** (1) The same as *Keffle*, q. v.

(2) A batch of bricks. *Suffolk*.

**KELLICH.** To romp. *Sussex*.

**KELLOW.** Black-lead. *North*.

**KELLUS.** A white soft stone found in tin-mines in Cornwall. See *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

**KELP.** (1) A young crow. *Cumb.*

(2) A crook for a pot or kettle, to hang it over a fire. *North*.

(3) Seaweed burnt to make a cinder or pot-ash for the potters. *Kent*.

**KELTER.** (1) Rubbish; stupid talk; a confused mass of persons or things. *North*.

(2) Condition; order. *East*. It is occasionally used as a verb.

(3) An awkward fall. *North*.

(4) Money; cash. *Yorksh.*

KEM. Came. Octovian, 1552.

Whan he to laud kem,

Men golde the bischop was is em.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 93.

KEMB. (1) A stronghold. *North*.

(2) To comb. Still in use. *Kemith*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176. (*A.-S.*)

KEMBING. A brewing-vessel. *Linc.* Chaucer has *kemelin*, a tub.

KEMBOLL. Arms on kemboll, i. e. a-kimbo.

KEMELING. The same as *Comeling*, q. v.

KEMMET. Foolish; rather silly. *Salop*.

KEMP. (1) A boar. *Suffolk*.

(2) A kind of eel. *Palsgrave*.

(3) To strive for superiority. *North*.

There es no kyng undre Criste may *kemp* with hym one.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

(4) A knight; a champion. See *Perceval*, 47, 118, 1004, 1403, 1422. *Kempere-man*, soldier, warrior. *Percy's Reliques*, p. 18.

I slue ten thowsand upon a day

Of *kempes* in their best aray.

*Chester Plays*, i. 259.

KEMPS. Hair among wool. *North*. *Kempster*, a female who cleaned wool. "*Pectrix*, a *kempster*," *Nomina* MS.

KEMSE. A light and loose kind of female garment. See *R. de Brunne*, p. 122.

KEMYN. Came. See *Old Christmas Carols*, p. 12; *Songs and Carols*, st. xi.

KEN. (1) A churn. *North*.

(2) A measure of corn. *Yorksh*. It is a hundred-weight of heavier substances.

(3) Kine; oxen. *Octovian*, 672.

(4) To know; to be acquainted with. Also, to see; a sight. *North*. Sometimes, to teach. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Tundale's Visions*, p. 43.

For the emperce of ryche Rome

Fullle welle he hur *kende*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38*, f. 85.

Cristofere cristenyde thamme ryghte ther,

And *kend* thamme to leve on Cristis lare.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17*, f. 128.

And gyve my body for to brenne,

Opunly other men to *kenna*.

*MS. Harl. 1701*, f. 47.

KENCH. A twist, or sprain. *North*. Also the same as *Canch*, q. v.

KENDAL-GREEN. A kind of forester's green cloth, so called from Kendal, co. Westmoreland, which was famous for their manufacture. *Kendal-stockener*, a little thick-set fellow.

KENE. Sharp; earnest; bold. (*A.-S.*)

He drank, and made the cuppe ful cleane,

And sith he spake wordis *kene*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48*, f. 50.

KENEDE. Kennelled. *Hearne*.

KENET. (1) Ash-colour. *Palsgrave*.

(2) A small hound. See *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7; *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 60.

Fore ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were,

Cowchide as *kenetes* before the kyng selvyne.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

KEN-GOOD. A warning. *North*. Also, a mark or example.

KENLED. Brought forth young. (*A.-S.*)

KENNECIS. Some kind of bird, mentioned in the *Archæologia*, xiii. 350.

KENNEL. To harbour. A term applied to the fox. See *Hunting*.

KENNELL. A kind of coal. It burns very brilliantly, and is much esteemed.

KENNEN. Half a bushel. *North*.

KENNES. Kind; sort of. *Ritson*.

KENNETS. A coarse Welsh cloth.

KEN-NIFE. A knife. *Cornu*.

KENNING. (1) An inkling. *North*.

(2) The same as *Dalk*, q. v.

(3) The distance a person can see. Also called a *kenny*. See *Harrison*, p. 60; *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* ii. 270; *Hall*, Henry V. f. 5. "I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennying, *je blanchis*," *Palsgrave*, verb. f. 148. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 272.

KENSBACK. Perverse. *Yorksh*. Sometimes, conspicuous, evident, clear.

KENSILL. To beat. *North*.

KENSPECKLED. Speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous. *North*.

KENT. Was so famous a place for robberies in Elizabeth's time that the name was given to any nest of thieves.

Some bookes are arrogant and impudent;

So are most thieves in Cristendome and Kent.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, li. 124.

KENTAL. For quintal, a cwt. (*Fr.*)

KENTE. Taught. *Chester Plays*, i. 32.

KENTERS. Kentish-men. *Hearne*.

KENYNG. Recognition. *Sevyn Sages*, 3235.

KEO. A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

KEOUT. A mongrel cur. *North*.

KEOVERE. To recover; to obtain. (*A.-N.*)

KEP. To reach, or heave. *North*.

KEPE. (1) Care; attention. (*A.-S.*) Also, to take care, to care.

(2) To meet. *Towneley Myst.* p. 323.

(3) To leave. *Nomina* MS.

KEPPEN. To hoodwink. *North*.

KEPPING. Lying in wait. *Yorksh*.

KEPPY-BALL. The game of hand-ball.

KEPT. (1) Caught. *North*.

(2) Guarded. See *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 148.

(3) Resided; lived. See *Keep*.

KEPTE. Cared for. See *Kepe* (1).

KER. Occasion; business. (*A.-S.*)

KERCH. A kind of pan. *Devon*.

KERCHE. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*) "Upon hir hed a *kerché* of Valence," *Lydgate's Minör Poems*, p. 47.

KERCHE-OF-PLESAUNCE. An embroidered cloth presented by a lady to her knight to wear for her sake. This he was bound in honour to place on his helmet.

KERCHER. An animal's caul. *Devon*.

KERCHERE. A *kerché*, q. v. See *Cov. Myst.* p. 54; *kerchy*, *ibid.* p. 318. "*Kerchew, rricula*," *MS. Arund.* 249, f. 88.

KERCHUP. The cry of partridges.

KERE. To recover; to cure. (*A.-S.*)

KERF. (1) An incision. *South*. It occurs in *Hampole*, cut, carved.

(2) A layer of hay or turf. *West*.

(3) A company of panthers. *Coles*.

- KERL.** A loin; a kidney. *West.* Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray.
- KERLEY-MERLEY.** A gimcrack. *North.*
- KERLOK.** The charlock. It is Latinized by *rapistrum* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.
- KERM.** To dig, or hoe. *Somerset.*
- KERN.** (1) To turn from blossom to fruit, spoken of vegetables. *West.* "To kerne as corne," Florio, p. 217.  
(2) To curdle, or turn sour. *West.* Butter-milk is called kern-milk, though perhaps from *kern*, to churn.  
(3) To set corn or fruit. *Devon.*  
(4) To simmer. *Somerset.*
- KERN-BABY.** An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home supper, or *kern-supper*. To win the kern, to conclude the reaping.
- KERNE.** (1) An Irish foot-soldier, of the very lowest and poorest rank. Hence the term was used as one of contempt. Blount says, "we take a *kern* most commonly for a farmer, or country-bumkin," and the term occurs in that sense in the King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.  
Acquainted with rich and eke with poore,  
And kend well every *kerne* whoore.  
*Cobler of Canterbury, 1608.*  
(2) To sow with corn. (*A.-S.*)  
Perseyve ge and here ge my speche, wher he that  
erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he  
*kerne*, and purge his lond. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.*
- KERNED-BEEF.** Salted beef. *Hants.*
- KERNEL.** (1) A grain. *Var. dial.* See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 110. Also, the pip of an apple, orange, &c.  
(2) The dug of a heifer. *North.*  
(3) The bundle of fat before the shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. *Var. dial.*  
(4) A battlement. (*A.-N.*)  
The cowtas of Crasyne, with hir clere maydyns,  
Knelles downe in the *kynnelles* thare, the kyng hoveide.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.*  
The maydene, whitt als lely-floure,  
Laye in a *kirnelle* of a towre.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.*
- KERNING.** Corn-bearing. *Kent.*
- KERP.** To carp, or scold; to speak affectedly; to tyrannize. *Devon.*
- KERRE.** Rock. *Gawayne.*
- KERRY.** (1) A large apron. *West.*  
(2) With great and rapid force. *Yorksh.*
- KERRY-MERRY-BUFF.** A kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The phrase seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly.
- KERSE.** (1) To cover a wall with tile or slate, especially the latter. *MS. Lansd. 1033.*  
(2) Boldness; courage. *North.*  
(3) A water-cress. (*A.-S.*)  
Men witen welles whiche hath the werse,  
And so to me nis worth a *kerse*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.*  
(4) A crease in linen, &c. *Linc.*
- KERSEN.** To christen. *North.* See Middleton, i. 429; Beaum. and Flet. iv. 53. *Kersmas*, Christmas, Middleton, v. 139.
- KERSOUNS.** Water-cresses. *North.*
- KERVE.** (1) To curdle. See *Carve*.  
(2) To cut; to carve. (*A.-S.*) *Hentle kerving*, cutting, sharp.  
So couched them after thel schuld serve,  
Sum for to fice, and sum for to wounde and *kerve*.  
*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25.*
- KESH.** A kex, or hollow stem. *North.*
- KESLINGS.** White bullace. *Devon.*
- KESLOP.** A stomach used for rennet. *North.*
- KESS.** A cap. *Devon.*
- KESSE.** To kiss. (*A.-S.*)
- KESSON.** A Christian. *Exmoor.*
- KEST.** (1) To cast. *North.* It has several of the meanings of *Cast*, q. v.  
Sore he spwed, and alle up he *kest*  
That he had receyvd in his brest.  
*Colyn B'owbol's Testament.*  
So was the mayden foyre and fre,  
That alle hyr love on hym had *kest*.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.*  
Into the see he hyt *kest*. *MS. Ibid. f. 120.*  
(2) Twist; knot. (3) Stratagem. *Gawayne.*
- KESTER.** Christopher. *North.*
- KESTERN.** Cross; contentious. *North.*
- KESTIN.** A kind of plum. *Devon.*
- KESTRAN.** A worthless fellow. Perhaps from *kestril*, a castrel, q. v.  
I forbud any *kestran* ou am aw to play boe at my  
buckler. *MS. Ashmole 826, f. 106.*
- KET.** Carriage; filth. Hence a term of reproach, a slut, an untidy person. *North.*
- KETCH.** (1) A tub; a barrel. *West.*  
(2) To consolidate, as melted wax or tallow when cooling. *West.*  
(3) To seize, or catch hold of. *South.* See Doctour Double Ale, p. 234.
- KETCHER.** An animal's caul. *West.*
- KET-CRAW.** The carriage-crow. *North.*
- KETE.** Bold; fierce. (*Teut.*)
- KETERINS.** Irish Scots; marauders who carried off cattle, corn, &c.
- KETHE.** To make known? (*A.-S.*)
- KETLER.** Apparently some term of reproach. See Middleton, v. 543. Perhaps from *ket*, q. v.
- KETMENT.** Filth; rubbish. *North.*
- KETTE.** To cut. *Lydgate.*
- KETTER.** (1) Peevish; perverse. *North.*  
(2) To diminish in size. *Somerset.*
- KETTLE.** (1) To tickle. *Northumb.*  
(2) A kettle-drum. Hamlet, v. 2.
- KETTLE-CASE.** The purple orchis. *South.*
- KETTLE-HAT.** An ancient hat formed of leather. See Pr. Parv. p. 273. "Keste of his kettle-hatte," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 90.
- KETTLE-NET.** A kind of net used for taking mackerel. *South.*
- KETTLE-PINS.** Skittles; nine-pins.
- KETTLE-SMOCK.** A smock-frock. *Somerset.*
- KETTY.** Nasty; worthless. *North.*
- KEVAL.** A hard mineral. Also, a coarse sort of spar. *Derb.*
- KEVECHER.** A head-cloth. *Kevercheffes*, Plumpton Correspondence, p. 202.
- KEVEL.** (1) A bit for a horse; a gag for the mouth. See Perceval, 424, and my note.  
(2) A large hammer. *North.*

**KEVERAUNCE.** Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

And how of thraldome bi no chaunce  
Of his fooms myht he have *keveraunce*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 61.*

**KEVERE.** (1) To cover. (*A.-N.*)(2) To recover. *Chaucer.*

The flesche that fastenynth them amonge,  
They *kever* hyt nevyr more.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.*

Whom so thal hitten with ful dent,  
*Keverd* he never verrament.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 303.*

(3) To gain; to arrive; to accomplish; to obtain; to bring; to descend. *Gawayne.***KEVIN.** Part of a round of beef. *Heref.***KEVIR.** To blubber; to cry. *Linc.***KEVISS.** To run up and down; to rollick about; to beat. *Linc.***KEVEL.** To walk clumsily. *Cumb.***KEW-KAW.** Awry; not right. See *Depos.* Richard II. p. 24. It is spelt *keuwaw* in Taylor's *Workes*, fol. Lond. 1630, ii. 233.**KEWS.** Irons used for the bottoms of shoes. *South.***KEWTING.** Kitting. *Palsgrave.***KEWTYNE.** To mew. *Pr. Parv. p. 274.***KEX.** A dry hollow stalk of hemlock or similar plant. *Var. dial.* Cotgrave has, "*Canon de suls*, a kex, or elder stick." It was sometimes used as a substitute for a candle.**KEY.** (1) The principal claw in a hawk's foot. *Berners.* Compare the *Gent. Rec.*(2) *Palsgrave* has, "key to knytte walles to-guyder, *clef*." Compare *Prompt. Parv. p. 269*, "key, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or trees yn an unstabylle grownde, *loramentum*."(3) The fruit of the ash. *Var. dial.* Also called *cats and keys*.**KEY-BEER.** Superior ale or beer, kept under lock and key. *East.***KEY-COLD.** As cold as a key. "Key-cold ground," *Honest Ghost*, 1658, p. 29.**KEYH-WUSS.** The left hand. *Lanc.***KEYS.** To wear the keys, i. e. to have the domestic management. *North.***KEYSAND.** Squeamish; nice. *Cumb.***KEȚTE.** Caught. *Anturs of Arther*, p. 23.**KI.** Quoth. *North.***KIBBAGE.** Small refuse; riff-raff. *East.***KIBBED.** Fenced; hedged. *Devon.***KIBBLE.** (1) To bruize or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, &c. *Salop.* Also, to clip stones roughly.(2) The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. *Devon.*(3) A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used for several purposes, but generally for playing the game of *nurspell*, which is somewhat similar to golf, or trap-ball. The game is sometimes called *Kibble* and *Nurspell*, or *Kibble* and *Brig*.(4) To walk lamely. *Beds.***KIBBLE-COBBLE.** To crease. *Oxon.***KIBBLING-AXE.** An axe used for cutting kibbles, or fire-wood. *West.***KIBBO-KIFT.** Any proof of great strength or muscular power. *Chesh.***KIBBY.** Sore; chapped. *Devon.***KIBE.** To jeer, or flout. *Lanc.***KIBRICK.** Sulphur. See *Ashmole's Theat.* Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 375.**KICHEL.** A small cake. (*A.-S.*)**KICK.** (1) To kick the bucket, to kick stiff, to expire. To kick the wind, to be hung. "To die or kicke up ones heeles," Florio, p. 180. A kick up, a disturbance. A kick in one's gallop, a strange whim.(2) A novelty; a dash; quite the top of the fashion. *Var. dial.*(3) To sting, as a wasp. *Heref.*(4) To oppose anything. *Var. dial.*(5) To stammer. *Devonshire Dial. p. 72.*(6) The herb *Palma Christi*.**KICKHAMMER.** A stammerer. *Devon.***KICKING.** Smart; showy; well-dressed. *West.* In some counties, *kicky*.**KICKISH.** Irritable. *North.***KICKLE.** Uncertain; fickle; unsteady; tottering. *West.***KICKS.** Breeches. A cant term.**KICKSEE-WINSEE.** A strange term, implying restlessness. One of Taylor's pieces, *Workes*, 1630, ii. 33, is entitled, "The Scourge of Baseness, or the old lerry, with a new kicksey, and a new-cum twang, with the old winsey." As a substantive it may be explained an unruly jade, and figuratively, a wife. Shakespeare has *kicky-wicky* in *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.**KICKSHAW.** A dish in French cookery; applied metaphorically to a fantastic coxcomb.**KID.** (1) Made known; discovered. (*A.-S.*)

This selkouth mlthe nouth ben hyd,  
Ful sone it was ful loude *kid*. *Havelok*, 1060.

(2) A small tub. *Suffolk.* The term is also applied to a pannier or basket.(3) A faggot. To bind up faggots. *West.* "Kydde a fagotte," *Palsgrave*.(4) The pod of a pea, &c. *Dorset.***KIDCROW.** A calf-crib. *Chesh.***KIDDAW.** "In Cornwall they call the guillem a *kiddaw*," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 61.**KIDDIER.** A huckster. *East.***KIDDLE.** (1) A dam or open wear in a river, with a loop or narrow cut in it, accommodated for the laying of engines to catch fish. *Blount.*(2) Saliva; spittle. *West.*(3) To embrace; to cuddle. *East.*(4) To collect gradually into a heap. The farmer calls a heap of dung collected by small quantities at different times his *kiddle-heap*.(5) Unsettled, generally applied to the weather. *Kent.***KIDDLE-KITTLE.** To tickle. *South.***KIDDON.** A loin of meat. *Devon.***KIDE.** A calf-kide, a place made of boughs in the field, or near the cow-house, in which the calf is kept when sucking.**KID-FOX.** A young fox. *Shak.*

**KIDNEY.** Disposition; principles; habits; humour. *Var. dial.*

**KIDS.** Kidney potatoes. *North.*

**KIDWARE.** Peas, beans, &c. *Kent.*

**KIE.** Cows; kine. *North.*

**KIEVEL.** A lot, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

**KIFFE.** Kith; kindred. "For kiffe nor for kin," Tusser, p. xxvii.

**KIFT.** Awkward; clumsy. *West.*

**KIHT.** Caught; taken away. *Ritson.*

**KIKE.** To kick. (*A.-S.*)

**KILE.** An ulcer; a sore. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 283, is a receipt "for kiles in the eres."

Mak it righte hate, and bynd it on a clathe, and bynde it to the sare, and it al do it away or garre it togedir to a kile. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 300.*

Thal fare as dos a rotyn kile,

That rotys and warkys sore,

Ay to hit be brokene oute;

And afterward no more.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 85.*

**KILES.** Small leathers used to fasten chains.

A mining term.

**KILK.** Charlock. *Sussex.*

**KILL.** (1) A kiln. *Var. dial.*

(2) To kill up, to kill the remainder where many have been already killed.

**KILLAS.** A clay slate. *Derb.*

**KILL-CLOTH.** Some kind of hood.

**KILL-COW.** A matter of consequence; a terrible fellow. *North.* "You were the onely noted man, th' onely kill-kow, th' onely terrible fellow," Cotgrave.

**KILLESSE.** In architecture, a gutter, grove, or channel. A hipped roof is said to be *killed*, and a dormer window is sometimes called a *killesse* window. See *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

**KILLICOUP.** A summerset. *North.*

**KILLIMORE.** An earthenut. *Cornw.*

**KILLING-THE-CALF.** A kind of droll performance occasionally practised by vagrants in the North of England. It is said to be a very ancient amusement.

**KILL-PRIEST.** Port wine. *Var. dial.*

**KILLRIDGE.** The herb arsemart. *Colgrave.*

**KILPS.** Pot-hooks. *North.*

**KILSON.** The keel of a barge. *West.*

**KILT.** (1) Small; lean; slender. *Yorksh.*

(2) To tuck up clothes. *North.*

(3) Killed. *Var. dial.* (Spenser.)

**KILTER.** To dawdle; to gossip. *East.*

**KILTERS.** Tools; instruments; the component parts of a thing. *Essex.*

**KILVER.** The same as *Culver*, q. v.

**KIMBERLIN.** Strangers. *Dorset.*

**KIME.** A silly fellow. *Kennett.*

**KIMED.** Cross; ill-tempered; awry; cracked, or silly. *Salop.*

**KIM-KAM.** Quite wrong; erroneous.

**KIMNEL.** Any kind of tub for household purposes. See *Kembing.*

**KIMY.** Fusty; mouldy. *Linc.*

**KIN.** (1) Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

That hire kin be ful wel queme.

*Havelok, 303.*

(2) To kindle; to light. *Staff.*

(3) A chap, or chilblain. *North.*

**KINCH.** A small quantity. *Linc.*

**KINCHIN-CO.** A youth not thoroughly instructed in the art of vagabond knavery. See Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. B. iii. *Kinching-morts*, according to Dekker, Belman of London, 1608, are "girlcs of a yeare or two old, which the morts (their mothers) cary at their backs in their slates; if they have no children of their owne, they will steale them from others, and by some meane disfigure them, that by their parents they shall never be knowne."

**KIND.** (1) A cricket. *Somerset.*

(2) Intimate. *Not kind*, unfriendly. *North.*

(3) Nature; natural disposition. *Kindly*, naturally. *Var. dial.* A very common archaism.

He that made kynde may fulfille

Azeyn kynde what is His wille.

*Cursor Mundi, Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 68.*

(4) Thriving; prosperous. *West.*

(5) Soft; tender. *North.*

(6) Kindred. Sir Tristrem, p. 145.

Thys ys the fyrst that y fynde,

Unbuxumnesse agens thy kynde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.*

**KINDA.** Look yonder. *Suffolk.*

**KINDER.** Rather. *Var. dial.*

**KIND-HART.** A jocular term for a tooth-drawer. It seems there was an itinerant dentist of this name, or, perhaps, nickname, in Elizabeth's time. He is mentioned in Rowlands' *Letting of Humours Blood* in the Head Vaine, 1600.

**KINDLE.** To bring forth young, a term generally applied to rabbits. *North.* Berners calls a litter of cats a *kindle*.

**KINDLESS.** Unnatural. *Shak.*

**KINDLY.** (1) Heartily; well. *Var. dial.*

(2) Natural; native. (*A.-S.*)

Uche kyng shulde make him bound

To com to her kyndely toun.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 70.*

**KIND-O.** In a manner; as it were. *East.*

**KINE.** (1) A small chink or opening of any kind. *North.*

(2) A weasel. *Sussex.*

**KINER.** A child's clout. *Suffolk.*

**KINES.** Kind. (*A.-S.*)

**KING.** Friday is sometimes called the king of the week. *Devon.*

**KING-ARTHUR.** A game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus:—A man, who is to represent King Arthur, ridiculously dressed, having a large wig made out of oakum, or some old swabs, is seated on the side, or over a large vessel of water. Every person in his turn is to be ceremoniously introduced to him, and to pour a bucket of water over him, crying, Hail, King Arthur! If, during this ceremony, the person introduced laughs or smiles, to which his majesty endeavours to excite him by all sorts of ridiculous gesticulations, he changes place with him, and then becomes King Arthur, till relieved by some brother tar,

who has as little command over his muscles as himself.

**KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE.** "A playe that children have, where one sytting blyndefolde in the mydle, bydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kynge in his rounge," Huloet, 1572. This game is mentioned in Florio, pp. 3, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298.

**KINGEUX.** The herb crowfoot.

**KING-GAME.** The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. *Nares.*

**KING-GUTTER.** A main-drain. *Devon.*

**KING-HARRY.** King Harry Redcap is the gold-finch, and King Harry Blackcap is the blackcap. *King-Harry cut*, a slash over the face.

**KING'S-CLOVER.** The mellilot. It is likewise called the *king's crown*.

**KING'S-CUSHION.** A temporary seat made by two boys crossing their hands. *North.*

**KING'S-PICTURE.** Money. *North.*

**KINIFE.** A knife. *Somerset.*

**KINK.** (1) To twist; to entangle. Also, a twist in a rope. *North.*

(2) To revive; to recover. *East.*

(3) To laugh loudly. *North.* "With ever-kincking vain," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 156. "To lose breath in coughing," Tim Bobbin. "I laghe that I kynke," Towneley Mysteries, p. 309.

**KINKER.** An icicle. *Dorset.*

**KINK-HAUST.** The chincough. *North.*

**KINKLINGS.** Periwinkles. *Dorset.*

**KINREDE.** Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

**KINSE.** Kind; sort. *Yorksh.*

**KINSING.** Some operation for the cure of a mad dog. *Hall.*

**KINSMAN.** A cousin-german. *Norf.* A nephew, in Suffolk.

**KIP.** The hide of a young or small beast. *Var. dial.* "Kyppe of lambe, a furre," Palsgrave. *Kip-leather*, the tanned hide of a kip.

**KIPE.** (1) Wrong. *Lanc.*

(2) An osier-basket, broader at top than at bottom, left open at each end, used in Oxfordshire, principally for catching pike.

**KIPLIN.** The more perishable parts of the cod-fish, cured separately from the body. *East.*

**KIPPE.** To take up hastily. "Thus y kippe ant cacche," Wright's Political Songs, p. 152.

**KIPPER.** (1) Amorous. *Lanc.* Also, lively, nimble, gay, light-footed.

(2) A term applied to salmon after their spawning. *North.* Hence, kippered salmon.

**KIPPER-NUT.** An earth-nut. "Th' earth nut, kipper nut, earth chestnut," Cotgrave.

**KIP-TREE.** The horizontal roller of a draw-well. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

**KIRCHER.** The midriff. *Somerset.*

**KIRK.** A church. *North.* Hence *kirk-garth*, a church-yard; *kirk-master*, a churchwarden; *kirk-mass*, a fair.

Kynge Robert wakenyd, that was in the *kyrke*, Hys men he thoyt woo far to wyrke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.*

**KIRKED.** Turning upwards. *Skinner.*

**KIRNE.** A churn. *North.*

**KIROCKS.** The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

**KIRSOME.** Christian. *Nares.*

**KIRTLE.** A tunic, gown, or jacket. (*A.-S.*)

The form of the kirtle underwent various alterations at different times. Palsgrave translates it by *corpsel*. It was worn by both sexes. The woman's kirtle of the fourteenth century was a close-fitting dress described in Launfal, ii. 238; and the kirtle is mentioned in Launfal (233) as being laced tightly to the body. It seems to have been a mark of servitude or disgrace to appear in a kirtle only. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. When a long kirtle is spoken of, or when it is implied that the kirtle is long, it must be understood as having a kind of train or petticoat attached to it; and a half-kirtle is either part of this joint article of dress. See Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 260. The upper-kirtle was a garment worn over a kirtle.

**KIRTYNE.** A kind of sauce in ancient cookery. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

**KIRVE.** To cut coal away at the bottom. A mining term.

**KISK.** The same as *Kex*, q. v. Hence *kisky*, dry, juiceless, husky.

**KISS.** *Kiss me at the garden gate*, the garden pansy. *Kiss me ere I rise*, *ibid.* *To kiss the hare's foot*, *to kiss the post*, to be too late for any thing. *To kiss the master*, a term at bowls meaning to hit the jack.

**KISSES.** Small sugar-plums. *Var. dial.*

**KISSING-BUNCH.** A garment of evergreens ornamented with ribands and oranges, substituted for mistletoe at Christmas, when the latter is not to be obtained.

**KISSING-COMFITS.** Sugar-plums perfumed, for sweetening the breath.

**KISSING-CRUST.** That part where the loaves have stuck together in baking. *Var. dial.*

**KIST.** (1) A chest. *North.*

A *kist* ther was in that place,

That men put in ther offrande.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 89.*

(2) To cast. *Somerset.*

The grave-lid away thei *kist*,  
And Jhesus loked into the chest.

*Currour Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 89.*

(3) Kissed. In the first line it is of course used in the first sense.

Fy on the baggis in the *kiste*,

I hadde i-nowe, yf I hire *kiste*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 128.*

**KISTING.** A funeral. *North.*

**KISTRESS.** A kestrel hawk. *Blome.*

**KIT.** (1) A smear, or dab. *Cornw.*

(2) Cut off. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

(3) A wooden vessel. *North.*

(4) Brood; family; quantity. *Var. dial.*

(5) Working implements. *North.* Also, the box containing them.

- (6) An outhouse for cattle. *West*.  
 (7) A straw or rush basket for herrings or sprats. *East*. Also used for any kind of basket.  
 (8) A kind of fiddle. "Fidlers kit," Florio, p. 433.  
 (9) A country clown. *Linc*.

**KIT-CAT.** A game played by boys in the East of England easier to play than to describe. Three small holes are made in the ground triangularly, about twenty feet apart to mark the position of as many boys, each of whom holds a small stick about two feet long. Three other boys of the adverse side pitch successively a piece of stick, a little bigger than one's thumb, called *cat*, to be struck by those holding the sticks. On its being struck, the boys run from hole to hole, dipping the end of their sticks in as they pass, and counting one, two, three, &c. as they do so, up to thirty-one, which is game, or the greater number of holes gained in the innings may indicate the winners as in cricket.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,  
 With which he us'd to play at *kit-cat*.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 88.

**KIT-CAT-CANNIO.** A sedentary game, played by two, with slate and pencil, and decided by the position of certain marks.

**KIT-CAT-ROLL.** A kind of roller not cylindrical, but somewhat in the form of a double cone meeting in the middle. *East*.

**KITCHEN.** (1) All sorts of eatables, bread only excepted. *North*. Kitchen-physic, substantial good fare. *Kitchen-stuff*, refuse fat or meat from the kitchen. See the *Bride*, 1640, sig. C. iii, and *Cotgrave*.

(2) To be careful, or thrifty. *Linc*.

(3) A tea-urn; a large kettle. *North*.

**KITCHEN-BALL.** A woodlouse. *North*.

**KITCHINESS-BREAD.** Thin soft oat cakes made of thin batter. *Lanc*.

**KITE.** (1) The belly. *Northumb*.

(2) To strike, beat, or cut. *Glouc*.

(3) A sharper. An old cant term.

(4) To keep; to preserve. *Somerset*.

**KITELLING.** A kitten. "*Catalus*, a kitylyng," *Nomine MS. Kitting*, *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 4to. Lond. 1593.

**KITELLYNGE.** Tickling. (*A.-S.*)

That nowe er deceyved thurgh quayntes of the devel, and *kitellynge* of thaire fleshe.

*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 4.

**KITH.** (1) Kindred; acquaintance. *North*.

(2) Knowledge. *Kyth*, *Perceval*, 1281.

(3) Country; region. (*A.-S.*)

**KITHE.** To show, or make known. (*A.-S.*)

Hence, to exhibit in fighting, &c.

What did go in that place

Swyk maystris to *kythe*.

*MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17, f. 131.

The sothe y wylle the *kythe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* 11. 38, f. 86.

For at the justyng wolde y bene,

To *kythe* me with the knyghtys kene.

*MS. Ibid.* f. 75.

**KITING.** A worthless fellow. *North*.

**KIT-KARL.** Careless. *Suffolk*.

**KIT-KEYS.** Ash-keys. *Bullock*, 1656.

**KIT-OF-THE-CANDLESTICK.** A vulgar name for the ignis fatuus, mentioned in Aubrey's *Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 39. See also R. Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, 1584, as quoted in *Ritson's Essay on Fairies*, p. 45.

**KITONE.** A kitten. (*A.-N.*)

**KIT-PACKS.** A kind of buskins. *West*. Spelt *kittibats* by *Palmer*, p. 59. *Dean Milles* gives the following enigma:—"Kitteback has what everything has, and everything has what kitteback has," *MS. Glossary*, p. 160.

**KITPAT.** The old clogged grease in the stocks of wheels. *Dorset*.

**KIT-POLE.** A wheel placed horizontally on an upright piece of wood, on which horse-flesh is kept for hounds. *Suffolk*.

**KITTEDEN.** Cut. (*A.-S.*)

**KITTLE.** (1) To tickle. *North*. Hence, ticklish, hard, difficult, uncertain, skittish.

(2) To kitten, as cats. *Var. dial.* "Caller, to kittle, as a cat," *Cotgrave*.

(3) *A pretty kittle of fish*, a very bad business, generally meant jocularly. *Kittle-busy*, officious about trifles. *Kittle the chumps*, to stir the fire. *Kittle of hand*, free of hand, apt to strike. *Kittle-pitching*, a jocular method of effectually interrupting a troublesome teller of long stories by frequent questions.

**KITTLE-REAP.** Old, young, or unskilful hands, unable to assist in the harvest on equal terms with first-rate workmen, but who help them and do other work at that busy time at higher wages than usual. *Suffolk*.

**KITTLE-SMOCK.** A smock-frock. *West*.

**KITTY.** (1) A kit, or company. *West*.

(2) The house of correction. *Newc*.

(3) The bundle of straw by which mines are blasted. *North*.

**KITTY-COOT.** The water-rail. *West*.

**KITTY-KYLOE.** A kitten. *Worc*.

**KITTY-WITCH.** A kind of small crab; a species of sea-fowl; a female spectre. *East*.

**KITTY-WREN.** The common wren. *Var. dial.*

**KITY.** To lade out water. *Beds*.

**KIVE.** (1) Quoth. *North*. See *Ki*.

(2) The same as *Keeve*, q. v.

**KIVER.** (1) A cover. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of shallow tub. *Sussex*.

**KIWING.** Carving. *Havelok*, 1736.

**KIX.** (1) The same as *Kex*, q. v.

(2) A bullace or wild plum. *South*.

**KIZENED.** Parched; husky; dry. *North*. Also pronounced *kizzard*.

**KLEG.** A fish, *gadus barbatus*.

**KLEMEYN.** A claim. See *Manners and Household Expences of England*, p. 171.

**KLEPE.** To clip, or embrace. (*A.-S.*)

Howe *klepet* sche the dede corse, allas!

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* 1. 6, f. 55.

**KLEVYS.** Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)

Here es a knyghte in thela *klevys* encelside with hilles,  
 That I have cowaite to knawe, because of his wordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

**KLICK.** (1) A nail, peg, or knob, for hanging articles upon. *North*.

(2) To catch; to hold; to seize. *Var. dial.*



**KLICK-HOOKS.** Large hooks used for catching salmon by day-light. *North.*

**KLICKET.** A fox. The following lines describe the properties of a good horse.

Heded of an ox,  
Tayled as fox,  
Comly as a kyng,  
Nekkyd as a dukyng,  
Mouthyd as a *klicket*,  
Witted as a wodkok,  
Wyllid as a wedercoke.

*MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 110.*

**KLITE.** To take, or pull up. *North.*

**KLOTE.** The same as *Clote*, q. v.

Take the rote of the *klote*, and stampe it, and turne it on whyte wyne or ale, and drynk at zeve hoot and at morow kolde. *MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**KLUCKS.** Claws; clutches. *North.*

**KLUTSEN.** To shake. *North.*

**KLYNTES.** Chasms; crevices. *West.*

So on rockes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,  
That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doith ryve.

*MS. Lansdowne 206, f. 8.*

**KNAA.** To know. *North.*

**KNAB.** To snatch. *To knob the rust*, to get the worst of a bargain. *South.*

**KNABBLER.** A person who talks much to little purpose. *Sussex.*

**KNACK.** (1) To gnash the teeth; to snap; to strike; to crack nuts; to clash; to nick; to speak affectedly. *North.* Knack-and-rattle, a noisy and rapid mode of dancing.

(2) A trick; a dexterous exploit. Hence, a joke, a pretty trifle.

(3) A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Devon.*

**KNACKER.** (1) A collar and harness-maker, chiefly employed by farmers. *East.* Knacker's-brandy, a sound beating.

(2) A collier's horse. *Glouc.*

**KNACKERS.** Two pieces of wood struck by moving the hand. A boy's plaything.

**KNACK-HARDY.** Fool-hardy. *Somerset.*

**KNACK-KNEED.** Baker-legged, q. v. *Var. dial.*

**KNACKS.** The game of nine-holes.

**KNACKY.** Ingenious; handy. *Var. dial.*

**KNAD.** A knife. *Cov. Myst.* p. 384.

**KNAG.** (1) To gnaw. *Lin.*

(2) The rugged top of a hill. *North.*

(3) A wooden peg for clothes. *Devon.* The term occurs in a similar sense in *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 1795, and in *Syr Gowghter*, 194. *Knaged*, nailed, riveted.

(4) The antler of a deer.

**KNAGGY.** Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

**KNAMAMENT.** Commandment. It occurs in *Gascoigne's Supposes*, 1566.

**KNANG.** Grumbling; discontent. *North.*

**KNAP.** (1) The top of a hill. *North.* "A hillocke, or knap of a hill," *Cotgrave*.

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. "Knap boy on the thumbs," *Tusser*, p. 261.

(3) To talk short. *North.*

(4) The bud of a flower. *South.*

(5) To break off short; to snap. *Yorksh.*

*Knep the thread, and thou art free,  
But 'tis otherwise with me. Herrick's Works*, i. 179.

**KNAPE.** A lad; a page. (*A.-S.*)

Ac right now a litel *knape*

To Bedingham com with rape.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 289.

So felle it that this cherliche *knape*

Hath lad this mayden where he wolde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.*

**KNAP-KNEES.** Knock-knees. *Suffolk.*

**KNAPP.** To browse. Said of deer.

**KNAPPE.** A knop; a button. (*A.-S.*)

**KNAPPISH.** Cross; peevish. "Answering your snappish *quid* with a knappish *quo*," *Staniburst's Desc. of Ireland*, p. 35.

**KNAPPLE.** To bite, or nibble. *North.*

**KNARLE.** A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

**KNARLY.** Strong; hearty. *Somerset.*

**KNARRE.** A rock, or cliff. *Gawayne.*

**KNARRY.** Knotty. *Chaucer.*

**KNAST.** The snuff of a candle.

**KNATCH.** To strike, or knock. *Lin.*

**KNATTER.** To nibble. Metaphorically, to find fault with trifles. *North.*

**KNATTLE.** The same as *Knatter*, q. v.

**KNAVATE.** A knave. *Skelton.*

**KNAVE.** A lad; a servant. (*A.-S.*)

We ne have to hete, ne we ne have

Herinne neyther knith ne *knave*. *Havelok*, 458.

**KNAVE-CHILD.** A boy. (*A.-S.*)

In holy church, as clerkes fynde,

On his douȝtur, agayne kynde,

Ther he gæte a *knave-child*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.*

**KNAWANDE.** Gnawing. *Arch. xxx.* 355, l. 191.

**KNawe.** To know. *North.* See *Havelok*, 2785; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 724. In some countries we have *knawed*, knew.

**KNE.** Degree. *Hearne.*

**KNEDE.** Kneaded. (*A.-S.*)

**KNEE.** A bent piece of wood. A term used by carpenters. *North.*

**KNEE-HAPSED.** Said of wheat, when laid by wind and entangled. *South.*

**KNEE-HOLLY.** The butcher's broom. *South.*

**KNEE-KNAPT.** Knock-knead. *Devon.*

**KNEELER.** Explained by *Holmes*, "Stones that stand upright, that makes a square outward above, and inward below."

**KNEEN.** Knees. (*A.-S.*)

**KNEESTAD.** The place of the knee. *Lin.*

**KNEESTADS.** Pieces of leather fastened to the knees to protect them from the ladder, worn by thatchers. *Devon.*

**KNep.** To bite gently. *North.*

**KNEPPARS.** Wooden tongs used for pulling up weeds in corn. *Yorksh.*

**KNET.** Knit; tied. *Weber.*

**KNETTAR.** A string, or cord. *South.*

**KNEW.** A knee. (*A.-S.*)

And sche began mercy to crye,

Upon hire bare *knew*, and seyde,

And to hire fadir thus sche seyde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 f. 85.*

**KNIBBERS.** Young deer when they first begin to have horns; prickers.



**KNICK-A-KNACKS.** Same as *Knackers*, q. v.  
**KNIFE.** Appears sometimes to be used by old writers for a sword or dagger.

**KNIFE-GATY.** Hospitable. *Linc.*

**KNIFE-PLAYING.** Tossing up knives and catching them, a sport practised by the ancient jogelours. See *Weber*, iii. 297.

**KNIFLE.** To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

**KNIGHT.** A servant. Generally, a servant in war, a soldier; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

**KNIGHTHODE.** Valour. *Chaucer.*

**KNIGHTLE.** Active; skilful. *North.*

**KNIGHT-OF-THE-POST.** A hired witness; a person hired to give false bail in case of arrest. Hence generally, a cheat or sharper; a robber. On this account, all those whose fortune's crost,  
 And want estates, may turn knights of the post.  
*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 258.

**KNIP.** To pinch; to bite. *North.*

**KNIPPERDOLLINGS.** A sort of heretics, followers of one Knipperdoling, who lived in Germany about the time of the Reformation. Blount's *Glossographia*, 1681, p. 359.

**KNIT.** (1) *To knit one up*, to reprove him. *To knit up a matter*, to finish it. See Holinshed, 11st. England, i. 65. *To knit up a man*, to confine him. The phrase occurs in *Palsgrave*.

(2) Joined; bound; agreed. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To unite; to hang together. *West.* Also, to set, as fruit blossoms.

**KNIT-BACK.** The herb comfrey.

**KNITCH.** A bundle. *Somerset.*

**KNITS.** Small particles of lead ore.

**KNITSTER.** A female who knits. *Devon.*

**KNITTING-CUP.** A cup of wine handed round immediately after the marriage ceremony to those who assisted in it.

**KNITTING-PINS.** Knitting-needles. *East.*

**KNITTLE.** A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Sussex.*

**KNOB.** A round tumour. *South.*

**KNOBBED-STICK.** A walking-stick, with a knob at the end. *Var. dial.*

**KNOBBER.** The hart in its second year. See further in *v. Hunting*. Spelt *knobler* in *Gent. Rec.* ii. 75.

**KNOBBLE.** To hammer feebly. *West.*

**KNOBBLE-TREE.** The head. *Suffolk.*

**KNOBBLY.** (1) Full of knots or lumps. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) Stylish. *Somerset.*

**KNOBLOCKS.** Small round coals. *Lanc.*

**KNOBS.** To make no knobs of a thing, i. e. to make no difficulty about it.

**KNOCK.** (1) To move about briskly. *East.*

(2) *To knock a man over*, to knock him down. *Knock back ore*, ore mixed with a coarse sort of spar. *Knocked up*, worn out with fatigue. *Knock me down*, strong ale. *To knock off end*, to persevere.

**KNOCKING.** The cry of hare-hounds.

**KNOCKING-MELL.** A large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. *Knocking-trough*, a kind of mortar in which that operation was performed.

**KNOCKINGS.** Native lead ore. *Derb.*

**KNOCK-KNOBBLER.** The name of the person who perambulates the church during divine service to keep order. *North.*

**KNOCKLEDEBOINARD.** A term of reproach; a hard-working clown. *Palsgrave.*

**KNOCK-SALT.** A stupid lout. *Suffolk.*

**KNOCKSTONE.** A stone used for breaking ore upon. A mining term.

**KNODDEN.** Kneaded. *North.*

**KNOGS.** (1) Ninepins. *Yorksh.*

(2) The coarse part of hemp. *West.*

**KNOKLED.** With craggy projections.

**KNOLL.** (1) To toll the bell. Still a common word in the provinces.

(2) A little round hill. *Kent.* It occurs in *MS. Egerton 614*, xiii. Cent.

(3) A turnip. *Kent.* (*Kennett*, p. 54.)

**KNOP.** (1) A large tub. *Cumb.*

(2) The bud of a plant. (*A.-S.*) "Out of the knop," *Du Bartas*, p. 370.

Take half a pound of rede roses floures that be gaderyd erly whyle the dewe lastys, and ben fulle sprad, and pulle of the *knoppes*, and clippe hem with a peyre sherys. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(3) A knob, or handle; the woollen tuft on the top of a cap.

(4) The knee-cap. *Nominal MS.*

(5) A button. *Rom. of the Rose*, 1080.

**KNOPPED.** A term applied to clothes when partially dried. *Linc.*

**KNOPPEDE.** (1) Buttoned; fastened. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full of knobs, or knobs. (*A.-S.*)

**KNOPPIT.** A small lump. *East.*

**KNOR.** A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

**KNORNE.** Rugged. *Gawayne.*

**KNORRISH.** Knottish; full of knots.

**KNOT.** (1) A rocky summit. *North.*

(2) A boss, a bunch of flowers, &c. An architectural ornament. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.* p. 221.

(3) *To seek a knot in a rush*, to look for a needle in a bottle of hay. See *Elyot*, in *v. Scirpus*.

(4) A puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(5) A parterre, or garden plat. *West.*

(6) The key or boss of a vault. It means sometimes a finial.

**KNOTCHEL.** To cry a woman knotchel is when a man gives public notice he will not pay his wife's debts. *Lanc.*

**KNOTLINS.** Chitterlins. *Somerset.*

**KNOTSTRINGS.** Laces. *Devon.*

**KNOTTE.** A bird, the *Cinclus Bellonii* of Ray. See the *Archæologia*, xiii. 341. Blount calls it a "delicious sort of small fowl," and says its name is derived from Canute, or Knout, who was said to have been very fond of it.

**KNOTTILES.** Knobs. *Somerset.*

He hade a heved lyke a buile, and knottiles in his frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.*

**KNOTTINGS.** Light corn. *Chesh.*

**KNOTTLED.** Stunted in growth. *South.*

**KNOTTY-TOMMY.** Oatmeal eaten with boiled milk poured over it. *North.*

**KNOULECHE.** To acknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

**KNOUT.** King Canute. (*A.-S.*) *Knoude*, Chronicon Vilodunense, ed. Black, p. 92.

KNOW. (1) Futuo. Still in use.

(2) Knowledge. Also, to acquire knowledge.

KNOWLECHING. Knowledge. (*A.-S.*)

Of hur for to have a syghte,

Of hur to have knowlechyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

O sothfast Lorde, that haste the knowlechyng  
Of every thyng, thorowe thy grete myght.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.*

KNOWLEDGE. Took his knowledge, knew him.

See Sir Perceval, 1052.

KNOWN. Knew. *Var. dial.*

KNOW-NOTHING. Very ignorant. *East.*

KNOWTH. To know; to acknowledge.

KNOWYNG. Acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)

Thai ar aperte of my knowyng,

Thel shalle speke for the to the kyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

KNUBBLE. (1) A small knob. *Suffolk.*

(2) To handle clumsily. *East.*

KNUBLINGS. Small round coals. *Worc.*

KNUCHER. To giggle; to chatter. *Surrey.*

KNUCKER. To neigh. *Kent and Sussex.*

KNUCKLE-DOWN. A phrase at marbles, ordering an antagonist to shoot with his hand on the ground. *Var. dial.* Knuckle-to, to yield or submit. Also, to adhere firmly.

KNUCKLES. The bands of a book.

KNUR. (1) A round hard piece of wood used in the game of knurspell. *North.*

(2) A knot. *Var. dial.* "A bounche or knur in a tree," Elyot, in *v. Bruscum*, ed. 1559.

KNURL. A dwarf. *Northumb.*

KNUTTE. (1) Knights. (2) Knit; tied. *Weber.*

KNYCCHIS. Bundles; sheaves. *Barber.*

KNYLED. Knelt. Percy's Reliques, p. 4.

KNYLLE. To knoll. *North.*

To wakyne Mildore the bryght,

With belles for to knyлле. *MS. Lincoln A.1.17, f. 136.*

KOCAY. A jakes. *Prompt. Parv.*

KOCOK. A cuckoo. Arch. xxx. 409. It occurs in Nominale MS. spelt *kokoke*.

KOD. Quoth. Robin Hood, i. 92.

KOF. The same as *Cof*, q. v. It means keen, eager, in R. de Brunne, p. 66.

Allas ! queth Beves, whan he doun cam,

Whilom ichadde an erldam,

And an hors gode and snel,

That men clepede Arondel;

Now ich wolde geve hit *kof*

For a schiver of a lof. *Beves of Hamtoun, p. 71.*

KOISTER. Ill-tempered. *North.*

KOK. A cook. Havelok, 903.

KOKWOLD. A cuckold.

And, as I rede in story,

He was *kokwold* sykerly,

Forsothe it is no leysyng. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.*

KOLING. The crab-apple. *Salop.*

KOMBIDE. Combed. "Crispid and kombide,"

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

KONE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

Thys ensample were gode to *kene*,

Bothe to the fadyr and eke to the sone.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

KONNE. Boldly? (*A.-S.*)

And alle in fere sey *konne*

That Degary the pryce hath wonne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.*

KONSYONIS. Conscience. *Lydgate.*

KONY. Canny; fine. *North.*

KONYNGESTE. Most learned, or clever.

The *konyngeste* cardynalle that to the courte lengede

Knellis to the conquerour, and karpes thire wordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

KOO. A jackdaw. *Palgrave.*

KOOLESTOCKE. The colewort. Ortus Voc.

KOPPED. Proud; insulting. *North.*

KORBEAU. The miller's thumb. *Kent.*

KOREN. Corn. Havelok, 1879.

KORWE. Sharp. Nominale MS.

KOSTANT. Constantine. *W. Werv. p. 52.*

KOTE. A tunic or coat. (*A.-S.*)

He dede to make yn the somers tyde

A *kote* perced queyntly with pryde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.*

KOTTE. Caught; caught. *Hearne.*

KOTTEDE. Cut. *Lydgate.*

The *kottede* here forers of ermin,

The yonge children wende therin.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 136.*

KOUP. To bark, or yelp. *Salop.*

KOUS. The same as *Kex*, q. v. *Lanc.*

KOUSLOPPES. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 409.

KOUTH. Kindred; acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)

To mi neghurs swithe ma,

Radnes to mi *kouth* als-swa.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 19.*

KOVE. *A-kove*, suddenly. (*A.-S.*)

KOWEYNTE. Quaint; cunning.

KOWKE. A cook. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

KOWPE. The same as *Chop*, q. v.

KOYCHES? The Cambridge MS. reads *theves*.

Fifteen *koyches* com in a stounde

Al slap, and gaf thay me thys wounde;

I mun dye tharof, wol I wate,

Swa icham in ivel state:

Of myself ne nys me noht,

On my lemman es al my thoht.

*Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

KRAFTY. Skilfully made. "Powre crosselettes krafty," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 88.

KRAIM. A booth at a fair. *North.*

KRAKE. To crack; to break. (*A.-S.*)

With coronys of clere golde that *krakede* in sondire.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

KREEKARS. See *Crakers*; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 119; Baker's Chronicle, ed. 1696, p. 272.

KREEL. A worsted ball, the worsted being generally of different colours. *North.*

KRESS-HAWK. A hawk. *Cornw.*

KRESTE. A crest. Nominale MS.

A *kreste* he beryth in blewes,

Syr Barnarde then hym *kaewe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

KREWELLE. Stern; severe.

With *krewelle* contenance thane the kyng karpis thels wordes,

I praye the kars noghte, syr knyghte, ne caste you no dredis.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.*

KRIB. A hundred square feet of cut glass.

Holme's Academie of Arms, 1688.

KRIKE. A creek. Havelok, 708.

KRINK. A bend, or twist. *East.*

KROCOS. Crosses. *Hearne.*

KROUCHEN. Perched. *North.*

KRYE. To cry; to shout.

With knyghtly contenaunce sir Clegis hymselfene  
Kryse to the companye, and carpes thees wordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

KRYVE. The grave. Langtoft, p. 91.

KU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

KUCKUC. A cuckoo. See Mr. Wright's collection of Latin Stories, p. 74.

KUDDE. Showed. (*A.-S.*)

I-hered be ours Lord Crist  
That here kudde his myst.

*MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*

KUKE. A cook. Nominale MS.

KULLACK. An onion. *Devon.*

KULN. A windmill. *North.*

KULPY. Thick-set; stout. *Suffolk.*

KUNDERE. Nearer of kin. (*A.-S.*)

KUNGER. A conger. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174.

KUNTRYNED. Sat; held himself. *W. Werw.*

KUNTIPUT. A clown. *Somerset.*

KUNY. Coin. *Prompt. Parv.*

KUSSYNYS. Cushions.

These fresh ladyes and these lordes ben sette  
On kusynys of silk togdref to and to.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 142.*

KUTHTHES. Manners; habits. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTER. A swaggerer; a bully. *Kutting*, the  
adjective, is also found in the same MS.

I serve the ruffler as the rest,

And all that brage and swashe;

The kuttings kuttors of Queen-hyve.

And all that revells dashe. *MS. Ashmole 208.*

KYBYTE. A cubit. *Prompt. Parv.*

KYDE. Famous; renowned. (*A.-S.*)

Thane aftyre at Carlelele a Cristynnesse he haldes,

This like kyde conquerour, and helde hym for lordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

KYDEL. A dam in a river for taking fish. See  
Statute 2 Henry VI. c. 15, quoted in Chitty's  
Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 373.

Fishes love soote smell; also it is trewe

That love not old kydes as thei doe the new.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 71.*

KYE. (1) She. *Hearne.*

(2) To cry. *Middleton, ii. 485.*

KYGH. Caught. *Hartshorne, p. 122.*

KYISH. Dirty. *Suffolk.*

KYKE. To look steadfastly. (*A.-S.*)

KYKNYTES. Knights. *Cov. Myst. p. 180.*

KYLE. A cock of hay. *North.*

KYLOES. Small Highland cattle. *North.*

KYMENT. Stupid. *Heref.*

KYNDE. Begotten. (*A.-S.*)

KYNDONE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

That my sadres dere chyldren bene

Into hys biys and kyndone withe me.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71.*

KYNE. Kin; kindred. (*A.-S.*)

Now hafe I taulde the the kyne that I ofe come.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

KYNELD. Brought forth young. It occurs in

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

KYNE-MERK. A mark or sign of royalty.

*Kyne-yrde, a sceptre. (A.-S.)*

KYNG-RYKE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of kyng-rykes manye,  
Wardayne wyrchiffulle to welde al my landes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

KYNLYME. The hearth-stock. *Pr. Parv.*

KYNREDENE. Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

And here as the kyredene that I of come.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

KYNTES. Knights. *Hearne.*

KYPE. (1) An ugly grimace. *Chesh.*

(2) A coarse wicker basket, containing nearly a  
bushel. *Heref.*

(3) To be very stingy. *Linc.*

(4) Heed; care; attention; study. *West.*

(5) To belch; to vomit. *North.*

KYPTE. Caught; drew out. *Hearne.*

KYRED. Changed; altered. (*A.-S.*)

KYRRE. Quarry. A hunting term. (*A.-N.*)

To make the quarry, to cut up the deer, and  
feed the bounds.

And after, whenne the hert is played and ded,  
he undoeth hym, and maketh his kyrré, and en-  
quyrrerth or rewardeth his boundes, and so he hath  
gret lykynge.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

KYRST? A wood. *Oxon.*

KYSE. Chester Plays, i. 80. *Qu. byse?*

KYTTE. Caught. *Weber.*

KYX. The bung of a cask. *Prompt. Parv.*

Also the same as *Kex*, q. v.

**L**A. (1) Lo; behold. (*Kennett, MS.*)

(2) Ldw. *North.*

LAA. Law. Nominale MS.

LAB. A tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a  
lab-o-the-tongue. *West.* It occurs in Chaucer.

LABARDE. A leopard. *Isumbras, 189.*

LABBER. (1) To bathe. *Northumb.*

(2) To loll out the tongue; to lick up anything.  
*Somerset.*

(3) To splash; to dirty. *North.*

LABECYDE. Whipped?

Let not thy tonge thy evyn-crysten dyspyse,

Ande than plesyst more myn excellens

Than yff thu labecyde with grett dylygena

Upon thy nakyde feet and bare,

Tyll the blode folvred for peyn and vyolens.

*Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 20.*

LABELL. A tassel. *Huloet.* "Labelles hang-  
ing downe on garlanda, or crownes," Baret.

LABLYNG. Babbling. See *Urry, p. 535.*

He speketh here repreeff and vyleneye,

As mannys lablyng tonge is wont alway.

*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 61.*

LABONETTA. An old dance, beginning with  
the pavian. (*Ital.*)

LABOUR. To cultivate the earth. *To labour*  
*on the way*, to go onwards.

LABOURSOME. Laborious. *North.*

LABRUN. To labour. *Const. Mas. 273.*

LACCHESS. Negligence. (*A.-N.*)

The firste poynte of slouthes I calle

*Lachesse*, and is the chef of alle.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.*

LACE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Var. dial.* The  
phrase often is, to lace the jacket. *To lace*  
*the skin*, to eat enormously, (to tighten it?)

(2) To mix with spirits. *North.* Lac'd coffee,  
Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

- (3) To streak, as with laces on dress; to ornament; to embellish. "What envious streaks do lace the severing clouds," Shakespeare. Compare Macbeth, ii. 3; True Trag. of Richard III. p. 47. Still in use in the North of England. A person splashed with dirt would said to be laced.
- (4) A beam. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 37.  
 Whenne al was purveide in place,  
 And bounden togider beem and lace,  
 Thel fond greet merryng in her merk.  
*Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 55.*
- (5) To tie; to bind. (*A.-N.*)
- LACED-MUTTON. A prostitute. According to Moor and Forby, the term is not yet obsolete. It occurs in Shakespeare.
- LACED-TEA. See *Lace* (2).
- LACERT. According to Cotgrave, a fleshy muscle, so termed from its having a tail like a lizard. The author of Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 92, compares its shape to that of a crocodile.
- LACHE. (1) Sluggish. (*A.-N.*)  
 (2) A muddy hole; a bog. *Yorksh.*  
 (3) To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*) "To *lache* fische," Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 17. Hence sometimes, to embrace.
- LACHRYMÆ. The title of a musical work by Dowland, frequently alluded to in old plays.
- LACK. To blame. *South.* "With-owten lac," without fault, Ywaine and Gawin, 264.
- LACKADAISICAL. Very affected, generally applied to young ladies. *Var. dial.*
- LACKADAISY. Alack; alas! *Var. dial.*
- LACKE. To beat. *Weber.*
- LACKEE. To wander from home. *West.*
- LACKES. Lackeys; companions. *Hearne.*
- LACKEY. To run by the side, like a lackey. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 16.
- LACKITS. Odd things; odds and ends; small sums of money. *North.*
- LACK-LATIN. A person ignorant of Latin; an uneducated man. "A silly clarke, an informer, a pettifogger, a promooter, a Sir John Lacke-Latine," Florio, p. 162.
- LACKY. To beat severely. *Devon.*
- LACKY-BOYS. Very thin soled shoes.
- LACTURE. A mixture for salads.
- LAD. (1) A man-servant. *North.* In old English, a low common person.  
 (2) A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.
- LADDE. Led; carried. (*A.-S.*)
- LADDERS. The frame-work fixed on the sides of a wagon. *Var. dial.*
- LADDY. The diminutive of *lad*.
- LADE. (1) To leak or admit water.  
 Withynne the ship wiche that Argus made,  
 Whiche was so staunche it mygte no water lade.  
*MS. Digby 230.*
- (2) Laden. Todd's Gower, p. 215.
- (3) To fasten anything with bands of iron. A joiner's term. *North.*
- (4) A ditch, or drain. *Norfolk.*
- (5) To abuse a person thoroughly.
- LADE-GORN. A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. See Jennings, p. 51.
- LADES. The same as *Ladders*, q. v. In Somerset they are called *ladeshrides*.
- LADE-SADDLE. A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.
- LADGE. To lay eggs. *Devon.*
- LADGEN. To close the seams of wooden vessels which have opened from drought, so as to make them hold water. *Cheesh.*
- LADIES-THISTLE. The *Carduus Benedictus*, Lin. See Palmer, p. 59.
- LADILY. Ugly; hideous. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *laidly* in the same sense.
- LADLE. To dawdle. *Norfolk.*
- LADLICKED. Licked or beaten by a youth or lad. *Salop.*
- LADRON. A thief. (*Span.*)
- LAD'S-LOVE. Southernwood. *Var. dial.*
- LADUN. A burthen. *South.*
- LADY. "The ladie of the wicket, a by-word for a midwife," Cotgrave, in v. *Madame*.
- LADY-BIRD. A cant term for a whore.  
 A cast of lacuyes, and a lady-bird,  
 An oath in fashion, and a gilded sword.  
*Fletcher's Poems, p. 176. (er. 676.)*
- LADY-BUDDICK. An early kind of apple.
- LADY-CLOCK. The lady-bird. *Yorksh.*
- LADY-OF-THE-LAKE. A cant term for a courtesan, perhaps taken from the well-known character of that name in the Mort d'Arthur.
- LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.
- LADY'S-SMOCK. Canterbury bells. This flower is also called the lady's-nightcap.
- LADY'S-TASTE. The same as *Clagnum*, q. v.
- LAER. A barn. *Yorksh.* (Kennett, MS.)
- LAPE. Remainder; remnant. *North.*
- LAFF. To laugh. *North.* "Then wold you *laffe*," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 60.
- LAFT. Left; remained. (*A.-S.*) "And laften the gold," Chron. Vilodun. p. 102.  
 What soule that alittes or flye,  
 Whether it were fette or nye,  
 Sone with hym it lafte.  
*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 81*
- LAFTER. The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *North.*
- LAG. (1) To crack; to split. *West.*  
 (2) Late; last; slow. *Var. dial.* Also, the last or lowest part. "The weight would *lagge* thee," Heywood's Iron Age, sig. K. iii.  
 (3) A game at marbles.  
 (4) The stand for a barrel. Also, the narrow wood or stave. *North*  
 (5) A law. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- LAGABAG. A lazy fellow. *Suffolk.* Forby has it, but spelt *lagarag*.
- LAGE. To wash. *Logge*, a bundle of clothes for washing. Old cant terms.
- LAGGED. Dirtied; splashed. *Palegrave.*
- LAGGEN. (1) The stave of a cask. *North.*  
 (2) The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish. *Northumb.*
- LAGGENE. They lay?  
 Thane theire launces they lachene, theis lordlyche byernes,  
 Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80*

- LAGGER.** A green lane; a narrow strip of ground. *West.*
- LAGH.** Law. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. *Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.*
- LAGHBERER.** A ruler. (*A.-S.*)
- LAGHTE.** Taken; caught. (*A.-S.*)  
And he lordely lyghttes, and laghte of his byrdille,  
And lete his burllyche blonke baite on the flores.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*
- LAG-LAST.** A loiterer. *North.* "Lastly, lagly, behind all," Florio, p. 149. *Lagman*, the last of a company of reapers.
- LAG-TEETH.** The grinders, so called because the last in growth. See Florio, p. 511.
- LAG-WOOD.** The larger sticks from the head of an oak tree when felled. *Dorset.*
- LAI.** (1) Killed; dead. *Suffolk.* The common phrase is, *laid by the wall.*  
The kyng of Lebe es laide, and in the felde levyde,  
And manye of his lege mene that there to hym langede.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*  
(2) Laid down for a nap. *East.*  
(3) Just or slightly frozen. *Norfolk.*  
(4) Plotted; designed; contrived. *Shak.*  
(5) *Laid out*, bedecked with finery. *Laid up*, confined from sickness. When a coal-pit ceases working, it is said to be *laid in*.  
(6) Trimmed, as with lace, &c.
- LAI.** A lake. (*A.-S.*)  
The blod ran in the valale,  
So water out of a laie. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 197.*
- LAIER.** Soil; dung. *East.*
- LAIGHTON.** A garden. *Yorksh.*
- LAIN.** A layer of anything. The term occurs in Harrison's England, p. 187.
- LAINCH.** A long stride. *North.*
- LAINE.** (1) To lay. (*A.-S.*) It is the imperf. pl. in the following example.  
And in a chare they hym layne,  
And ladd hym home into Almayne.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 77.*  
(2) To conceal. (*A.-S.*) "The sothe es noghte to laine," the truth must not be concealed, a very common phrase in old romances.  
Sir Degreveant, es noghte to layne,  
His swerd hase he owt-drawene.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*
- (3) Concealment. From the verb.  
Whan Robyn came to Notyngham,  
Sertely withoutene layne,  
He prayed to God and myld Mary  
To bring hym out save agayne.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 136.*  
Lady, he sayd, withouten layne,  
This is Launcelotts sheld de Lake.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 94.*
- LAINERS.** Straps; thongs. (*A.-N.*)
- LAIR.** Soil; land. "Layre of a grounde, terroy," Palsgrave. Brockett explains it, mire, dirt. "*Laire*, open pasture, common field," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.  
Of water his body, is fleuche laire,  
His heer of fuyr, his honde of ayre.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.*
- LAIRD.** (1) Learned. (*A.-S.*)  
Ne riche, ne pour, ne bond, ne fre,  
Laird, ne lawed, what sa he be.  
*John de Wageby, p. 7.*
- (2) A proprietor of land. *North.* Properly, a lord of the manor.
- LAIRIE.** An airy of hawks. Florio, p. 129.
- LAIRING.** Wading through mire, &c. *North.*
- LAIRLY.** Idle; base. *Cumb.*
- LAISTOWE.** "The ancient gardens were but dunghills and laistowes," Harrison, p. 209. See further in *Lay-stall*.
- LAITCH.** To be idle and gay; to loiter; to laugh; to titter. *North.*
- LAITCHETY.** Idle; careless. *South.*
- LAITE.** To search; to seek for. Still in use in the North of England.
- LAITER.** The same as *Lafter*, q. v.
- LAITH.** (1) Loath; loathly. *North.*  
(2) To bid, ask, or invite. *Yorksh.*
- LAK.** Vice; sin; little. *Hearne.*
- LAKE.** (1) A kind of fine linen. Shirts were formerly made of it. It is mentioned in a laundress's list of articles in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141, and by Chaucer. The following passage establishes its colour.  
The daisé y-crowned white as lake,  
An violettis on bankes be bedene.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.*  
(2) Fault. (*A.-S.*) Octovian, 1394. Kennett explains it, disgrace, scandal.  
So ere these bakbytres won,  
Thai say the wrast that thai cou,  
Ever behynde a many's bake  
With ille thai fynde to hym a lake.  
*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31.*  
For yn the syxte ther y spake,  
Y touched of thys yche lake.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.*
- (3) To lap up. *Lanc.*
- (4) Any small rivulet. *Devon.*
- (5) To be custive. *North.*
- (6) To play. Also, a play. *North.* Hence *laker*, a player or actor.  
William wel with Mellors his wille than dede,  
And layked there at lyking al the long daye.  
*William and the Werwolf, p. 38.*
- (7) To pour water gently. *North.*
- (8) To like; to please. *Sevyn Sages, 1212.*
- (9) A den? See Cov. Myst. p. 387.
- (10) Lack of anything. *Palsgrave.*
- LAKE-WAKE.** The ceremony of watching a corpse previously to burial. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 2960, spelt *liche-wake*, more in accordance with its etymology.
- LAKIN.** (1) See *Byrlakin*.
- (2) A plaything; a toy. *North.* "He putt up in his bosome thes iij. lakayns," *Gesta Rom.* p. 105. *Lakynes*, Nominales MS.
- LAL.** A petted, spoilt child. *East.*
- LALDRUM.** A very great simpleton. *East.*
- LALL.** (1) Little. *North.*  
(2) To lounge, or loiter. *Norfolk.*
- LALLOP.** To beat, or thrash. *Var. dial.*
- LALLOPS.** A slattern. *North.*
- LAM.** To beat soundly. *Var. dial.* "I'll lambe your jackett, sirrah," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Hence *lamb-pie*, a sound beating; and, perhaps, *lamback*, to beat. "*Dobbe*, beaten, lammed, bethwacked," Cotgrave.

LAMB-HOGS. Lambs before shearing. *North.*

LAMBOYS. The drapery which came from below the tassels over the thighs, sometimes imitated in steel. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

LAMBREN. Lambs. (*A.-S.*)

LAMBS. Ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the "physical force" doctrine. Times, Nov. 4th, 1844.

LAMBSKIN. A glutinous substance sometimes found in vinegar. *Linc.*

LAMBSKINES. Strokes. See *Lam.*

And because thereof, I did give her three or four lambekines with the yerd. Thou servedst her well ynough, said he. *MS. Ashmol. 208.*

LAMBSKINET. A juvenile game at cards. *Salop.* From Fr. *Lansquenet*.

LAMB'S-LEG. Nasal dirt. *Var. dial.*

LAMB'S-QUARTERS. The white goose-foot. *Lamb-sucklings*, the flowers of bird's foot clover. *North.*

LAMB-STORMS. Spring storms, often prejudicial to young lambs. *East.*

LAMB'S-TONGUE. Rib-grass. *South.*

LAMB'S-WOOL. Apples roasted, beaten into a pulp, and well mixed with strong ale.

LAMB'S-WOOL-SKY. A collection of white orbicular masses of cloud. *Devon.*

LAMBYKE. An alembic. Arch. xxx. 409.

LAME. (1) Often. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lamb. "*Agnus*, a lame; *agna*, a new lame." *Nomina* MS.

(3) Loam; mud; clay. (*A.-S.*)

Of erthe and lame as was Adam  
Makede to noye and nede,  
We er als he maked to be,  
Whilles we this lyfe salle lede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.*

Ther is a mon that het Jhesus,  
With lame he anoynt myne eyen two.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.*

(4) A person wounded or injured in any limb was formerly said to be *lame*.

LAMENTABLE. Very. *Var. dial.*

LAMETER. A cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger*.

LAM-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staffordshire, the fourth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the lam-floor.

LAMINGS. The partings of coal. *Staff.*

LAM-LAKENS. See *Bulls-and-Cows*.

LAMM. (1) A plate or scale of metal. An armourer's term. Florio, p. 19.

(2) To catch eels. *Suffolk.*

LAMMEL. Same as *Lambskinet*, q. v.

LAMMING. Huge; great. Formed similarly to *wapping*, &c. from *lamming*, a beating.

LAMMOCK. To slouch. *Var. dial.*

LAMP. (1) To shine. *Spenser.*

(2) An iron cradle let down with fire into a coal-pit to make a draught of air. *Staff.*

LAMPASS. An excrescence of flesh above the teeth in horses, which prevents their eating. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 362.

LAM-PAY. The same as *Lam*, q. v.

LAMPER-EEL. The lamprey. *East.*

LAMPLOO. An outdoor boy's game.

LAMPORS. A kind of thin silk. (*Dut.*)

LAMPORNS. Lampreys. Ord. and Reg. p. 449.

LAMPSED. Lamed; injured. *West.*

LAMPUS. The same as *Lummos*, q. v.

LAM'S-GRASS. Spring, or early grass. *West.*

LANCASHIRE. "Lancashire law, no stakes, no draw," a saying to avoid payment of a bet when verbally made.

LANCE. Explained by Hearne, "rouse, start, raise, stir up, shoot at." Apparently connected with *Launche*, q. v.

LANCEGAY. A sort of lance. Blount mentions it as prohibited by statute.

Me thougte a fyry lancegay

Whilom thorow myn herte he caste.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247.*

LANCE-KNIGHT. A foot-soldier. "*Lasquet*, a lanceknight, or German footman," Cotgrave. "*Lansnyght, lancequet*," Palsgrave. These quotations establish the correctness of Gifford's explanation, which is doubted by Nares. "Our lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 59. Blount says, "lance-knights were anciently such horsemen in war as were armed with lances."

LANCELET. A lancet. *Baret.*

LANCEPESADO. "The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepesado*, or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file," The Soldier's Accidence. The name is variously written.

LAND. (1) That part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field. *North.*

(2) Freehold, in contradistinction to copyhold, or leasehold. *Devon.*

(3) The same as *Launde*, q. v.

LAND-CRESS. Winter-cress. *South.*

LAND-DAMN. This word is a Shakespearian puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery,—"Landan, lantan, rantan, are used by some Glostershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely," Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, p. 164.

LAND-DRAKE. The land-rail. *Glouc.*

LANDED. Covered or thickly coated with dirt. *Linc.* It is generally followed by *up*.

LANDER. A man who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble, &c.

LANDERER. A person who washed clothes.

LANDERN. A grate. *North.*

LANDFEATHER. A bay of the sea.

LANDLOUPERS. Persons who fly from the country for crime or debt. *North.* Stanihurst, p. 50, has *landleapers*, apparently in the sense of invaders.

LAND-LUBBER. A sailor's term (in ridicule) for any one not a seaman.

LAND-LUNG. The ash-coloured ground liverwort. *Suffolk.*

LANDMALE. A reserved rent, or annual sum of money, charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner. Finchale Ch.

**LAND-MATE.** In Herefordshire he that in harvest time reaps on the same ridge of ground or land with another, they call land-mates. Blount, ed. 1681, p. 366.

**LAND-MEND.** To level ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown. *Glouc.* This is taken from Milles' MS. Glossary.

**LANDREN.** Ladders. *Hearne.*

**LAND-SCORES.** Anciently the greatest part of the country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being enclosed, and a small quantity in *land-scores* allotted out for tillage. Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 295.

**LANDSCRAP.** A landscape. *Shirley.*

**LAND-SHARE.** The headland of a field. *Devon.*

**LANDSHUT.** A land-flood. *Heref.*

**LANDSKIP.** A landscape. Arch. x. 405.

Love's like a *landskip*, which doth stand  
Smooth at a distance, rough at hand.

*Cleveland's Poems*, 1660, p. 70.

**LAND-VINE.** A native vine. *Baret.*

**LAND-WHIN.** The plant rest-harrow. *East.*

**LAND-YARDS.** Two staves or 18ft. in Cornwall are a land-yard, and 160 land-yards an acre.

**LANE.** Reward? (*A.-S.*)

Thorowe Goddis helpe and his knefe,  
Thus hase the geant loste his lyfe;  
Ho loves Gode of his *tane*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 140.*

**LANEING.** Concealment. *North.*

**LANG.** Long. *North. (A.-S.)*

**LANGABERDE.** Lombards. *Gawayne.*

**LANGAN.** The socket of a spade or shovel. *West.* Also called *langit*.

**LANGAR.** The lash of a whip. *Camb.*

**LANG-AVIZED.** Long-visaged. *North.*

**LANGDEBEF.** The herb bugloss.

**LANGEE.** To long for. *Devon.*

**LANGELE.** To bind together. *Pr. Parv.*

Still in use in the North, to hoppel a horse.

*Langels*, chains for binding horse's feet.

*Langelt* occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 26, meaning a strap or thong. "Langot of the shoe, the latchet," Kennett.

**LANGELLS.** Blankets. *Finchale Ch.*

**LANGET.** A strip of ground. *West.* At Islip, co. Oxon, is a field called *Lankot*.

**LANGENZ.** Belongs; appertains.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my coroune *langes*,  
Of alle my werdez wele, and my weyffe eke.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

**LANGHOLDS.** Spaniels upon the feet of horses fastened with a horse-lock to keep them from leaping wrong. *North.*

**LANGLE.** To saunter slowly. *East.*

**LANG-LOANING-CAKE.** A cake made for schoolboys in the vacation. *North.*

**LANGLY.** A long time. (*A.-S.*)

The horse stredde oute his nekke als *ferre* als he  
myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he knelid  
doun on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the  
vesage *langly*. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.*

**LANGOON.** A kind of wine, mentioned in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

**LANGOT.** See *Langele*.

**LANGOURE.** Weakness; faintness. (*A.-N.*)

**LANGREL.** Very tall; long; lanky. *Line.*

**LANGRETS.** False dice, loaded so as to come up *quater* or *tray* more frequently than the other numbers.

His *langrets*, with his hie men and his low,  
Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

*Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

**LANGSAMENESS.** Listlessness. Ellis, iii. 339.

*Langsome*, tedious, tiresome.

**LANGSYNE.** Long ago. *Langsyners*, persons who lived long since. *North.*

**LANGTOE.**

Shee added, withall, the report of her better fortunes; how shee had a swifter and more profitable mutation of her ale in former time, how that first her ale was ale, and then it was *langtoe*, and then it was ale againe. *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

**LANGUAGE.** A linguist. Thynne, p. 30.

**LANGURE.** To languish. *Chaucer.*

**LANGWORT.** The white hellebore.

**LANIER.** A thong of leather. (*A. N.*) "Lanyer of lether," Palsgrave. The lash of a whip is still so called in Suffolk.

**LANK.** (1) The groin. *Devon.*

(2) Lean; miserable. *North.*

**LANNARD.** The laner hawk. The *lanier* is the male, and the *laneret* the female. See Markham's Country Farme, 1616, p. 714.

**LANNOCK.** A long narrow piece of land. *Wilts.* See *Langet*.

**LANSELE.** The herb nibwort. (*A.-N.*)

**LANT.** (1) Urine. *North.* Cotgrave has, "Ecloy, lant, urine."

(2) To beggar, or make poor. *Yorksh.*

(3) Lent. Reliq. Antiq. i. 259.

In cuntré som tyme was a man

That lante penyces of that he wan.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 87.*

**LANTERD.** Hazard. *Northumb.*

**LANTERLOO.** A game mentioned in Games Most in Use, 12mo. n. d. The game of *loo* is still termed *lant* in the North.

**LANTERN.** (1) A letter. Davies, p. 17.

(2) *Lantern and candle-light*, the old cry of the London belman at night. Its origin is ludicrously accounted for in Hobson's Jest, 1607. One of Dekker's tracts is entitled, "Lanthorne and Candle-Light, or the Bellmans second Nights-walke, in which he brings to light a brood of more strange villanies then ever were till this yeare discovered," 4to. Lond. 1620. (First ed. 1609.)

**LANTERN-FISH.** The smooth sole. *Cornw.*

**LANTERN-LEET.** The horn or glass at the sides of a lanthorn. *North.*

**LANTERN-PUFF.** A hurry. *Warw.*

**LANTERN-STAFF.** A logger tied to a horse's foot, to enable a person to catch him more easily. *Beds.*

**LANTERN-SWASH.** A great consternation.

**LANTHORN-JAWED.** Thin-faced. *Var. dial.*

**LANTREE.** The bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are attached. *Heref.*

**LANYELS.** Horse-hopples. *Yorksh.*



LAP. (1) To wrap up; to inclose; to cover. Hall, Richard III. f. 3, describing the murder of the infant princes, says, "this Miles Forest and John Dighton about mydnight, the sely children liyng in their beddes, came into the chaumbred and sodenly *lapped* them up amongst the clothes." Still in use.

They *lapped* hym in on every syde,  
Ther was no bote but to abyde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 78.*

Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde afdre,  
*Lapped* them in lede, lesse that they schulde  
Chawnge or chawffe, 3lf thay myghte escheffe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.*

(2) Leaped; vaulted. *North.*

(3) The end or bottom of a garment; the skirt or lappet. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To flog, or beat. *Somerset.*

(5) To lay anything in a person's lap, i. e. to put it totally in their power. *To lap up*, to relinquish anything; to express in a proper manner.

(6) Porridge. An old cant term. Forby calls it, "thin broth, weak tea," &c.

(7) A covering? See *Lappe*.

Apes outwardly resemble men very much, and Vesalius saith that their proportion diffreth from mans in moe things then Gallen observeth, as in the muscles of the breast, and those that move the armes, thelbow and the ham, likewise in the inward frame of the hand, in the muscles moving the toes of the feet, and the feet and shoulders, and in the instrument moving the sole of the foot, also in the fundament and messentary, the *lap* of the liver, and the hollow vain holding it up which men have not.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 3.*

LAPARD. The female pudendum. *Devon.*

LAPASSARELLA. The name of an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 27.

LAP-BANDER. Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *North.*

LAP-CLAP. A loud kiss. *Devon.*

LAP-CLOTH. An apron. *Chaucer.*

LAPE. To walk about in the mud; to go slovenly, or untidily. *North.*

LAPISE. Hounds are said to lapise when they open in the string. *Gent. Rec. ii. 78.*

LAPLOVE. Corn convolvulus. *North.*

LAPPE. Covering. (*A.-S.*)

And alle ledis me lowttede that lengede in erthe,  
And nowes lefte me no *luppe* my lygham to hele.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

LAPPIOR. A dancer. *Cornw.*

LAP-STONE. The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather. *North.*

LAQUEAR. A ceiling. (*Med. Lat.*)

LARAS. Any round pieces of wood turned by the turners. *Devon.*

LARD. To baste meat. *North.*

LARDER. Railing; noise. (*A.-N.*)

Tho was Otuel fol of mood,  
And faught as he were wood.  
At the kinges ost anon  
Foleuweden Otuel echon,  
Roulond and Oliver,  
And maden a foul larder.

*Romanco of Otuel, p. 64.*

LARDERY. A larder. See *Ord. and Reg. p.*

21. "*Lardarium*, a lardyrhowe," *Nominal*  
*MS.* Still used in Yorkshire.

LARDING-STICK. An instrument for piercing holes, used in cookery for larding certain fowls, &c.

LARDOSE. A screen behind an altar in a cathedral. *Kennett.*

LARE. (1) A rate or tax. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Learning; lore; doctrine. (*A.-S.*)

The whilke gladely resayves the lare of haly kirke  
thaire moder. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.*

Thay lett by thi lare lyghte,  
And coveted the golde bryghte.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 239.*

(3) A quagmire, or bog. *North.*

LAREABELL. The sun-flower. *Line.*

LARE-FATHER. A schoolmaster. *North.*  
According to Kennett, an adviser, a counsellor. See *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

LAREOVERS. When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *lareovers* for meddlers.

LARGE. (1) *Large* and *long* were characters in old music. One large contained two longs; one long two breves.

(2) Range. Skelton, ii. 239.

(3) *At my larye*, at my liberty.

I salle at Lammese take leve,  
In dellitte in his laundes wyth lordes y-nowe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

(4) Spacious; free; prodigal. (*A.-N.*)

LARGELY. Fully. *Chaucer.*

LARGENESS. Liberality. (*A.-N.*)

And that Nature the godesse  
Wylle, off hyre fre largynesse,  
With erbs and with flourys bothe  
Thefeldys and the medwys clothe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 1.*

LARGESE. A bounty. The reapers in the Eastern counties ask passengers for a largesse, and when any money is given to them, all shout together, Largess! Largess! *Largesse* is not uncommon in early English, meaning bounty, liberality. "Crye a larges when a reward is given to workemen, *stipem vociferare*," Huloet, 1552. It was anciently the cry of minstrels at feasts.

LARGYLYCHE. Largely. *Rob. Glouc.*

LA-RI. An excl. denoting surprise.

LARIOT. The witwal. Florio, pp. 99, 106.

LARK. A wild fellow; a mad prank. Also, to play mad tricks. *Var. dial.*

LARK-HEEL. Long-heeled. *Line.*

LARKS-LEERS. Arable land not in use; any poor or barren land. *Somerset.*

LARME. An alarm. *Palgrave.*

LARMY. Sorrowful. *Somerset.*

LARONE. A thief. (*A.-N.*) "*Greasis larone*," Nabbes' Bride; 1640, sig. F. ii.

LARRICK. Careless. *Yorksh.*

LARRS. Elves, or spirits. *Warner.*

LARRUP. To beat. *Var. dial.*

LARRY. A scolding, or lecture. *West.*

LART. (1) Taught. *Yorksh.*  
(2) A wooden floor. *Somerset.*



**LARTIN-NAILS.** Nails used for fixing laths in floors. *Somerset.*

**LARUM.** To beat a larum on a woman's stiddy, *rem cum aliqua habere.*

Tell me, I pray thee, what did he, Tibby?  
Did he beat a larum on thy stiddy?

*Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 63.*

**LARY.** Empty. *West.*

**LARYDOODLE.** The penis. *Devon.*

**LAS.** A lace; a snare. (*A.-N.*)

**LAS-CHARGEABLE!** Be quiet! *West.*

**LASCHE.** In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 9, is a receipt "for to make rede *lasche* or *lether*."

**LASE.** Less. Sir Degrevant, 262.

**LASER.** Leisure. Plumpton Corr. p. 116.

**LASH.** (1) *To lash out*, to kick; to be prodigal; to dilate. *To leave in the lash*, in the dirt, mud, or lurch. *Lash*, extravagant, Holinshed, Conq. of Ireland, p. 30.

(2) To comb the hair. *North.*

(3) A string or cord in which beasts are held; a snare. See *Las*.

(4) To heat severely. *North.*

(5) Soft; watery; insipid. *East.*

**LASH-COMB.** A wide-toothed comb. *North.*

**LASH-EGG.** A soft-shelled egg. *Suffolk.*

**LASHER.** A wear. *Oxon.*

**LASHIGILLAVERY.** A superfluity, especially applied to articles of food. *North.*

**LASHING.** Lavish. *Taylor.*

**LASHINS.** Great quantities. *Northumb.*

**LASHNESS.** Slackness; dulness. (*A.-N.*)

**LASK.** A diarrhoea. See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 33; MS. Sloane 1585, f. 121. There is a receipt "to stop a laske" in the same MS. f. 152. It is not quite obsolete.

**LASKE.** To shorten; to lessen; to bring to an end. See Will. Werw. pp. 21, 35.

**LASS.** Lazy. *I. Wight.*

**LASSCHYNGE.** Rushing.

For lytte *lasschynges* flame alle the londe over.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111.*

**LASSE.** To lessen, or decrease. (*A.-S.*)

So that his owen pris he *lasseth*,

Whan he suche mesure overpasseth.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

The dayis gon, the moneth passid,

Hire love encreseth and his *lasseth*.

*Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 108.*

For schame woche may not be *lassyde*

Off thyng that was to-fore *passyde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. I. 6, f. 1.*

**LAST.** (1) The groin. *Suffolk.*

(2) To stretch out; to extend. *North.*

(3) *On his last legs*, nearly undone. *Of the last edition*, of the newest fashion.

(4) A measure. It is eighty bushels of corn, twelve barrels of fish, fourteen barrels of pitch, tar, or ashes, twelve dozen hides or skins, twenty thousand herrings, twelve sacks of wool, twenty dickers of leather, &c. "White herrings a laste, that is to saye, xij. barrells," Ord. and Reg. p. 102.

(5) A court held in the marshes of East Kent, consisting of twenty-four jurors, who levy rates for preserving the marshes.

**LASTAGE.** "Ballesse or lastage for shippes, *saburra*," Huloet, 1552.

**LAST-DAY.** Yesterday. *West.*

**LASTE.** Loss. Reynard the Foxe, p. 85.

**LASTENEST.** Most lasting. *Var. dial.*

**LASTER.** The coming-in of the tide. Also the same as *Lafter*, q. v.

**LASTREL.** Some kind of hawk.

**LASTS.** The perindum. *Suffolk.*

**LASTY.** Lasting. *North.*

**LAT.** (1) A lath. (*A.-S.*) *Lat-river*, a person who makes laths. *North.* "A latt, *asser*," Nominale MS.

(2) Slow; tedious. *West.* *Lat-a-foot*, slow in moving. Wilbraham, p. 53.

(3) To hinder. More usually *let*.

(4) Wet, unseasonable, generally applied to the weather. *North.* See Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 29 (wrongly paged 26).

(5) Fashion, or manner. *Scott.*

(6) Leadeth. (*A.-S.*)

Ac ther the blynde *lat* the blynde,  
In dich thei fallen bothe two.

*Vernon MS. Bodleian Libr.*

**LATAND.** Letting. (*A.-S.*)

In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympias, his moder, and tille his mayster Arestotle, *latand* thame witte of the batelles and the dyssee that they suffred. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 46.*

**LATBRODS.** Lath-nails. Finchale Ch.

**LATCH.** (1) Fancy; wish. *Somerset.*

(2) To measure under the surface of a mine to ascertain how much of it has been used. *North.*

(3) To light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives these meanings as current in Durham.

(4) To support; to hold. *Var. dial.*

(5) To tarry behind; to loiter.

(6) To catch. See Macbeth, iv. 3. We have had the older form in *v. Lache*. "Latching, catching, infecting," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 29. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *lacche*, the best reading.

How Polyphemus whilom wrought,

When that he Galathea besought

Of love, whiche he maide not *latche*,

That made him for to waite and watche.

*Gower, ed. 1554, f. 27.*

(7) A cross-bow. Meyrick, iii. 10.

(8) The same as *Catch* (1).

(9) The same as *Las*, q. v.

(10) *To latch on*, to put water on the mash when the first wort has run off.

**LATCH-DRAWER.** See *Drawlatch*.

**LATCH-PAN.** The dripping-pan. *East.* Every cook in Suffolk could settle the dispute on a passage in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. The Athenian's eyes were Puck's *latch-pans*.

**LATE.** (1) The same as *Laite*, q. v.

(2) An evil, or injury. (*A.-S.*)

He sal whet his tuskes on *Pariss* gates;

Almayn sal be ful ferd for his *lates*.

*Old Prophecies, Cotton MSS.*

(3) Feature; countenance. In the following passage, manner, behaviour.

Bot thow in this perelle put of the bettire,

Thow salle be my presonere for alle thy prowde *lates*.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

LATED. Belated. *Shak.*

LATELEST. Most loathly. (*A.-S.*)

LATERED. Delayed. *Chaucer.*

LATESOME. (1) Loathful. It also means, tiresome, tedious. *Warw.*

But to here of Cristis passloun,  
To many a man it is ful laytoun.

*MS. Ashmole 60, f. b.*

He es swyft to speke on hys manere.

And lateome and slawe for to here;

He prayes awide men and haides thaim wyse.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 35.*

(2) Late; backward. Plumpton Corr. p. 21.

*Lateward, Cotgrave in v. Discourtois.*

LATH. (1) An annual court held at Dymchurch, co. Kent. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(2) Moveth; bent down.

(3) To place, or set down. *Lincol.*

LATHE. (1) A great part or division of a county, containing three or more hundreds. See Lambarde's *Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 567; Harrison, p. 153.

(2) A barn. *North.* An old word. It occurs in Plumpton Correspondence, p. 257.

(3) Hatelful; injured? Also, injury, harm.

Sone the erle wexe wrathe,  
And sware many grete athe  
He solde his message be lathes.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1, f. 131.*

(4) Ease; rest. *North.*

(5) To ask; to invite. *Chesh.*

(6) A thistle, or weed of any kind. *Somerset.*

LATHER. (1) Rather. *West.*

(2) Part of a mill. *Var. dial.*

(3) A ladder. See Palsgrave, verb. f. 360; Collier's *Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105.

LATHING. An invitation. Kennett says "the use of this word is most proper to Staffordshire." It occurs, however, in Watson, Grose, and Palmer, and is still in use.

LATHY. (1) Strong. *Heref.*

(2) Thin; slender, like a lath. *Var. dial.*

LATIMER. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*) "Lyare wes mi *latymer*," Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, p. 49. It is spelt *latyneres* in Maundeville, p. 58, which is the more correct form, *Latin* having been formerly applied to language in general.

LATING. The same as *Lathe* (1).

LATITAT. A noise; a scolding. *West.*

LATTAGE. An impediment, generally applied to a defect in speech. *West.*

LATTEN. Plate-tin. Palmer says the word is very common in this sense in Devon, and it is also found in the North country glossaries. Shakespeare is said to have given his godson, a child of Ben Jonson, a dozen *latten* spoons, and told the parent he should translate them. The pun is not uncommon in writers of Shakespeare's time, but the old word *latten*, or *latoun*, was not plate-tin, and the provincialism now in use must not mislead us, as it has Brockett, to attribute the same meaning to the archaism. It was a kind of mixed metal, very much resembling brass in its nature and colour. Various articles were made of it, as a cross, Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 701; a

basin, Piers Ploughman, p. 462, &c. According to Mr. Hunter, the old brasses in churches are for the most part of *latten*.

LATTER. To run about idly. *North.* Also the same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LATTER-END. The seat of honour. *South.*

LATTERMATH. See *Aftermath*. "Lateward hay, latermath," Hollyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593. Still in use.

LATTICE. (1) Plate-tin. *Cornw.*

(2) An ale-house. Many inns formerly had this sign, and the ancient ale-house was generally distinguished by a lattice, not by a glass window, the latter substance being, as Gifford supposes, too fragile for the nature of the customers. See Ben Jonson, i. 96.

LATTING. Late; backward. *West.*

LAU. (1) Low. (2) A low or flame. (*A.-S.*)

LAUCHAIDS. Terraces, natural or artificial, on the sides of hills. *Devon.*

LAUDATION. Praise. (*Lat.*) It occurs in Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* i. 22.

LAUDE. Praise. *Chaucer.*

LAUDES. The service of matins.

LAUGH. To laugh the other side of one's mouth, i. e. to cry. *Var. dial.*

LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN. A juvenile game at cards, in which the winner, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down upon the table, and laughs at his good success, or, at least, is supposed to do so. Old writers generally call it *laugh and lie down*, as Florio, p. 74. Sometimes the *double entendre* is not of the most delicate description. At *laugh and lie down* if they play,  
What asse against the sport can bray?

*Lilly's Mother Bomble*, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.

LAUGHE. Taken; captured.

Lordes of Lorasne and Lumbardy bothere  
*Laughe* was and lede in with oure lele knyghtes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.*

LAUGHT. (1) A loft. *Devon.*

(2) Took; caught; received.

The palein fel ded to grounde,  
His soule *laught* helle hounde.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 236.

Boldely hys swyrde he *laughte*,

To the gyaunt soche a strok he raghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.*

(3) The same as *Laughe*, q. v.

And ther was Lewyne *laughte*, and Lewyns brothire,  
With lordes of Lebe, and lede to there strengthes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

LAUK. (1) To weed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) A common exclamation of surprise.

LAUM. To swoon. *Somerset.*

LAUNCE. The sand-cel. *West.*

LAUNCELEY. The herb ribwort. (*A.-N.*)

LAUNCEYNGE. Throwing lances. *Weber.*

LAUNCH. (1) To cry out; to groan. *Worc.*

(2) To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

(3) A trap used for taking eels, &c.

LAUNCHE. To skip. Forby has it, "to take long strides." It occurs in Sevyng Sage, 1904, meaning, to throw or place.

Who lukes to the lefte syde, whenne his horse *launches*,  
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyverc.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

**LAUNDE.** A plain place in a wood; an unploughed plain; a park; a lawn. "*Saltus*, a lawnd," Nomina MS.

Now is Gij to a *lawnde* y-go,

Wher the dragoun duelled tho.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 262.*

For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye *laundes*

In Glamorgane with glee, thare gladchipe was evere.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

**LAUNDER.** (1) Any kind of gutter or channel for conveying water. *Var. dial.*

(2) A washer. Also, to wash. "*Buandière*, launderer." Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. *Laundryng gold*, washing it.

**LAUNDRE.** A laundress. *Palsgrave.*

**LAUP.** To leap. *Yorksh.*

**LAUREAT.** Crowned with laurel. (*Lat.*) The laureatship at our universities was a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel.

**LAUREOLE.** Spurge-laurel. (*A.-N.*)

**LAURER.** A laurel. *Chaucer.*

**LAUS.** Loose. (*A.-S.*)

**LAUTER.** The laurel. (*A.-N.*)

That worthy was the *lautor* to have  
Of poetrie, and the palme to atteyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.*

**LAU3T.** Caught; received. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne was Marie Joseph bitau3t,

And he hlr in spousesalle lau3t.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.*

**LAVALTOE.** Same as *lavolla*, q. v.

For lo! the lveless Jacks *lavaltoes* take

At that sweet musick which themselves do make.

*Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 133.*

**LAVANDRE.** A laundress. "A tretise for *lavandres*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 26.

**LAVANT.** A land-spring. *Scott.*

**LAVAS.** Lavish. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 20.

**LAVAST.** Uninclosed stubble. *Kent.*

**LAVE.** (1) The rest; the remainder. *North.*

(2) To lade or draw water. *Chaucer.* Also, to pour, as in *Perceval*, 2250; to wash, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 273.

(3) To gutter, as a candle. *Wills.*

(4) To hang, or flap down. *Hall.*

**LAVE-EARED.** Long, or flap-eared. See *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 366; *Hawkins*, iii. 357; *Lavelugged*, Northumb. Holloway has *lap-eared* in use in Sussex and Hants.

**LAVEER.** To work a ship against the wind. An old sea term.

**LAVELL.** The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

**LAVENDER.** To lay in lavender, to pawn. This is a very common phrase in old plays. "To lay to pawne, as we say to lay in lavender," Florio, p. 27.

**LAVENDREY.** Washing. (*A.-N.*)

**LAVER.** (1) The remainder. *North.*

(2) A cistern, trough, or conduit, to wash in. "Laver to washe at, *lavoyr*," *Palsgrave*. Also, a basin. See Florio, p. 89; *Cotgrave*, in v.

*Egusere*; *Leg. Cathol.* p. 154; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7; *Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 130.

And fulle glad, certys, thou schalt bee,

Yf that y wylle suffer the

To holde me a *lavour* and bason to my honde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 144.*

(3) A dish composed of a kind of sea-weed well washed and boiled. It is also called *laverbread*, Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(4) *Laver lip*, a hanging lip.

**LAVERD.** Lord. (*A.-S.*)

That tay after thaym ne went

To du thayr *laverd* comandement.

*Guy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

**LAVEROCK.** The lark. *North.* See Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, pp. 26, 40; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86; Wright's *Purgatory*, p. 55; *laverkes*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 138.

Sche made many a wondri sounce,

Sumtyme liche unto the cok,

Sumtyme unto the *laverok*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.*

Tyrlery lorryn, the *laverocks* songe,

So meryly pypes the sparrow;

The cow brake lose, the rope ran home,

Syr, God gyve yow good morow.

*Bliss's Bibl. Miscell. p. 54.*

**LAVISH.** Rank, as grass, &c. *West.*

**LA-VOLTA.** A kind of very active bouncing waltz, formerly much in fashion. The man turned the woman round several times, and then assisted her in making a high spring.

Leave protestations now, and let us hie

To tread *lavolta*, that is women's walk.

*Soliman and Perseda, p. 214.*

**LAVY.** Lavish; liberal. *North.*

**LAW.** (1) To give a hare good law, i. e. a good start before the hounds. It is in very frequent use by boys at play.

(2) A hill, or eminence. *North.*

(3) Custom; manner. See Ellis, ii. 335.

(4) Low. *North.*

He wiat not that hym was gode,

But then he putte doune his hode

On knees he fel downe *lawe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

**LAWAND.** Bowing; humbling.

Anely *lawand* Thameselfe to the sacramentes of haly kyrke, thof it be swa that thay hafe bene cumbyrde in syne and with syne alle thaire lyfe tyme.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 229.*

**LAW.** (1) To laugh. Nomina MS.

(2) Rough; violent; brutal. *West.*

**LAWED.** Ignorant. See *Laird*.

**LAWES.** The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

**LAWESTE.** The lowest. *North.*

Lenges all at layserre, and lokes one the wallys

Whare they were *laweste* the ledes to assaille.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.*

**LAWFUL-CASE.** An interj. of surprize.

**LAWGHE.** Low. *Hampole.*

**LAWING.** (1) Going to law. *Linc.*

(2) Lawing of dogs, i. e. cutting out the balls, or three claws of the fore-feet.

**LAWLESS-MAN.** An outlaw. (*A.-S.*)

**LAWN.** The same as *Launde*, q. v.

**LAWNDR.** The sliding iron in the fore-part of a plough. *Var. dial.*

**LAWNGELLE.** A blanket. *Prompt. Parv.*  
**LAWNSETYS.** Small javelins. (*A.-N.*)  
 And also *lawnssetys* were leyde on hey,  
 For to schete bothe ferre an ney.

*Archæologia*, xxi. 52.

**LAWRENCE.** An imaginary saint or fairy who presides over idleness. *Var. dial.*

**LAWRIEN.** A kind of oil, formerly used to anoint the ears of deaf people.

**LAWSON-EVE.** Low Sunday Eve. Hampson, *Med. Kalend.* ii. 236.

**LAW3E.** To laugh. (*A.-S.*)  
 I pray yow alle and warne betyme  
 That ȝe me calle Joly Robyne,  
 And ȝe shalle *lawȝ* your fille.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52.*

These *lawȝen* for joye theȝen ben in lende,  
 These othere wepen in wo withouten ende.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.*

**LAX.** (1) A part. *Somerset.*

(2) Salmon. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

**LAXATIF.** A purging medicine. (*A.-N.*)

**LAY.** (1) A poor rate. *Linc.*

(2) Law; religious faith. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Summer pasturage for cattle. *North.*

(4) To deliver a woman. *Var. dial.*

(5) A very large pond. *Norff.*

(6) To intend; to lay a plan; to provide; to study; to contrive. *East.*

(7) To lay an edged tool, to re-steel its edge. *Var. dial.*

(8) Belonged. Chron. Vilodun. p. 110.

(9) A wager. See Othello, ii. 3.

(10) Unlearned. *Jonson.*

(11) To lay in wait. It occurs in Shakespeare.

(12) Butter-milk. Dekker's Belman, 1616.

(13) Lay of wind, i. e. a calm.

(14) To strike; to beat. *Somerset.*

(15) Any grass land; a bank. *West.*

(16) A low or flame of fire. *North.* See Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(17) To lay in one's dish, or one's light, to object to a person, to make an accusation against him. To lay on load, to strike violently and repeatedly. To lay down, to sow ploughed land with grass. To lay in steep, to soak. To lay on, to fatten; to beat. To lay the table, to prepare the table for dinner. To lay to one's hand, to help. To lay an ear, to listen. To lay away, to put out of the way, to lay aside; to break up school. To lay by, to cease. To lay out a corpse, to prepare it properly for a coffin.

When tablys were layd and clothes sprad,  
 The scheperde into the halle was lad.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54.*

**LAY-BAND.** A small roller. *West.* It is explained a *towel* in one *MS. glossary.*

**LAYDLANDS.** Untilled lands. *Blount.* "Lay lande, terre nouvellement, labourée," *Palsgrave.* See Sir *Cauline*, 107.

**LAYEN.** A stratum, or layer. *South.*

**LAYER.** (1) A field of clover or grass; young white thorn; quick. *East.*

(2) A slice of meat. *Var. dial.*

(3) The ordure of cows. *North.*

(4) Land; earth.

Laughte hym upe fulle lovelyly with lordliche knyghttes,  
 And ledde hym to the layere thare the kyng lygges.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.*

**LAYERLY.** Idle; rascally. *North.*

**LAYER-OVER.** A whip; a term for any instrument of chastisement. *East.*

**LAYERS.** The pieces or wood cut and laid in a hedge in spalshing it. *West.*

**LAYERLY.** Earthly.

For it es heghe, and alle that it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lustes, and vile covaytes.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196:*

**LAY-FEE.** The laity. Henry VIII. uses the term in several of his letters.

**LAYSERLY.** Leisurely. *Laysyr* occurs in Wright's Seven Sages, p. 43.

**LAY-STALL.** A dunghill. It is spelt *lay-stour* in More's MS. additions to Ray.

**LAYTE.** Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

And that ys not full moche wonder,  
 For that day cometh layte and thunder.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 43.*

**LAYTH.** Lay; faith. *Hardyng*, f. 88.

**LAYTHE.** Loathsome; bad. (*A.-S.*)

ȝyf thou herdyst a fals thyng or layth,  
 That were spoke aȝens the feyth.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.*

**LAYTHELY.** Loathly. *Laytheeste*, most loathly.

"Lucyfer, *lathetheste* in helle," Syr Gawayne, p. 99. Compare Audelay's Poems, p. 32.

The editor of Syr Gawayne prints *laythe este*.

We hafe no laysere now these lordys to seke,  
 For ȝone laythely ladde me lamede so sore.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.*

Thase licherouse lurdanes *laytheeste* in lede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.*

**LAYVERE.** The rest of a spear.

The schafte was strong over alle,  
 And a welle shaped corynalle,  
 And was gyrded into the layvere,  
 That he myght not fle ferre nor nere.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 247.*

**LAZAR.** A leper. (*A.-N.*)

**LAZAROUS-CLAPPER.** A door-knocker. This singular phrase occurs in *Hollyband*, 1593.

**LAZE.** To be lazy. *East.* "To laze it when he hath most need to looke about him," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Endormir*.

**LAZY.** Bad; wicked. *North.* Lazy-weight, a scant, or deficient weight.

**LAY3.** To laugh. See Audelay, p. 49.

A scheperde abides me in halle;  
 Off hym shalle we lay alle.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52.*

**LE.** Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng that had grete plentȝ  
 Off mete and drinke, withoutene le,  
 Long he may dyge and wrote,  
 Or he have hys fyll of the rote.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

**LEA.** (1) A scythe. *Yorksh.*

(2) The seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted. *North.*

(3) Meadow; pasture; grass land.

**LE-ACH.** Hard work, or fatigue. *North.*

**LEACH.** (1) A lake, or large pool. *Lanc.*

- (2) A common way. *Devon*. Leach-road, a road used for funerals.
- (3) The leather thong fastened to the jesses of the hawk, by which she is held firmly on the fist. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.
- (4) A kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, &c. *Holme*.
- LEACHMAN. A surgeon. See Nares.
- LEACH-TROUGHS. At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call *leach-brine*, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- LEAD. (1) To cart corn. *Var. dial.* Also, to carry trusses on horseback. "Cartyne, or lede wythe a carte," Pr. Parv.
- (2) A vat for dying, &c. *North*. A kitchen copper is sometimes so called.
- (3) To cover a building with lead.
- (4) To chance, or happen. *Devon*.
- LEADDEN. A noise, or din. *North*.
- LEAD-EATER. Indian rubber. *Yorksh.*
- LEADER. (1) A tendon.
- (2) A branch of a vein of ore in a mine. *North*.
- LEAD-NAILS. Nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.
- LEADS. Battlements. *Var. dial.*
- LEAD-WALLING. "The brine of twenty-four hours boyling for one house," More's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Brit.
- LEAF. (1) Fat round the kidneys of a pig. *Var. dial.* Also, the kidney itself.
- (2) To turn over a new leaf, i. e. to change one's conduct. "To advise the kyng to turne the lefe and to take a better lesson," Hall, 1548.
- LEAGUER. A camp. See the Autobiography of Joseph Lister, ed. Wright, p. 25.
- LEAK. (1) A gutter. *Durham*.
- (2) Mingere. Kennett's MS. Glossary. Also, tap a barrel of beer, &c.
- LEAM. (1) To teach. *North*.
- (2) A collar for hounds; a leash.
- LEAM-HOUND. A kind of hound mentioned in Topsell's *Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 39, the same as *Lyam*, q. v.
- LEAN. The same as *Laine*, q. v. "It is not for to leane," Chester Plays, i. 69.
- LEAN-BONES. "A dry, a greedie and hungry fellow, a leane bones," Florio, p. 85. Old writers have the phrase, *as lean as a rake*.
- LEANING-STONES. Stone seats, such as are sometimes seen in ancient bay windows.
- LEAN-TO. A penthouse. *East*.
- LEAP. (1) Half a bushel. *Sussex*.
- (2) A weel to catch fish. *Lanc*. "Weele or leape," Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.
- (3) Futuo. The City Match, 1639, p. 13.
- (4) To leap over the hatch, i. e. to run away.
- LEAP-CANDLE. An Oxfordshire game mentioned by Aubrey. Young girls set a candle in the middle of the room, and "draw up their coats in the form of breeches," then

dance over the candle backwards and forwards, saying these verses—

The tailor of Bicester he has but one eye,  
He cannot cut a pair of green galliaskins if he were  
to try.

The game is, I believe, obsolete, but the verses are still favourites in the nursery.

LEAPERS. Grey peas. *West*.

LEAPERY. Leprosy. Ryder, 1640.

LEAP-FROG. A boys' game, in which they jump over one another's backs successively.

LEAPING. The operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.

LEAPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc*. Also called a leaping-stock.

LEAPINGS. Leaps. Florio, p. 97.

LEAPING-THE-WELL. Going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freeman's Well, a *sine qua non* to the freedom of the borough; a curious custom, well described by Brockett.

LEAR. (1) To learn. *North*.

(2) Hollow; empty. The lear ribs, the hollow under the ribs. *Var. dial*.

(3) Pasture for sheep. *Chesh*. Stubble-land is generally called leers.

LEARN. To teach. *Var. dial*. "Scole to lerne chyldre in, *escole*," Palsgrave.

LEARNING. Correction; discipline.

LEAR-QUILLS. Very small quills, such as are used to wind yarn on. *Somerset*.

LEARS. The same as *Layers*, q. v.

LEA-SAND. The whetting-stone with which a scythe is sharpened. *North*.

LEASE. A pasture. *Var. dial*. In some places a common is so called.

Brooke lime (*Anagallis Aquatica*) &c. the banks enamel'd with it in the *lease*, cowslip (*Arithritica*) and primroses (*Primula Veris*) not inferior to Primrose Hills. *Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 119.

LEASES. Corbel stones. *Glouc*.

LEASH. A thong or string by which a dog is led. Hence a pack of hounds was formerly called a leash.

Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther *leashes*,

My raches breke their coupls in thre;

Lo! qwer the dere goos be too and too,

And holdis over zonde mowntene hye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 121.*

LEASING. An armful of hay, or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. *North*.

LEASOW. A pasture-ground. *West*.

LEATEST. Smallest. *Var. dial*.

LEASTWAYS. At least. *East*. "At the leastwise," Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 6.

LEASTY. Dull; wet; dirty. *East*.

LEAT. (1) To leak; to pour. *Dorset*.

(2) An artificial brook. *Devon*. Properly one to convey water to or from a mill.

LEATH. (1) Ease or rest. *North*.

(2) Cessation; intermission. *North*.

(3) Soft; supple; limber; pliant. *Derb*.

(4) Loath; unwilling. *Yorksh*.

LEATHER. (1) To beat. *Var. dial*.

(2) Skin, not tanned. *North*. To lose leather, to rub the skin off by riding. In hunting,

- only to certain integuments. See *Hunting*, art. 5, and the *Gent. Rec.*
- (3) Rather. *Yorksh.* (Kennett MS.)
- LEATHER-COAT. The golden russeting. It is mentioned by Shakespeare.
- LEATHERHEAD. A blockhead. *North.*
- LEATHIER-HUNGRY. An inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. *North.*
- LEATHERING. Huge; large. *Warw.*
- LEATHERN-BIRD. A bat. *Somerset.* Also called leathern-mouse, leathern-wings.
- LEATHIER-TE-PATCH. A particular kind of step in a dance. *Cumb.*
- LEATHE-WAKE. Nimber; flexible; pliable. *Yorksh.* "Safe, uncorrupted, flexible, and *leathwake*," Davies' *Ancient Rites*, ed. 1672, p. 105. It is given in MS. Lansd. 1033.
- LEAUTE. Loyalty. (*A.-N.*)
- LEAVANCE. The barn and meal laid together for fermentation; "to lay the leavance," to put them together for that purpose. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.
- LEAVE. (1) To change one's residence; to give leave, or permit; to pass over for others. *Leave hold*, let me go! *Leave tail*, a great demand for anything.
- (2) The first offer. *North.*
- LEAVEN-KIT. A vessel for preparing the batter for oat-cakes in. *Yorksh.*
- LEAVENOR. A luncheon. *Kent.*
- LEAVES. Folding-doors, anything shutting or folding up, as the leaves of a table. *North.*
- LEAZE. To clean wool. *West.*
- LEBAR. A leopard. "Lebarde, a beast, leopard," Palsgrave. "*Leopardus*, a leberde," Nominal MS.
- LECH. Liege. Sir Cleges, 409.
- LECHE. (1) A physician. *Lechecraft*, the art of healing. (*A.-S.*)  
So longe at *leche-crafte* can he dwelle.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.*
- (2) To heal. It occurs in Chaucer.  
And openly bigan to preche,  
And alle that seke were to *leche*.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 9.*
- (3) A deep rut. *Yorksh.*
- (4) To stick, to adhere. *Linc.*
- (5) *Leche-lardys*, a dish in ancient cookery, Ord. and Reg. p. 439. *Leche-fryes*, ibid. p. 449. *Leche-Lumbarde*, ibid. p. 472. *Leches* are sometimes cakes or pieces. The term is of constant use in old cookery, meaning generally those dishes which were served up in slices.
- LECHOUR. A leacher. (*A.-N.*) It was also applied to a parasite and blockhead.
- LECHYDE. Cut into slices.  
Seyne bowes of wyldre bores, with the braune *lechyde*.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.*
- LECK. To leak. *To leck on*, to pour on. *To leck off*, to drain off. *North.*
- LECKER-COST. Good cheer.  
They lyv'd at ease in vile excesse,  
They sought for *lecker-cost*.  
*Riche's Allarme to England, 1578.*
- LECKS. Droppings. *Yorksh.*
- LECTER. A reader. (*Lat.*)
- LECTORNE. A reading-desk. (*Lat.*)  
*Lectornes* he saw befor hem stande  
Of gold and bokys on hem lyggande.  
*Visions of Tundale, p. 60.*
- LECTUARY. An electuary. *Skellon.*
- LEDDE. Completely prostrated. (*A.-S.*)  
Pers fyl yn a grete syknes,  
And as he lay yn hys bedde,  
Hym thoughte weyl that he was *ledde*.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.*
- LEDDER. A ladder. *Ladder-staffs*, the transverse bars or rounds of a ladder.
- LEDDY. A lady. *North.*
- LEDDYRE. Leather; skin. *R. de Brunne.*
- LEDE. (1) People. (2) Land. It sometimes signifies a man, Towneley Myst. p. 21.  
That same hopping that they fyrst jede,  
That daunce jede they thurgh land and *lede*.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*
- In him was al his trust at nede,  
And gave him bothe longe and *lede*.  
*Arthur and Merlin, p. 4.*
- Herde ever enl of yow telle,  
In enl *lede* or enl apelle,  
Or in feld, other in toun,  
Of a knight Beves of Hamtoun?  
*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 83.*
- Thys tydynges had bothe grete and smalle,  
For fayrer fruyt was never in *lede*,  
Thorow hys mygt that boght us alle,  
Very God in forme of brede.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.*
- LEDENE. Speech; language. (*A.-S.*)
- LEDER. Lithier; bad.  
Of my kyngdome me grevyth noht,  
Hyt ys for my gylt and *leder* thoughte.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.*
- LEDGE. (1) To lay hands on; to beat; to lay eggs. *Somerset.*
- (2) To allege. Chaucer.  
Othar dysagrementes thou shalte not read ne se,  
Amonge the ancyant writers, than ys *ledged* to the.  
*MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 2.*
- LEDGER. A horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar of a scaffold, &c. A door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross-pieces, is called a ledger-door. The bar of a gate, stile, &c. is termed the *ledge*.
- LEDGING. Positive. *Leic.*
- LEDRON. A leper; a mean person. (*A.-N.*)  
See Kyng Alisaunder, 3210.
- LED-WILL. A strange phrase, applied to one led away by following false lights, Wills o' the Wisp, &c. *East.*
- LEE. (1) Joy; pleasure; delight.
- (2) A lie. Still in use.
- (3) Shelter. See *Lew* and *Loo*.
- (4) Urine. Cotgrave, in v. *Escloy*.
- (5) Lye of ashes. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.
- (6) *Lee-lang*, live-long. *Northumb.*
- LEECH. A vessel bored with holes at the bottom for making lye. *East.*
- LEED-BOWLS. Milk leads. *Yorksh.*
- LEEF. Willingly; equally. *Var. dial.*
- LEEFEEKYN. A term of endearment, occurring in Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.
- LEEFEST. Dearest. (*A.-S.*)

Go, soule, and flye unto my *lefest* love,  
A fayrer subject then Elystum.

*The Woman in the Moone*, 1597.

LEEFTAIL. Quick sale. *Cumb.*

LE-EGGING. Waddling. *Somerset.*

LEEMER. Anxious; miserly; keen after money or gain, and not very scrupulous. *North.*

LEEMERS. Ripe nuts. To leem, to shell or drop out of the husk. *Var. dial.*

LEENER. One who lends. (*A.-S.*)

LEENY. Alert; active. *Groese.*

LEER. (1) Leather. *North.*

(2) The same as *Lear*, q. v. Empty. Hence, perhaps, *leer horse*, a horse without a rider. *Leer* is an adjective, meaning uncontrolled. Hence the *leer drunkards* mentioned by Ben Jonson.

(3) To go or sneak away. *North.*

(4) The flank or loin. *Somerset.*

LEERE. Tape. *Kent.* See Nares, p. 281, who was unacquainted with the term.

LEERSPOOLE. A cane or reed.

LEES. A leash for dogs. (*A.-N.*) "The for-said leese," Arch. xxix. 336, i. e. a pack? See *Leash*. "A brace or leese of bucks," Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

LEESE. The same as *Lese*, q. v.

LEESH. Active. *Northumb.*

LEET. (1) A manor court.

(2) Little. *Leet* rather, a little while ago. *Leet windle*, a small redwing. *Var. dial.*

(3) To pretend; to feign. *Yorksh.*

(4) To happen; to fall out. *North.*

(5) A meeting of cross-roads. *South.*

(6) To alight. "*Leet*, sir, light off your horse," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEETEN. To pretend. See *Leet* (3).

LEETLY. Lightly; little. *Yorksh.*

LEETS. Windows; lights. *North.*

LEEVEN. Believe, pl. Maundeville, p. 108.

LEF. (1) A leaf. W. Mapes, p. 342.

(2) Love; one who is loved.

And seyde how that a-bedde alle warme  
Hire *lef* lay nakid in hire arme.

*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77.

LEFE. (1) To believe. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Pleasing; dear; agreeable. It sometimes signifies *pleased*. (*A.-S.*)

Be he never so strong a thefe,  
Ȝyf he may ȝyve he shal be *lefe*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 9.

The soule of this synfulle wyȝt  
Is wounnen into heven bright,  
To Jhesu *lefe* and dere.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

(3) To leave.

Bot if thou come for to feight with us, feghte  
one, for I late the wel witt that oure symplenes  
wille we on na wyse *lefe*.

*MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 30.

LEFE-LONG. Long; tedious.

She seid, Thomas, thou likes thi play,  
What byrde in bourre may dwel with the?  
Thou marris me here this *lefe-long* day,  
I pray the, Thomas, let me be!

*True Thomas*, MS. Cantab.

LEFMON. Lemman; lover. "Bicom his lef-mon," Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 11.

LEF-SILVER. A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent to their lord for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEFSOME. Lovely. *Ritson.*

LEFT. (1) Believed. (2) Remained.

(3) *Left over*, left off. *Over the left shoulder*, entirely wrong. I believe you over the left, i. e. not at all.

LEFTNESS. The state of being left-handed. Metaphorically, wrong, bad.

LEFULL. Lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEG. (1) A bow. It is very often, if not generally, used in a jocular manner. "Make a curtesie instead of a legge," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. P. xi. Still in use in Craven.

(2) To walk nimbly. *Var. dial.*

(3) *To put the best leg foremost*, to act energetically. *He has broken his leg*, he has had a child sworn to him. *Black leg*, a great rascal. *To give leg bail*, to fly from justice. *Leg-banded*, said of cattle when the head and leg are joined by a band or cord to prevent their straying.

(4) At marbles, the boy who commences the game last is called a *leg*.

LEGEANS. Leave; license. (*A.-N.*)

He bethought hym and undurstode  
In how synfulle life he yede,  
His synnes he wolde forsake;  
And if he myȝt have *legeans*  
For his synnes to do penans,  
Schrifte he thoughte to take.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

LEGEM-PONE. A curious old proverbial or cant term for ready money.

There are so manie Danaes now a dayes,  
That love for lucre, paine for gaine is sold;  
No true affection can their fancele please,  
Except it be a Jove, to ryme downe gold  
Into their laps, which they wyde open hold:  
If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd,  
When *Viz haud habeo* is of hope bereav'd.

*The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

LEGER-BOOK. A monastic cartulary.

LEGESTER. A lawyer. *R. de Brunne.*

LEGGE. (1) To lay; to lay down; to lay, or bet a wager. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To ease. *Chaucer.*

LEGGEREN. A layer. *North.*

LEGGET. A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. *Norfolk.*

LEGGINGS. Gaiters. *Var. dial.*

LEGHE. To lie; to speak false. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LEG-RINGS. Fetters. *Marston.*

LEG-TRAPES. A sloven. *Somerset.*

LEIE. To lay. (*A.-S.*)

LEIFER. Rather. *North.* See Topsell's *Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 25.

LEIGER. A resident ambassador at a foreign court. See Arch. xxviii. 121

LEIGHER: A liar. (*A.-S.*)

The messanger was foule y-schent,  
And oft y-cleped foule *leigher*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 95.

LEIK. Body. *Havelok*, 2793.

- LEIKIN.** A sweetheart. *North.* From *like*.
- LEIL.** Faithful; honest. *North.*
- LEISER.** Leisure; opportunity. (*A.-N.*)
- LEISH.** Stout; active; alert. *North.*
- LEISTER.** A kind of trident used in the North of England for striking fish.
- LEITE.** Light; lightning. (*A.-S.*)
- LEITHS.** Joints in coal. *Staff.*
- LEITS.** (1) Meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers. *North.*
- (2) Tracks; footsteps. *North.*
- LEKE.** (1) Caught; taken. (*A.-S.*)  
Then harde he noyse grete  
In a valey, and dynytys *leke*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.*
- (2) A leak. (*A.-S.*) *Not worth a leke*, a common expression in early poetry.
- (3) To lock; to shut. *Weber.* Also the part past, fastened.
- (4) To grin frightfully. *Linc.*
- LELAND.** A cow pasture. *West.*
- LELE.** Loyal; faithful; true.  
Hir love is ever trewe and *lele*,  
Ful swete hit is to monnes hele.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.*  
Bot a clene virgyne that es *lele*  
Has ȝit more that has the angle.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 120.*  
Tho loved Jordains and sir Bretel  
Sir Arthur with hert *lel*.  
*Arthur and Merlin, p. 113.*
- LELELY.** Truly; faithfully. The copy in the Cambridge MS. reads *leliche*.  
My lufe es *lelely* lyghte  
On a lady wyghte. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*
- LELEN.** To sanction, or authorise. (*A.-N.*)
- LELLY.** Same as *Lelely*, q. v.  
To ȝelde hym his lufe hafe I na myghte,  
Bot lufe hym *lelly* I sulde therefore.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.*  
They sal thorue holy kyrke rede  
Mynystre *lely* the godes of the dede.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 50.*  
That for I trewly many a day  
Have lovid *lelest* in lond,  
Dethe hathe me fette of this world away.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.*
- LEMANDE.** Shining; glittering.  
The lawnces with loraynes and *lemande* scheldes,  
Lyghtenande as the levenyng and *leman* al over.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Coll. Trin. Lincoln, f. 79.*
- LEME.** (1) Brightness; light. (*A.-S.*) In the North of England, a flame. "The leme of a fyre," Prompt. Parv. p. 38.  
The lyght of heven in a *leme*,  
Brytter than is the sone beme,  
Upon that hert gane lyght.  
*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.*  
The sterres, with her lemyng *lemen*,  
Shul sadly falle down fro heven.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.*
- (2) Limb. Richard Coer de Lion, 3362.
- LEMPEG.** A doe-fig. *Wilts.*
- LEMING-STAR.** A comet. From *Leme*, q. v.
- LEMMAN.** A lover, or gallant; a mistress. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 24; Greene's Works, i. 59; Perceval, 1802. In very early English, the term is sometimes used simply for a dear or beloved person.

Toward the court he can goo,  
His douȝtur *lemman* met he thoo,  
And alle his cumpanye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

He sayse, *Lemane*, kyss me be-lyve,  
Thy lorde me hase the graunte to wyfe,  
And Paresche I hafe hym hyght;  
And I hete the witterly,  
The kynges hevede of Fraunce certanly,  
To morowe or it be nyght!

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.*

It is a proverbe in England that the men of Tividal, borderers on the English midle marches, have likers, *lemmons*, and lyerbies.

*Mellanckes Philotimus, 1583.*



**LENGTH.** Stature. *North.* Speaking of cannon, it means the barrel.

**LENGTHE.** To lengthen; to prolong.

Now have we noon wherwith we may  
Lengthe oure lif fro day to day.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.*

**LENKETHE.** Iength. See the Boke of Cur-tasye, p. 29; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.

A feyter chylyde nevyr y sye,  
Neyther of lenkyth nor of brede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.*

**LENNOCK.** Slender; pliable. *North.*

**LENT.** (1) A loan. *Somerset.*

(2) Remained; stopped. (*A.-S.*) It has also the meaning of *placed*.

A doufe was fro heven sent.  
List down and thereonne lent.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.*

On a laund are thay lent

By a forest syd. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

**LENT-CROCKING.** A custom of boys at Shrove-tide going round in the evening to pelt the doors of the inhabitants with pieces of broken crockery. *West.*

**LENTED.** Stopped; glanced off. *Lanc.*

**LENTEN.** (1) A linden tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The fare in Lent was not very substantial some centuries ago, and accordingly our ancestors seemed to have used the adjective *Lenten* constantly in a sense of deterioration. "A Lenten lover, a bashfull, modest, or maidenly woer, one thats afraid to touch his mistresse," Cotgrave, in v. *Caresme*. *Lenten-fig*, a dried fig, a raisin. *Lenton-stuff*, provision for Lent. A ballad by Elderton under this title commences as follows:—

Lenton Stuff ys cum to the towne,

The clensynge weeke cums quicklye:

Yow knowe well knowghe yow must kneele downe,

Cum on, take ashes trykly,

That nether are good fleshe nor fyshe,

But dyp with Judas in the dyshe,

And keepe a rowte not worthe a ryshe.

*MS. Ashmole 48, f. 115.*

**LENT-EVIL.** The ague. *MS. Med. Rec.*

**LENT-GRAIN.** The spring crops. *West.*

**LENTINER.** A hawk taken in Lent.

**LENT-ROSE.** The daffodil. *Devon.* It is also called the *Lent-lily*.

**LENTTE.** Given. From *Lene*. (*A.-S.*)

A fulle hardre grace was hir lentte  
Er she owt of this worde wentte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.*

**L'ENVOY.** A kind of postscript, sent with poetical compositions by early authors. It was sometimes used for a conclusion generally. Cotgrave defines it, the "conclusion of a ballet, or sonnet, in a short stanza by itselfe, and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the whole."

**LENYT.** Leaned. Lydgate, *MS. Bodl.*

**LEO.** The lion. (*A.-S.*) "Wildore then the leo," Reliq. Antiq. i. 125. *Leonine*, belonging to a lion.

**LEOPART.** A leopard. (*A.-N.*)

**LEOS.** People. *Chaucer.*

**LEPANDE.** Leaping. (*A.-S.*)

With luffy launces one lofte they luysschene togedyres  
In Loraune so lordlye on leppande stedes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.*

**LEPE.** A large basket, such as is used for carrying seeds, corn, &c. *Far. dial.*

The spensere selde, moutheuzt I bere  
A leep, as I was wont do er.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.*

**LEPES.** Stories; lies. *Ritson, i. 4.*

**LEPI.** Single. See *Anlepi*.

Wrothlich he seyde to Gli,

Here is gret scorn sikerly,

When that o lepi knight

Schal ous do so michel unright!

*Gy of Warwike, p. 78.*

Ne mete ete, ne drank drynke,

Ne slepte onely a lepy wynko.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*

**LEPPIS.** Jumps; leaps. (*A.-S.*)

Here my trouthe I the plyghte,

He that lepps fulle lyghte

He salle by it, and I fyghte,

For alle your mekille pride.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

**LEPROSY.** The *lues venerea*. This is a very unusual sense of the word. *Shak.*

**LERAND.** Learning, part. (*A.-S.*)

Bot it sal be notefulle lerand the way til heven.

*MS. Coll. Eton. f. 3.*

**LERARE.** A learner; a teacher. *Pr. Parv.*

**LERCH.** To cheat or trick. *North.*

**LERE.** (1) To learn; to teach. (*A.-S.*) Hence, learning, knowledge, precept.

Then he frayned hym in his ere

If he wolde passilodion lere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

Bot thai on the erth Cristes wordes here,

That sal be to thaim withouten ende a lere.

*MS. Egerton 927, xv. Cent.*

(2) Countenance; complexion. (*A.-S.*)

For sorow he leste both strength and might,

The colours changid in his leyre.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 93.*

(3) Shame. *Nominale MS.*

**LERENDE.** Learnt. From *Lere* (1).

So that nother one the see ne on the lande ȝe seke  
na helpe, and that ȝe ȝeme another manere of doc-  
tryne thane we hafe lerende of oure doctours.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.*

**LERENESS.** Emptiness. *Batman, 1582.*

**LEREP.** To trail slovenly. *South.* Also, to limp or walk lamely.

**LERRICK.** To beat; to chastise. *Devon.*

**LERRY.** Learning; lesson. *Middleton, i. 281.*

**LES.** Lost. *Hearne.*

**LESE.** (1) To gather; to select. (*A.-S.*) "To leyse, to pick the shain and trucks out of wheat," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 116. In Devon, picking stones from the surface of the fields is called *leasing*; and throughout the Western counties no other word is used for gleaning corn. "To lese here in hervest," Piers Ploughman, p. 121. *Lesinge*, gleanng, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149. "To leasc straw for thatching, *seligere et componere*; to lease stones, to pick stones in a field," Dean Milles, MS. Glossary, p. 167.

(2) To lose. Still in use. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To deliver; to release. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

(4) Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

At every ende of the deysse  
Sate an erle, without less.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

(5) Leash; band. Octovian, 767.

LESER. Releaser; deliverer. This occurs several times in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LESESE. To lose. See Hycke-Scorner, p. 102. It is perhaps an error of the press.

LESEVE. To pasture, or feed. (*A.-S.*) Drayton has *leasow* in this sense.

LESING. A lie; a falsehood. (*A.-S.*) *Leaynge berare*, a liar. See Prompt. Parv. p. 298.

Then shalle I gif the a cote  
Without any leayng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

Lord, he seyð, thou ryche kyng,  
ÿt it wer a foulere thing  
To here a leayng of thy mouthe,  
That thou me seyest nowye,  
That I schuld have what I wold,  
Bot nedys a kyng word mot hold.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

LESK. The groin or flank. In Lincolnshire the word is in very common use, and frequently implies also the *pendendum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of women.

The laste was a litylle mane that laide was benethe,  
His leskes laye alle lene and latheliche toschewe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

LESNESSE. Forgiveness; absolution. See Rob. Glouc. p. 173; Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

LESSE. (1) *Lesse than*, unless. *Maketh less*, extinguishes. *Weber*. Lesse ne mare, i. e. nothing at all.

(2) To lessen; to decrease. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11.

LESSES. See *Hunting*, art. 1.

And gif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he  
shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke  
and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of  
blake beestys, and of wolfes, he shal clepe it *lesses*.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

LESSEST. Least of all. *Var. dial.*

LESSIL. A wanton woman. *Cumb.*

LESSON. To give lessons. *Var. dial.*

LESSOW. The same as *Leene*, q. v.

LEST. (1) Listen. Imperative, sing.

Lest, my sone, and thou schalt here  
So as it hath bifalle er this.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.*

(2) Inclination; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

LESTAL. (1) Saleable, applied to things of good and proper weight. *North.*

(2) A mire; a jakes. *North.* Urry's MS. additions to Ray. *Leystals* occurs in Ben Jonson, i. 59.

LESTE. To please. *Chaucer.*

LESTEN. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Of Grece and Trole the stronge stryve,  
Ther many a thowand lesten her lyve.

*MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.*

LESTYGH. Lasteth. *Cov. Myst.*

LESUR. A leasow, or pasture. "*Hæc pascua*

*pascua est locus herborum priscendis animalibus aptus*, Anglice a lesur," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13.

LET. (1) Leased off. *Linc.*

(2) To leave; to omit; to leave, or permit; to cause; to hinder. (*A.-S.*) *Let be*, leave off. *To let in*, to cheat. *To let fly at any one*, to abuse him severely. *To let drive*, to attack with violence. *To let light*, to inform, to disclose. *To let wit*, to make known. *Let on*, to light upon. *Let to gate*, went home.

(3) To counterfeit; to pretend. *North.*

LETCH. (1) A vessel for making lye. *East.*

(2) A wet ditch or gutter. *North.*

(3) An absurd foppish fancy. *Linc.*

LETE. (1) To think, account, or esteem. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Left. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5812. Also, to leave or dismiss any thing.

Yf thou can a stede welle ryde,  
Wyth me thou schalt be lete.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.*

(3) To be nearly starved. *Yorksh.*

(4) To look? See Gl. to Syr Gawayne.

Childre, he selde, ge luste and lete,  
I saw chaf on the watir flete.

*Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.*

LETEWARYE. An electuary. (*A.-N.*)

LETGAME. A hinderer of pleasure.

LETH. Soothing? See Towneley Myst.

Thus sal man in heven ay fynd joye and leth,  
Above him, withinne him, aboute and beneth.

*MS. Egerton 927.*

LETHAL. Deadly. (*Lat.*) See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 7. It appears from the Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 165, that Aubrey considered the bite of newts *lethall*.

LETHE. (1) Death. *Shak.*

(2) Supple; limber; pliant. *Palsgrave.*

LEATHER. (1) To make a noise, said of horses travelling with great speed. *North.*

(2) Vile; hateful. *Letherand*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; *letherly*, MS. Morte Arthure.

Thou greyst me, I am not glad,  
To me thou art a lether leche.

*MS. Harl. 3054.*

A prowde wrech and a yonge,  
And a lether gaddelynge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.*

ÿys, for sothe, a wyle can I,  
To begyle owre lethur pye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.*

(3) The skin. Still in use.

Than wete men never whether ys whether,  
The gelughe wymples or the lether.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.*

LETHET. Moderated itself.

Bright and faire the son schone,  
But hit lethet sone anon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 36.*

LETHY. (1) Nasty; filthy. *Cumb.*

(2) Weak; feeble; supple. "His ere-lappes waxes lethy," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

LET-IN. To strike. *South.*

LETTASES. Lattices. Florio, p. 469.

LETTE. Impediment; hinderance.

Uppon a dey, withouten lette,  
The duke with the kyng was sette.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

LETTER. To make an entry in a ledger or book. *Somerset.*

LETTERON. The ancient reading-stand in churches. See Davies, ed. 1672, p. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MART. Letters of marque were formerly so called.

LETTICE. A kind of grey fur. "Lettyce a furre, *letice*," Palsgrave. Whether the *lettice-cap* was a cap in which this fur was introduced I am not certain, but mention is made in an early MS. of "an ermine or lattice bonnet," Planché, p. 262. Nares has fallen into unnecessary conjectures by not understanding this meaning of the term.

LETTIRDE. Lettered; learned. (*A.-N.*)

And than scho sayd, everylk mane and womane that were *littirde*, that were in any temptacione, whilke that I rehersed before, sayc he this ympue *Veni creator spiritus*, and the deuele and the temptacione salle sone voyde fra hym.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 257.*

LETTOWE. Lithuania.

Chases one a coursere, and to a kyng rydys,  
With a launce of *Letowes* he thirles his sydcz.  
That the lyver and the lunggez on the launce lengz.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

LETRURE. Learning; literature.

LEUF. The palm of the hand. *North.*

LEUGH. Laughed. Robin Hood, i. 49.

LEUKE. Luke-warm. Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. It is still in use in Yorkshire.

LEUTERER. A thief; a vagabond.

LEUTH. Shelter. *South.*

LEUWYN. A kind of linen, of which table-cloths were formerly made.

LEU3E. Laughed. See *Leugh*.

Than men myght se game i-nowze,  
When every cokwold on other *leuz*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

LEVABLE. Able to be levied. See the *Archæologia*, i. 91.

LEVACION. The elevation of the Host, in the Roman Catholic service. See *Gesta Rom.* p. 266; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 89.

LEVAND. Living. *Lydgate.*

LEVE. (1) To leave. Also, to believe. Both senses occur in this couplet.

Tho sayde Maxent to Katernyn,  
*Leve* thy god and *leve* on myn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.*

Sche *levyd* nothyng in the masse,

That very God was in forme of bredd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.*

(2) Leave; permission. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Desire; inclination. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dear; willing. See *Leffe*.

LEVEL. (1) To assess, or levy. *East.*

(2) A straight ruler. *Palsgrave.*

LEVEL-COIL. A rough game, formerly much in fashion at Christmas, in which one hunted another from his seat. Florio, p. 138, mentions "a Cristmas game called *rise up good fellow*, or *ich buttocke*," which refers to the same amusement. "*Jouër à cul-levé*, to play at *levell-coyle*," Cotgrave. Hence the phrase came to be used for any noisy riot. It was also called *level-sice*, and Skelton, ii. 31, spells

it *levell sue*. Blount gives the following very curious explanation, "level-coile is when three play at tables, or other game, by turns, onely two playing at a time, the loser removes his buttock, and sits out; and therefore called also *hitch-buttock*," ed. 1681, p. 374.

LEVELLERS. Persons who advocate an equalization of property &c. The term was common during the civil wars, when there were many who professed those opinions.

LEVEN. To alleviate. *Lydgate.*

LEVENE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

The thondir, with his *fyre levene*,  
So cruel was upon the hevене.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.*

With sodeyne tempest and with *fyre levene*,  
By the goddes sente doun from hevене.

*Lydgate, MS. Digby 230.*

This is the auctor of the hyge hevén,

Sette in the sunne clere as any *levenen*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

LEVENER. The same as *Bever* (1).

LEVER. (1) One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a portion of the frame-work. Also, the lower moveable board of a barn-door.

(2) Rather. (*A.-S.*)

I shalle the whyte, be hode myne,  
How hade I *lever* a conyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

(3) Better; more agreeable.

Ther come to hym never a *lever* sonde  
Then the *fyscher* and the fostore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1:1.*

(4) To deliver to. Plumpton Corr. p. 189.

LEVERS. The yellow-flag. *South.*

LEVESELE. A lattice. Chaucer mentions the gay *levele* at the tavern as a sign of the wine there sold, and up to a much later period lattices were the distinguishing features of inns. The explanations of this word given in Tyrwhitt, the Oxford Gloss. Architecture, Pr. Parv. p. 300, &c. are certainly erroneous.

Alle his devocion and holynesse  
At taverne *ls*, as for the moste delle,  
To Bachus signe and to the *levele*.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 253.*

LEVET. The blast or strong sound of a trumpet.

(*Fr.*) It occurs in *Hudibras*.

LEVETENNANTE. A deputy. *Levetent*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 22.

Salle be my *levetennante* with lordchipes y-newe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

LEVVEYNE. Leaven.

He is the *levveyme* of the bred,  
Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.*

LEVORE. Lever; mace. *Ritson.*

LEVYNG. Life. Chron. Vilodun. p. 5.

LEVYNGE. Departure; death.

The angelle gaf hym in warnyng  
Of the tyme of his *levyng*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.*

LEW. (1) To get into the *lew*, i. e. into a place sheltered from the wind. *Var. dial.* "Soule-grove sil *lew*" is an ancient Wiltshire proverb, i. e. February is seldom warm.

(2) Luke-warm. Still in use. *Lewe water*,  
Ord. and Reg. p. 471.

(3) Weak; faint. Nominale MS.

LEWCOME. See *Lucayne*.

LEWD. Ignorant; lay; untaught; useless.  
(A.-S.) In some later writers, vile, base,  
wicked. In the remote parts of Yorkshire a  
vicious horse is termed *lewd*.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person. *Shak*. I follow  
the usual explanation, but should be rather  
inclined to consider it as meaning a wretch,  
and perhaps connected with *leuterer*.

LEWESODE. 'Loosened. "His fedris weron  
*lewesode ychon*," Chron. Vilodun. p. 125.

LEWINS. A kind of bands put about a hawk.  
See Florio, p. 289.

LEWIS. A kind of machine used for raising  
stones. Archæologia, x. 127.

LEWN. A tax, or rate, or lay for church or  
parish dues. *Chesh*. A benefaction of fourty  
shillings is payable to the parish of Walsall  
to ease the poor inhabitants of their *lewnes*.  
See Carlisle on Charities, p. 296.

LEWSTRY. To work hard. *Devon*.

LEWTE. (1) Loyalty. (A.-N.)

(2) A kind of cup or vessel.

(3) The herb restharrow. *Somerset*.

LEWTH. Warmth; shelter. *West*.

LEWYTH. That which is left.

LEWZERNE. A kind of fur.

LEXST. Lyst; speakest false.

Morgadour answerd anon,

Stalworth knight as he was on,

Thi *lexst* amidward thi teth,

And therfore have thou maugreth.

*Gy of Warwolke*, p. 154.

Cy, quath the justice, swiche mervalle,

Thou *lext*, damisel, sauñ falle.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 35.

LEY. (1) Latitude; room; liberty; leisure;  
opportunity; law. *North*.

(2) A lea, or pasture. *West*. "One a launde  
by a ley," Degrevant, 239. *Ley-breck*, sward  
once ploughed.

(3) Law; faith; religion. (A.-N.)

(4) The standard of metals. *Derb*.

(5) To lie. Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.

(6) A flame, or low. (A.-S.)

For y am yn endles peyne,

Yn fyre and yn *leye* certeyne.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.

(7) A lake. Still in use.

He made alle a valaye,

Al so it were a brod *leye*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 350

LEYARE. A stonemason. *Pr. Parv*.

LEYCERE. Leisure.

Now, syres, ye seeyn the lyttyle *leycers* here.

*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 30.*

LEYD. Laid. See *Feyre*.

LEYGHT. Lyeth. *Lydgate*.

With harmes to greve in wayte *leyght* shee

To reveene mene of welthe and prosperyté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 157.*

LEYNE. Laid; placed. (A.-S.)

LEYOND. Laying.

At the see Jame and Jon he fonde

As thet were lynes *leyond*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.*

LEYTH. Loathly. Audelay, p. 31.

LEYTLOCURE. More easily. (A.-S.)

LHINNE. A lake. Lhuyd's MSS.

LIALE. Loyal. Wright Pol. Songs, p. 303.

LIANCE. An alliance. *Palsgrave*.

LIAR. "Liar, liar, lick dish," a proverbial  
address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It  
is an old saying, being found in the Tragedy  
of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ii.

LIARD. A horse, properly one of a grey colour.  
*Palsgrave* mentions a horse called *Lyarde*  
*Urbyn*. "One lyarde stedes," Morte Arthure,  
MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

*Stedils stabilide in stallis,*

*Lyarde* and sore. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

LIB. (1) To castrate. *North*. "To capon, to  
geld, to *lib*, to spleie," Florio, p. 5. See  
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 68.

(2) A basket, or leep. *South*.

(3) Half a bushel. Kennett MS.

(4) To lay down. A cant term mentioned in  
Dekker's Belman of London, 1616.

LIBARDINE. The herb wolfbane. See Topsell's  
Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 40. Also called  
libbard's-bane.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Skelton*.

Then owte starte a lumbarte,

Felle he was as a *lyburte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.*

LIBBEGE. A bed. This old cant term is  
given by Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-  
Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LIBBEING. Living. (A.-S.)

For to drawn up all thing

That nede was to her *libbeing*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 38.

LIBBER. A man who libs or gelds. *North*.

"A guelder, a libber," Florio, p. 89.

LIBBET. A billet of wood; a staff, stick, or  
club. *South*.

LIBBETS. Rags in strips. *West*.

LIBERAL. Licitious; free to excess. It  
occurs often in this sense in old plays.

LIBERARIE. Learning. *Lydgate*.

LIB-KEN. A house to live in. An old cant  
term, given by Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-  
Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LICAME. The body. (A.-S.)

And Jhesus hent up that *licame*

That lay deed bifore the thronge.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 75.*

That ani man to hir cam

That ever knewe hir *liham*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 37.

LICCHORIE. Leachery. *Hearne*.

LICHE. (1) The body. *Weber*. Hence the  
term liche-wake, or lake-wake, q. v.

(2) Alike. (A.-S.)

In kirtels and in copls *riche*,

They weren clothid alle *liche*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.*

LICHFOUL. The night-raven. *Rowlands*.  
Drayton mentions it as the *litch-owl*.

LICH-GATE. The gate through which the

corpse was carried into the church. It had always a roof over it under which the bier was placed, and the bearers rested until the clergyman met the corpse, and read the introductory part of the service as he preceded the train into the church. Several lichgates are still preserved.

**LICHWORT.** The herb pellitory.

**LICIBLE.** Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as whan the llate what thi wyf pley  
Thi conceyte holdeth it good and licible.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.*

**LICK.** To beat, or thrash. Hence, to surpass or excel in anything; to do anything easily. *To lick the eye*, to be well pleased.

**LICK-DISH.** A term of contempt. See the phrase given in *v. Liar*. A sycophant is still termed a lick-pan. "A lick-sauce, lick-box, *lickeron*," Howell.

**LICKEN.** To compare; to liken. *Craven*.

These ben the enemyes that fawnyng slays,  
And sleying fawneth, that *lycken* y can  
To Joas, that toke be the chynne Amas.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.*

**LICKER.** To grease boots or shoes.

**LICKLY.** Likely. *North*.

**LICKOROUS.** Dainty; affected. Used also in the sense of lecherous, or voluptuous. "To cocker, to make *likerish*, to pamper," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

From women light and *lickorous*  
Good fortune still deliver us.

*Cotgrave, in v. Femmes.*

**LICK-POT-FINGER.** The fore-finger.

**LICKS.** A good beating. *North*.

**LICKSOME.** Pleasant; agreeable. *Chesh.*

**LICKSPITTLE.** A parasite. *Var. dial.*

**LICK-UP.** A small pittance. *East.*

**LICLIARE.** Likelier; more likely.

**LID.** A coverlet. *Kent*. It is applied to a book-cover in *Nomenclator*, p. 7, and I find the term so used as late as 1757, in *Dr. Free's Poems*, p. 47.

**LIDDED.** The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

**LIDDEN.** (1) Long. *Somerset*.

(2) Saying, song, or story. *West*.

**LIDDERON.** A lazy idle bad fellow. From *liddy*, or *lither*, *q. v.*

**LIDE.** (1) Lydia. *Chaucer*.

(2) The month of March. An old provincial term, now obsolete.

**LIDGITS.** Some thirty or forty years ago, when the fields in the Isle of Oxholme were uninhabited, there were gates set up at the end of the villages and elsewhere to prevent the cattle from straying upon the arable lands; these gates were termed lidgits. *Linc.*

**LIDS.** (1) Manner; fashion; way; kind; resemblance. *North*.

(2) Transverse bars of wood supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

**LIE.** (1) To lay down. *Var. dial.*

(2) To subside, as the wind. *Devon*.

(3) *To lie with a latchet*, to tell a monstrous falsehood. *To lie in wait of one's self*, to be very careful. *To lie by the wall*, to lie on the cold floor, to lie a bier, to lie dead before interment.

(4) To reside. Still in use.

(5) The lees of wine. *Pr. Parv.*

**LIE-BOX.** (1) A great liar. *West*.

(2) A box wherein the lie from wood-ashes is made. *Var. dial.*

**LIEF.** The same as *Lefe*, *q. v.*

**LIEF-COUP.** A sale or market of goods in the place where they stand. *Kent*.

**LIEGEMAN.** A subject. *Shak.*

**LIEGER.** An ambassador. See *Leiger*. Spelt *ligier* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 158.

**LIEGES.** Subjects. (*A.-N.*)

**LIEKD.** Loved. *Cumb.*

**LIE-LEACH.** A box, perforated at bottom, used for straining water for lie. It is also called a lie-latch, lie-dropper, or lie-lip.

**LIE-LEY.** To lie in grass. *Yorksh.*

**LIEN.** Lain. *Chaucer*.

**LIENDE.** Lying. See *Lien*.

And therto lyounes twayne *lyende* ther under.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. fol. 111.*

**LIES.** Lees of wine. (*A.-N.*)

**LIE-TON.** A church-yard. *Wills.*

**LIEVER.** Rather. *Var. dial.*

**LIF.** Permission. (*A.-S.*)

For if that we have *lif* therto,  
Joure commandment shul we do.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.*

**LIFE-DAYS.** Life-time. "By his lyfe dayes, *de son playn vivant*," *Palsgrave*.

**LIFELICHE.** Active; piercing. *Liffly*, like the life, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 257.

And that *lifeliche* launce that lepe to his herte

When he was crucyfyede on crose, and alle the kene naylis,

Knyghtly he salle conquere to Cristyne men hondes.

*Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.*

*Lyche lify* men among hem day by day.

*MS. Digby 232, f. 2.*

**LIFERS.** Leavers; deserters.

**LIFFY.** In Devon, when a man seduces a girl with strong protestations of honour, and afterwards leaves her to her fate, he is said to *liffy* her, and she is said to be *liffed*.

**LIFLODE.** Living; state of life. (*A.-S.*)

Whedir salle we now gan, or whate partye may  
we now chese? Whare schalle we now get any  
helpe tille oure *lyfelade*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 49.*

**LIFT.** (1) The air; the sky. (*A.-S.*)

Somme in the erthe, somme in the *lift*,

There thei drege ful harde drift.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.*

Now at the erthe, now at the *lift*,

Or however thou wolt the shift.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 139.*

(2) To aid, or assist. *Var. dial.* Perhaps the usual meaning in this passage.

Son, alle the seyntes that be in heven,  
Nor alle the angels undur the Trinite,  
On here-breyde out of this payne

Thei have no pouere to *lyft* me.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.*

- (3) A coarse rough gate without hinges, and moveable. *East.*
- (4) A joint of beef. *West.*
- (5) To carve up a swan. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.
- (6) A trick at whist or other games at cards. To lift for dealing, to draw or cut for the deal.
- (7) A falsehood. *Somerset.*
- (8) To steal. Still retained in the modern term *shop-lifting*. The lifting law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane away." Belman of London, 1608.
- (9) A bad character. *Devon.*
- LIFTER. A thief. See *Lift* (8).
- LIFTERS. An old term for mortises.
- LIFTING-MONDAY. Easter Monday, when it was the custom for every couple of men to lift up and kiss each woman they met. Lifting on Easter Tuesday, when the women returned the compliment to the men. This was a common custom in Lancashire about fifty years ago, till the disturbances to which it gave rise called for the interference of the magistrates, and it gradually became obsolete; but it is still retained in some parts of the country.
- LIFT-LEG. Strong ale. An old cant term, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.
- LIG. The same as *Ligge*, q. v. It is sometimes used for a lie, a falsehood.
- LIG-A-LAME. To maim. *North.*
- LIGEANCE. Allegiance. (*A.-N.*)
- LIGGE. To lie down. (*A.-S.*) Still in common use in the North of England.
- And they here bidden for to slepe,  
*Liggende* upon the bed alofte.
- Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.*
- LIGGEE. A carved coit made of hard wood, used at the game of doddart.
- LIGGEMENE. Subjects.
- Was warre of syr Lucius one launde there he hovys,  
With lordez and *liggemene* that to hymselfe lengede.
- Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*
- LIGGER. (1) A plank placed across a ditch for a pathway. *East.*
- (2) A line with a float and bait used for catching pike. *East.*
- (3) The same as *Ledger*, q. v.
- (4) A coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*
- LIGGET. A rag or fragment. *West.*
- LIGGLE. To lug or carry. *Norfolk.*
- LIGGYNG-STEDE. A couch or bed. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.
- LIGHT. (1) An example. *East.*
- (2) To be confined. *Salop.*
- And I shalle say thou was *lyght*  
Of a knave-childe this nyght.
- Towneley Mysteries, p. 107.*
- (3) To descend, or alight. *Var. dial.* "Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will never *lyght*," Greenes Orpharion, 1599, p. 19. Sometimes *lighten*, as in the English version of the *Te Deum laudamus*.
- (4) To enlighten; to make light or pleasant; to grow light. (*A.-S.*)

The lettres of syr Lucius *lyghtte* myne herte;  
We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.*

- (5) *Light timbered*, sickly, weak; also, active, nimble. To *light on*, to meet. *Light day*, clear day, open daylight. *Light-headed*, delirious. *Light-heeled*, active, nimble. *Light-o'-fire*, a term of abuse.

- (6) Weak; sickly. *Somerset.*

LIGHTENING. The break of day. *North.*

LIGHTER. (1) A less number. *North.*

(2) The same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LIGHT-HEELED. Loose in character. "She is sure a light heeld wench," the Bride, 1640, sig. G. A light-housewife, a married woman of bad character. "An harlot, a brothel, an hoore, a strompet, a light housewyfe," Elyot, in v. *Meretrix*.

LIGHTING. Light. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 26.

LIGHTING-STOCK. A horse-block. *West.*

LIGHTLOKER. More lightly, or easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIGHTLY. (1) Commonly; usually; in ordinary cases. See Tusser, p. 71.

(2) Readily; easily; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

LIGHTMANS. The day. A cant term, given in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LIGHTNING. *Lightning before death*, a proverbial phrase, alluding to the resuscitation of the spirits which frequently occurs before dissolution.

LIGHT-O'-LOVE. The name of an old dance-tune. It was a kind of proverbial phrase for levity, and a loose woman was frequently so called.

LIGHT-RIPE. Corn has this epithet applied to it, when the stalk or straw appears ripe, and yet the ear contains nothing but a milky juice. *Linc.*

LIGHTS. (1) The lungs. *Var. dial.*

(2) The openings between the divisions of a window, and hence occasionally used by later writers for the windows themselves.

LIGHTSOME. (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*

(2) Light; full of light. "Lightsome glass-window," Davies, ed. 1672, p. 52.

LIGLY. Likely. *Northumb.*

LIGMANE. Liegeman; subject. (*A.-S.*)

Gret wele Lucius thi lorde, and layne noghte thise wordes,

Ife thou be *lygmane* lele, late hyme wiet sone.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

LIGNE. Lineage; lineal descent. (*A.-N.*)

LIGNE-ALOES. Lignum aloes. *Chaucer.*

LIGNEY. (1) Active; strong; able to bear great fatigue. *Cumb.*

(2) To lighten. Nominale MS.

LIGS. Ulcers on a horse's lips.

LIKE. (1) Likeness.

That in a mannes *lyke*

The devel to this mayde com. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*

(2) To please; to delight; to be pleased.

What so thai have it may be myne,

Corne and brede, ale and wyne,

And alle that may *like* me. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

(3) In the main. "He is a good sort of man like." It is frequently used as a mere expletive. *Like much*, an equal quantity of each. *I am like to do it*, I must do it. *To like oneself*, to like one's situation. This appears to be the second meaning, to please. *To go upon likes*, to go on trial. *To go a liking*, *ibid.* And *like your majesty*, if it please your majesty. *Like lettuce like lips*, a proverb implying that bad things suit each other. *Good like*, well looking. *Better nor like*, better than was expected. *Life of*, to approve. *Every like*, every now and then.

(4) To grow; to thrive; to agree with one, as food, drink, &c.

(5) To liken; to compare. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Likely; probably. *Var. dial.* "I and my man wer like to byn bothe kild by Captin Hammon that was droneke," Forman's Diary, MS. Ashmole, 208.

LIKELY. Suitable; promising; good-looking; resembling. *Likeliness*, resemblance; probability.

LIKEN. Likely. *Suffolk.* I had likened, i. e. I was in danger of.

LIKER. More like. (*A.-S.*)

His lips wer great, they hanged aside,  
His eies were hollow, his mouth wide.  
He was lothly to looke on;  
He was *lyker* a devill then a man.

*Bevis of Hampton, n. d.*

LIKES. Likelihood; prospect. *West.* It is sometimes pronounced *likeunece*.

LIKFULLIST. Most pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKING. (1) Appearance; condition. *North.*

(2) Delight; pleasure. *Chaucer.*

LIKKERWISE. Delightful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKNE. To imitate; to mimic; to liken, or make a simile. (*A.-S.*)

LILBURN. A heavy stupid fellow.

LILBYLOW. Perspiration; fever. *Linc.* It is also pronounced *lillipooch*.

LILE. Little. *North.*

Full lile we know his hard grieve of mind,  
And how he did long London to ken;  
And yet he thought he should finde it at last,  
Because he met so many men.

*The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.*

LILEWORTH. Of little value. *North.*

LILL. (1) To pant; to loll out the tongue. *Wills.* "I lylle out the tonge as a beest dothe that is chafed," Palsgrave. "To pant and bee out of breath, or *lill* out the tongue, as a dog that is weary," Florio, p. 15.

(2) To assuage pain. *North.*

LILLILO. A bright flame. *North.*

LILLY. The wild convolvulus. *Lilly-royal*, the herb penny-royal. *South.*

LILLYCONVALLY. The May-lilly.

LILLYWHITECAKE. A short-cake. *South.*

LILLYWUNS. An exclamation of amazement.

LILT. To jerk, or spring; to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

LILTY-PATTEN. A whore. *North.*

LIMAILLE. Filings of metal. (*A.-N.*)

LIMATIKE. A crooked person; a cripple.

LIMB. Explained by Forby, "a determined sensualist." The term seems generally to imply deterioration. A limb of Satan, a limb of the law, &c. The first of these phrases is retained from the early English *feendes lyns*. See Hoccleve, p. 29. According to Pegge, a man addicted to anything is called a *limb for it*. Glossary, p. 98.

LIMBECK. An alembic. *Shak.*

LIMBER. Supple; flexible. *Var. dial.* "His eares is *limber* and weake," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 185.

LIMBERS. Thills or shafts. *West.*

LIMB-MEAL. Limb by limb. (*A.-S.*)

LIMBO. Hell. Properly, the *limbus* or place where the righteous were supposed to have been confined before the coming of Christ. "Limbo or hell," Florio, pp. 105, 158. It was also used for a prison, in which sense it is still retained.

Beholde now what owre Lord Jhesu dide one the Saterday, as sune as he was dede. He went downe to helle to owre holy fadyrs that ware in *lymbu* to tyme of his Resurreclone.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186.*

LIMB-TRIMMER. A tailor. *North.*

LIME. (1) A limb. (*A.-S.*)

He was a moche mai and a longe,  
In every *lym* styff and stronge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

(2) To smear, as with bird-lime.

For who so wol his hondis *lyme*,  
They mosten be the more unclene.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. f. 65.*

(3) Lime was mixed with wine, sack, &c. to remove the tartness. Egg-shells are now often used for that purpose, and perhaps lime.

(4) Any glutinous substance, as glue, bird-lime, gum, &c. *North.*

(5) Limit; end.

Ryzt as we cleye zet the same,  
And herrafter shulde withoute *lyme*.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 4.*

(6) A thong. See *Lime-hound*.

LIME-ASH. A composition of sifted ashes and mortar, beaten together, and laid down as a flooring for kitchens and outhouses. *West.*

LIME-BURNER. A dwarfish fellow.

LIMED. Polished; filed. (*A.-N.*)

LIME-HOUND. A common hound or sporting dog, led by a thong called a lime. *Lyme-hounds*, Cotgrave, in v. *Mut.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 325. *Limer*, a blood-hound, Tyrwhitt. "A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyve, called a *lymmer* or a mungrell," Elyot in v. *Hybris*.

There ovirtoke I a grete rout  
Of huntirs and of foresters,  
And many relaies and *limers*,  
That hied hem to the forest fast,  
And I with hem, so at the last  
I askid one lad, a *lymore*,  
Say, felowe, who shal huntin here?  
Quod I, and he answered ayen,  
Sir, the emperor Octovyen,  
Quod he, and he is here faste by.

*The Dreame of Chaucer, 365.*

LIME-ROD. A twig with bird-lime; more

usually called a lime-twig. *Lyne-yerd*, Piers Ploughman, p. 170.

He lend thee *lyme-twigs*, and fine sparrow calls,  
Wherewith the fowler silly birds inthralls.

*The Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

LIMIT. A limb. *Shak.*

LIMITATION. A certain precinct allowed to a limitour. (*Lat.*)

LIMITOUR. A begging-friar. Hence in later times, *limit*, to beg.

The *lymytour* that vesiteth the wiefiss,  
I-ways a mane of him ynough may loere,

To geve pynnyas, gerdyllis, and knyessiss,

This craft is good. *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 156.*

For they go ydelly a *limiting* abroad, living upon  
the sweat of other mens travells.

*Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

LIMITROPHES. Boundaries. This word occurs in the *Historie of Palmendos*, 1589.

LIM-LIFTER. A term of contempt, perhaps derived from *limitour*. "A scornfull nickname, as we say a lim-lifter," Florio, p. 92.

LIMMER. Mischievous; base; low. Still in use, applied to females.

Then the *limmer* Scottes hared me, burnt my  
guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my  
barnes.

*Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 3.

LIMMOCK. Very limp. *Var. dial.*

LIMOUS. Sticky; glutinous. *Pr. Parv.*

LIMP. (1) An instrument used for separating lead ore from the stone. Mander explains it, "a small board to skim the sieve with when washing the ore."

(2) Flaccid; limber; supple. *Var. dial.* Also called *limpey*. Staniburst, p. 11, has *limpeth*, is weak, or unsatisfactory.

(3) Inefficient. *Somerset.*

(4) To chance, or happen.

The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,  
That in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *lymppede*.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 89.

LIN. (1) Flax; linen. (*A.-S.*) It is sometimes used for female apparel generally. *Lyn*, *MS. Med. Rec. Linc. f. 286, xv. Cent.* *Lyne-webbers*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

He dronk never cidre ne wyn,

Ne never wered clooth of *lyn*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.*

Bothe pallis, clothes and baudekyn,

And other of wolle and of *lyn*.

*MS. Addit. 10036, fol. 49.*

(2) To cease; to stop. *North.*

And never did *lin* towring upward, and still upward,  
for the space, as I might guess, of one whole  
hour.

*The Man in the Moone*, 1657, p. 46.

Her husband, a recusant, often came,

To hear mass read, nor would he ever *lin*.

*Billingly's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 200.

(3) A carcase. *Cumb.*

(4) A pool, a cascade, or precipice. "Linnes and huge pooles," Harrison, p. 88. A lake, *ibid.* p. 130. Still in use in the North.

(5) Lain, or laid. *Sir Tristrem.*

LINAGE. Lineage; family. (*A.-N.*)

LINCELS. Tares in corn.

LINCEUS. Linx-seeing.

But yet, in the end, their secret driftes are laide

open, and *linceus eyes*, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisie.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

LINCH. (1) To beat, or chastise. *North.* Urry's *MS. additions to Ray*.

(2) A balk of land. *Kent.* Any bank or boundary for the division of land. Also called *lincher* and *linchet*.

(3) A haunch of mutton. *North.*

(4) A hamlet. *Glouc.*

(5) A small step; a narrow steep bank, or foot-path. *West.*

(6) A ledge; a rectangular projection.

(7) A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded. *South.*

(8) To prance about lively. Hollyband mentions a *linching horse* as the translation of *cheval coquelineux*, *Dictionaire*, 1593.

LINCHPIN. A stag's penis. *Salop.*

LINCOLNSHIRE. A primitive custom in Lincolnshire of washing with the excrement of the pig, and burning dried cow-dung, is memorialized in a proverb occasionally quoted:

What a wonderful county is Lincolnshire,

Where plgs [emit] soap and cows [void] fire.

The words between brackets have been changed from the original *causa pudoris*, but put it how you will, the couplet is not very elegant. It is quoted at full by Aubrey, *MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* p. 292.

LINDABRIDES. A mistress. An old term, derived from a character in an early Spanish romance. See Nares.

LINDE. The lime-tree. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes used perhaps for a tree in general.

As he rood undir a *lynde*,

Beside a roche, as I the telle.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

Than were y gladd and lyzt as *lynde*,

Of parce michi *Domina*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.*

A hert he found ther he ley

Welle feyre under the *lynd*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.*

There come a knyght them fulle nere,

That hyght sir Barnard Messengere,

Huntynge aftur an hynde,

And founde that lady lovely of chere,

And hur some slepyng in fere,

Lyeng undur a *lynde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

LINE. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To lean; to incline. *Somerset.*

(3) "To line a bitch or cover a mare," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25. *Lyming*, Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 139. Still in use.

(4) *Line of life*, one of the lines in the hand, a term in palmistry.

(5) A place for laying down. *East.*

LINED. Intoxicated. *North.*

LINENER. A linen-drapier. See Nares.

LINERS. Bundles. *Devon.*

LINES. *Marriage lines*, a certificate of marriage. *Yorksh.*

LINET. Tinder. *Wilts.*

LINE-WAY. A straight direct path.

LING. Heath; furze. *North.* "Ling or



heath for brushes," Florio, p. 69. *Ling collins*, burnt ling, West. and Cumb. Dial.

Ther thei beryed hem both

In nouthr moose nor lyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

LINGE. (1) To work hard. *Yorksh.*

(2) To loll out the tongue. *Oxon.*

LINGEL. A shoemaker's thread. "*Corigee*, lyngel," MS. Lausd. 560, f. 45. "Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefsgras*," Palsgrave. "Lynger to sowe with, *pouclier*," *ibid.*

The cobler of Caunterburie, armed with his aul, his *lingel*, and his last, presents himselfe a iudicial censor of other mens writings.

The Coblur of Caunterburie, 1590.

LINGER. To long for anything. *Kent.*

LINGET. A linnec. *Somerset.*

LINGY. (1) Active; strong; tall. *North.*

(2) Idle and loitering. *Kent.*

(3) The same as *Limber*, q. v.

LINHAY. An open shed attached to a farmyard. *West.* When attached to a barn or house, it is called a hanging-linhay.

LINIATION. Mensuration. (*Lat.*)

LINIEL. The same as *Lingel*, q. v.

LINING. (1) The loins. *Somerset.*

(2) A person who succeeded with a woman was said to get within the lining of her smock.

But as one of the three chapmen was imploied in his traffike abroad, so the prettie poplet his wife began to be a fresh occupieng giglot at home, and by report fell so farre acquainted with a religious cloisterer of the towne, as that he gat within the lining of hir smocke.

Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 26.

LINK. (1) A sausage. *East. Hollyband*, 1593, explains *tirkes*, "a kinde of meate made of hogges guts kept in brine;" and Holme, 1688, calls them, "a kind of pudding, the skin being filled with pork flesh, and seasoned with diverse spices, minced, and tied up at distances." Howell has, "a link, sausage, or chitterling." *Lex. Tet.* 1660.

(2) To burn, or give light. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To walk quickly. *North.*

(4) See *Linch* and *Ling*.

LINKERING. Idle. *Salop.*

LINK-PINS. Linch-pins are called *link-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. *Lynpyn* occurs in the Finchale Charters.

LINKS. Sand-hills. *North.*

LINMAN. A flax-seller. *West.*

LINNEN. London. *Devon.*

LINNIT. Lint; tinder. *Dorset.*

LINN-TREE. A lime-tree. *Derb.*

LINNY. The same as *Linhay*, q. v.

LINOLF. Shoemaker's lingel. *Pr. Parv.*

LINSE. To beat severely. *Devon.*

LINSET. The name of the stool on which women sat while spinning.

LIN-SHORDS. To throw lin-shords, i. e. Lent-shords, a custom practised at Ilfracombe, which consists in throwing broken shords into the windows of the houses on one of the days of Lent.

LINSTOCK. A stick with a match or lint at the end used by gunners.

LINT. A halter. *Var. dial.*

LINTEL. When a door or window is square-headed, the upper piece is called a lintel. It is sometimes termed a *lynton* in early writers.

LINTELS. The same as *Lincels*, q. v. Tares are called *lints* in Lincolnshire.

LINTEREL. The same as *Lintel*, q. v.

LINT-WHITE. A lark. *Suffolk.*

LINTY. Idle; lazy; fat. *Var. dial.*

LION. The main beam of a ceiling. *West.*

Perhaps from *lie on*.

LIOUR. (1) A mixture. MS. Med. Rec.

(2) The binding or fringe of cloth. "Sett on *lyour*," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19.

LIP. The same as *Lepe*, q. v.

LIPARY. Wet; rainy. *Somerset.*

LIP-CLIP. A kiss. A cant term. *Lip*, to kiss, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.

LIPE. A fragment; a slip, or portion. *Cumb.* "Of every disshe a *lipet* out to take," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.

LIPIN. To forewarn. *South.*

LIPKEN. A house. See *Lib-ken*.

LIPPED. (1) Laid down. A cant term.

(2) Free; loose; ravelled. *West.* Most probably from *Lipe*, q. v.

LIPPEN. (1) The same as *Lipary*, q. v. *Lippy* is also used in the same sense. *Lipping-time*, a wet season. *Glouc.*

(2) To expect; to rely; to trust to, or place confidence in. *North.*

LIPPER. The spray from small waves, either in fresh or salt water. *North.*

LIPPING-CLOUT. A piece of steel welded to the front of a horse's shoe. *West.*

LIPPIT. Wanton. (*Fr.*)

LIPSEY. To lisp. *Somerset.*

LIP-SHORD. A chip. *Devon.*

LIP-WINGLE. A lapwing. *Beds.*

LIP-WISE. Garrulous. *I. of Wight.*

LIQUIDNESS. Moisture. *Palsgrave.*

LIQUOR. To oil, or anoint. *Glouc.*

LIQUORY-STICK. The plant rest-harrow.

LIRE. (1) Flesh; meat. (*A.-S.*) *Swynes live*, Ord. and Reg. p. 442. *Lyery*, abounding with lean flesh. *North.*

(2) Face; countenance. (*A.-S.*)

Hir colouru fulle white it es,  
That lufy in lyre.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

So bytterly sche wepyd withall,  
By hyre lyres the terys gon fall.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 67.

(3) To plait a shirt. *Lin.* Perhaps connected with the old word *lire*, fringe or binding of cloth.

LIRICUMFANCY. The May lily.

LIRIPOOPS. An appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck, and hanging down before reaching to the feet, and often jagged. The term is often jocularly used by writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "A *lirripoop* *oel* *lerripoop*, a silly empty creature.

an old dotard," Milles, MS. Devon Gloss. A priest was formerly jocularly termed a *lerry-cum-poop*. It seems to mean a trick or stratagem, in the London Prodigal, p. 111. "And whereas thou takest the matter so farre in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after another fashion than to be thus malepertie cocking and billing with me, that am thy governour," Stanihurst, p. 35.

Theres a girl that knowes her *lerry-poope*.

*Lilly's Mother Bomble*, 1594.

LIRK. To crease; to rumple. *North*. Perhaps to jerk in the following passage. *Lirt*, to toss, West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 368.

I *lyrke* hyme up with my hond,

And pray hyme that he wolle stond.

MS. *Porkington* 10.

LIRP. (1) To snap the fingers. "A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give," Florio, p. 199.

(2) To walk lamely. *Somerset*.

LIRRY. A blow on the ear. Also, to reprove, to upbraid. *Kent*.

LIS. (1) To lose. Arch. xiii. 203.

(2) Forgiveness. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LISER. The list or fringe of cloth.

LISH. Active; strong. *North*.

LISHEY. Flexible; limber. *Kent*.

LISK. The same as *Leak*, q. v.

LISSE. (1) To ease, or relieve. (*A.-S.*) See Hardyng, f. 90; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 57.

How that they myzte wyne a speche,

Hire wofulle payne for to lisse.

*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93.

That myst yow lisse owte of thys payne.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

I have herde of an erbe to lisse that payne,

Mene seyth it bereth a doubyle flour.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

Lys me now in my longoure,

And gyf me lyses to lyve in ease.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

(2) Joy; happiness; bliss. (*A.-S.*)

LISSEN. A cleft in a rock. *Glouc.* The word is used by Sir Matthew Hale, but spelt by him *liene*. It is not in common use.

LISSOM. Excessively limber or pliable; light, nimble, or active. *Var. dial.*

LISSUM. A narrow slip of anything. *Somerset*.

LIST. (1) A list house or room, when sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent*.

(2) Cunning; artifice. (*Germ.*) "Tech him alle the listes," Kyng Horn, 239.

(3) "*Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or list of th'care," Cotgrave, in v. *Mol*.

(4) A boundary line. See Twelfth Night, iii. 1. Topsell, Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 87, mentions worms "having a black list or line running along their backs."

(5) The close dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread. *West*.

(6) The flank. *North*. "A list of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon," Kennett, MS.

(7) The selvage of woollen cloth. It is also called listen. "*Forigo*, a lystenye," Nominate

MS. This is a variation of our fourth meaning. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*. "A targe *listed* with gold" is mentioned in Gy of Warwike, p. 312.

LISTE. To please. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, pleasure, inclination. Hence *meat-list*, appetite. *Devon*.

Je that *liste* has to lyth, or luffes for to here.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. *Lincoln*, f. 53.

LISTEN. To attend to. *Shak*.

LISTLY. Quick of hearing. *East*. Also, easily, distinctly.

LISTOW. Liest thou. *Weber*.

LISTRE. A person who read some part of the church service. (*A.-S.*)

LISTRING. Thickening. *North*.

LISTY. Strong; powerful. *North*. "Listy mene and able," *Lincoln* MS. f. 3.

LIT. To colour, or dye. *North*. "He'll lie all manner of colours but blue, and that is gone to the litting," Upton's MS. additions to Junius.

We use na clathes that are *littede* of dyverse colours: oure wiffes ne are noȝte gayly arrayed for to please us.

MS. *Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

LITANY-STOOL. A small low desk at which the Litany was sung or said.

LITARGE. White lead. (*A.-N.*)

LITE. (1) Few; little. *North*. "Litlum and litlum," by little and little, Piers Ploughman, p. 329, an Anglo-Saxon phrase.

(2) To depend upon, or rely. *Lincol.*

(3) Strife. Towneley Mysteries, p. 71.

(4) To hinder, ~~harry~~, or delay. (*A.-S.*)

LITEN. A garden. *North*.

LITERATURE. Learning. (*Lat.*)

Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand

Is to you that have no *litterature*.

*The Pardoner and the Frere*, 1533.

LITH. (1) A body. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Possessions; property. "Lond ne *lith*," a common phrase in early poetry. See Langtoft, p. 194; Sir Tristrem, p. 220; W. Mapes, p. 341; Havelok, p. 239.

(3) Alighted. Sevyng Sages, 571.

LITHE. (1) To tell; to relate.

Lystenyth now to my talkynge

Of whome y wylle yow lythe.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 28, f. 82.

(2) A limb, or joint. (*A.-S.*)

Fendys holde, with crokys kene,

Rente hys body for lyth to lythe.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

Hur sone that than dwellyd hur wyth,

He was mekylle of boon and lyth.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

Was never arowe that greved hym,

Ne that hym towched lythe nor lyme.

MS. *Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 129.

(3) Tender; mild; gentle; agreeable; glad. Also, gladly, tenderly. "*Lithe*, calm, quiet," Kennet. It is used in different shades of meaning, implying *softness*. Alleviation, comfort, Havelok, 1338.

Sche toke up hur sone to hur,

And lapped hyt fulle lythe.

MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(4) Supple; pliant. *Var. dial.* "Lythe, delyver, *souple*," Palsgrave. Also, to soften, to render lithe or supple.

(5) To thicken. Kennett, MS. Broth is said to be *lithened* when mixed with oatmeal.

(6) Obsequious; humble. *North.*

LITHER. (1) Wicked. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North, meaning *idle, lazy*.

How they whanne wyth were wrychippiis many,  
Sloughe Lucyus the *lythyre*, that lorde was of Rome.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

(2) Supple; limber; pliant. *South.* It is not an uncommon archaism.

LITHERNESS. Idleness. *North.*

Idleness, moste delectable to the fleshe, which delitteth above measure in sloth, *litherness*, ceasing from occupation. *Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.*

LITHE SOME. Gay; cheerful. *Yorksh.*

LITHE WALE. The herb gromwell.

LITHE-WURT. The plant forget-me-not. The term is still sometimes used.

LITHLICHE. Easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIT-HOUSE. A dyeing house. *North.*

LITHY. (1) Pliant; supple. *South.*

(2) Heavy, warm, applied to the weather.

LITIGIOUS. Injurious. *Var. dial.*

LITLING. Very little. *Chaucer.*

LITLUS. The same as *Little-house*, q. v.

LITSTER. A dyer. It is translated by *tinctor* in the Nominal MS. *Lyttesters*, York Records, p. 235.

Tak the greia of the wyne that mene fyndis in the  
tounnes, that *litsters* and goldmythes uses.

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 313.*

LITT. A sheep-cot. *Somerset.*

LITTEN. A church-yard. *South.* Ray has *liten*, a garden, q. v.

LITTER. (1) Nonsense. *Somerset.*

(2) To litter up, or down, to put bedding under the horses. *West.*

LITTERMAN. A groom. *Warw.*

LITTLE-A-DOW. Worthless. *Northumb.*

LITTLE-EASE. The pillory, stocks, or bilboes.

Also, a small apartment in a prison where the inmate could have very little ease. "A streite place in a prisone called littell ease," Elyot, 1559, in v. *Arca*. The *little ease* at Guildhall, where unruly apprentices were confined, is frequently mentioned by our early writers.

LITTLE-FLINT-COAL. A thin measure of coal, the nearest to the surface. *West.*

LITTLE-HOUSE. A privy. *Var. dial.*

LITTLE-MASTER. A schoolmaster. *Baber.*

LITTLE-SILVER. A low price. *East.*

LITTLEST. Least. Common in the provinces, and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

LITTLE-WALE. The herb gromwell.

LITTOCKS. Rags and tatters. *Berks.*

LITTY. Light; active; nimble. *West.*

LIVAND. Living. *Chaucer.*

LIVE. (1) Life. (*A.-S.*) *On live*, alive. *Lives creatures*, living creatures, *lives body*, &c.

So fayre yit never was figure,

Ryt as a *lyvis* creature.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, fol. 105.*

(2) To live under, to be tenant to. To live up-right, to retire from business.

(3) Fresh, as honey, &c. *Somerset.*

LIVELIHOOD. Liveliness; activity. *Shak.*

LIVELODE. Income; livelihood. Also, a pension, largess, or dole to soldiers.

LIVELY. Fresh; gay; neat. *North.* It is so used in Davies' Rites, 1672, p. 8. Sometimes, living.

LIVER. (1) To deliver. *North.*

And to his men he *liverd* hym hole and feere.

*MS. Lanesdowne 208, f. 5.*

(2) Quick; active; lively. *Palsgrave.*

LIVERANCE. A delivery. *North.*

LIVERED. Heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

LIVEREDE. Red. Rob. Glouc. p. 39.

LIVERING. A kind of pudding made of liver, and rolled up in the form of a sausage. "Two blodynge, I trow, a *levering* betwene," Towneley Myst. p. 89. N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge 1674, p. 159, mentions liverings.

LIVERSAD. Caked and matted together, applied to ground. *North.*

LIVERSICK. A hangnail. *South.*

LIVERY. (1) A badge of any kind; the uniform given by a baron or knight to his retainers in battle. Hence the different regiments or parts of an army were termed liveries. "In iche leveré," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 85. The term is used in a variety of senses, and may be generally explained as any grant or allowance at particular seasons. "*Corrodium, leveraye*," Nominal MS. "One that bestowes a livery, or cast of his wit, upon every one he sees," Cotgrave, in v. *Donne-Lardon*.

like nyghte to *lyveré*

Bathe corne and haye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.*

(2) Delivery. A common law term. *Livery of seisin* is the delivery of property into possession. To sue one's livery, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seisin of his lands from the King.

(3) Sticky; adhesive. *South.*

LIVERY-CUPBOARD. An open cupboard with shelves, in which the liveries intended for distribution were placed,

LIVING. A farm. *Leic.*

LIVING-DEAR-ENE. An excl. of distress.

LIVISH. Lively.

If there were true and *livish* faith, then would it work love in their hearts.

*Becon's Works, 1843, p. 37.*

LIXOM. Amiable. *Heref.*

LIZENED. Shrunk, as corn. *Sussex.*

LIZZAH. Anything easily bent. *West.*

LIZZY. Elizabeth. *Var. dial.*

LIZT. Little. See *Lite*.

Felaw, he seid, herkyu a *lizt*,

And on myne errand go thou tyt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

LO. A large pond. *Yorksh.*

LOACH. A term of contempt for a fool. It occurs in Peele's Jests, p. 26.

LOADED. Bloated. *Devon.*

**LOADS.** The ditches for draining away the water from the fens. *Load-stone*, a leading-stone for drains.

It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drayn or *lode* should be made and maintained from the end of Chancellors *lode* unto Tyney Smethe.

*Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 276.

**LOADY.** Heavy. *Loady-nut*, a double nut.

**LOAK.** A small quantity. *North.*

**LOAL.** To mew like a cat. *Yorksh.*

**LOAMY.** Damp. *Suffolk.* *Loamie*, Topsell's

Beasts, p. 495, coloured like loam?

**LOAN.** A lane, or passage. *North.*

**LOANING.** (1) A lane. (2) A place near a vil-  
lage for milking cows. *North.*

**LOAST.** A wheel-rut. *Sussex.*

**LOB.** (1) To throw gently. *Sussex.*

(2) A very large lump. *Linc.*

(3) To kick. *East Anglia.*

(4) To hang down; to droop. Still in use in  
Somerset, according to Jennings, p. 53. *To*  
*lob along*, to walk louningly.

(5) A clown; a clumsy fellow. "A blunt coun-  
trie lob," Stanihurst, p. 17. In Somer-  
setshire, the last person in a race is called  
the lob.

(6) That part of a tree where it first divides into  
branches. *Beds.*

(7) To cast or throw. *Durham.*

(8) A very large taw. *Hants.*

**LOBBATING.** Large; unwieldy. *West.*

**LOBBING.** Tumult; uproar.

What a *lobbing* makest thou,

With a twenty Devil!

*Marlage of Witt and Wi-dome*, 1579.

**LOBBS.** Irregular veins of ore. Also, stairs  
under-ground for the miners.

**LOBCOCK.** A lubber. A very common term of  
contempt. "*Baligant*, an unweldie lubber,  
great lobcocke," Cotgrave. See Jacke of  
Dover, p. 49; Hawkins, iii. 32; Roister Doister,  
p. 39; Cotgrave, in v. *Dime*.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wonne,  
Unless he knew how to behave himselfe.

*The Mour-Trop*, 1606.

**LOBKIN.** A house, or lodging. *Grose.*

**LOBLOLLY.** Thick spoon meat of any kind. It  
is thus mentioned by Markham:—"If you rost  
a goose and stop her belly with whole greets  
beaten together with egges, and after mixt  
with the gravy, there cannot be a more better  
or pleasanter sawce; nay if a man be at sea in  
any long travel he cannot eat a more pleasant  
or wholesome meat than these whole *grits*  
boyled in water till they burst, and then mixt  
with butter and so eaten with spoons, which  
though seamen call simply by the name of  
*loblolly*, yet there is not any meat, however  
significant the name be, that is more tooth-  
some or wholesome."

**LOB'S-COURSE.** A dish composed of small  
lumps of meat mixed up with potatoes and  
onions, seasoned, and made into a kind of  
solid stew. It is mentioned in Peregrine  
Pickles, and is still common.

**LOB'S-POUND.** An old jocular term for a

prison, or any place of confinement. The term  
is still in use, and is often applied to the  
juvenile prison made for a child between the  
feet of a grown-up person.

**LOBSTER.** The stoat. *East.*

**LOBSTERS.** Young soles. *Suffolk.*

**LOBSTROUS-LOUSE.** A wood-louse. *North.*

**LOBURYONE.** A snail. *Pr. Parv.*

**LOBY.** A lubber, or looby, q. v.

**LOCAL.** A local preacher is a dissenting cler-  
gyman who preaches at different places.

**LOCAND.** Looking. *Lydgate.*

**LOCH.** (1) A lake. *North.*

(2) The rut of a cart-wheel. *Sussex.*

(3) A cavity in a vein. *Derb.*

(4) A place to lay stone in. It is spelt *looch* in  
*Archæologia*, x. 72.

**LOCK.** (1) A lock of hay or wool is a small  
quantity of it hanging together, a bundle of  
hay, a fleece of wool. It occurs in Palsgrave,  
and it is still in use.

(2) To move the fore-wheels of a waggon to and  
fro. *Devon.* A waggon is said to lock when  
it is drawn out of its rectilinear motion, so  
that the fore-wheels make an angle with the  
hinder ones.

(3) *To be at lock*, to be in a difficulty. *Lock*  
was any close place of confinement.

(4) A puddle of water. *Heref.*

(5) To grapple. A term in fencing or wrestling,  
used by Gosson, 1579.

**LOCKBANDS.** Binding-stones in masonry.

**LOCKCHEST.** A millepe or wood-louse. I  
have heard this term in Oxfordshire, and it  
may probably be used in other counties.  
"Lokdore, wyrm, or locchester, *multipes*,"  
*Pr. Parv.* p. 311. [Since writing the above,  
I have made more particular inquiries, and as  
I find the word is not in common use, I take  
the opportunity of substantiating the correct-  
ness of my explanation by stating that I am  
informed by the Rev. Henry Walker of Bletch-  
ington, co. Oxon, that a gardener in his employ  
used to call the wood-louse *lockcheater*, which  
is precisely the term found in the *Prompto-  
rium*.]

**LOCKED.** (1) Faced, as cards are. *North.*

(2) Caught; fixed; appointed.

**LOCKER.** (1) A small cupboard or closet; an  
inner cupboard within a larger one. A drawer  
under a table or cupboard is still so termed.

(2) Pieces of wood which support the roof of a  
pit. *Salop.*

(3) To entangle; to mat together. *North.*

**LOCKERS.** Wooden cells for pigeons fixed to  
the outer walls of houses. *Oxon.*

**LOCKET.** The same as *Chape*. (2)

**LOCK-FURROW.** A furrow ploughed across  
the balks to let off the water. *South.*

**LOCKING.** The hip-joint. *Somerset.*

**LOCKRAM.** A kind of cheap linen, worn chiefly  
by the lower classes. There was a finer sort,  
of which shirt-bands, &c. were made.

A wrought wastecote on her backe, and a *lockram*  
amocke worth three pence, as well rent behind as  
before, I warrant you. *Maroccos Esteticus*, 1606.

LOCKRUM. Gibberish; nonsense. *Beds.*

LOCKS-AND-KEYS. Ash-keys. *West.*

LOCKS-AND-LICE. A kind of cloth.

LOCK-SPIT. A small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

LOCUSTS. Cockchafers; beetles. *North.*

LOD. Load; cargo. (*A.-S.*)

LODAM. An old game at cards, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv; Hawkins, iii. 203; Arch. viii. 149. One way of playing the game was called losing-lodam. "*Coquimbart qui gaigne pert*, a game at cards like our losing lodam," Cotgrave.

LODDEN.

But had I thought he'd been so lodden

Of his bak'd, fry'd, boil'd, roast and sodden.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 155.

LODE. (1) A leaning-wall. *Glouc.*

(2) A regular vein of metal ore.

(3) A ford. Dean Milles' MS.

(4) Guidance; behaviour? *Gawayne.*

LODEMANAGE. Pilotage. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 152; *Hartshorne*, p. 131. Courts of Lodemanage are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

Mariners that bene discrete and sage,  
And experte bene of here lodemanage.

*M.S. Digby*, 230.

LODEMEN. Carters; carriers. *Nominal MS.*

LODE-PLOT. A flat lode. See *Lode* (2).

LODERS. The same as *Lode-men*, q. v.

LODE-SHIP. A kind of fishing-vessel, mentioned in an early statute. See *Blount*.

LODESMEN. Pilots; guides. (*A.-S.*)

LODESTAR. The pole-star. *Shak.* It is a very common archaism.

LODE-WORKS. Metal works in high places where shafts are sunk very deeply. *Cornw.*

LODEWORT. The plant water-crowfoot.

LODGE. (1) A meeting or convention of the society of freemasons.

(2) To entrap an animal. *Linc.*

(3) A hunting term. See *Hunting*, sect. 3.

LODGED. Said of grass or corn beaten down by wind or rain. *West.*

LODLY. Loathly. See *Tundale*, p. 24.

He shal him travaille day and nyght,

And lodly his body dyt.

*Cursus Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

LODOLLY. A diminutive girl. *West.*

LOEGRIA. England. This name is sometimes found in old works, and is taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

LOENGE. Praising?

To hewe and brenne in thy service,  
To loenge of thy sacrifice.

*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 113.

LOERT. (1) Lord; sir, but this title was applied to both sexes. *Derb.*

(2) To travel quickly. *Devon.*

LOFF. (1) Low. *Laffer*, lower. *Var. dial.*

(2) To offer. *West. and Cumb. Dial.* p. 368.

(3) To laugh. It occurs in the tale of Mother Hubbard, and is a genuine old form.

LOFT. (1) *On loft*, on high, a-loft. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An upper chamber. *North.* "The third loft," Acts, xx. 9.

(3) *Lofty*. Surrey, quoted by Nares.

(4) The floor of a room. *Spenser.*

LOFTY. Massive; superior. *Derb.*

LOG. (1) To oscillate. *Cornw.*

(2) A perch in measure. *Wills.*

LOG-BURN. An open drain running from a sink or jakes. *West.*

LOGE. (1) A lodge, or residence. (*A.-N.*)

He has with hym 3ong men thre,

Thel be archers of this contré

The kyng to serve at wille,

To kepe the dere bothe day and nyght;

And for theire luf a loge is dyjt

Fulle hye upon an hille.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

(2) Laughed. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 107.

LOGGATS. An old game forbidden by statute in Henry VIII.'s time. It is thus played, according to Steevens. A stake is fixed in the ground: those who play throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins. *Loggats* or *loggets* are also small pieces or logs of wood, such as the country people throw at fruit that cannot otherwise be reached. "*Loggats*, little logs or wooden pins, a play the same with nine-pins, in which boys, however, often made use of bones instead of wooden pins," Dean Milles' MS.

LOGGEN. To lodge, or reside. (*A.-N.*)

LOGGER. (1) The same as *Hobble* (2).

(2) The irregular motion of a wheel round its axle. *Suffolk.*

LOGGERHEAD. (1) The large tiger moth. *North.*

(2) A blockhead. See *Florio*, p. 69. *To go to loggerheads*, to fight or squabble.

LOGGIN. A bundle, or lock. *North.*

LOGGING. A lodging. *Chaucer.*

LOGGY. Thickset, as cattle. *West.*

LOGH. A lake. See *Anturs of Arther*, p. 2; *Holinshed*, Conq. Ireland, p. 23.

LOGHE. Laughed. See *Lughe*.

Than sir Degrevaunt loghe

Ther he stode undir the boghe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

Then loogh oure kyng and smyled stille,

Thou onsweris me not at my wille.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

There-att alle the kynges loghe,

There was joye and gamene y-noghe

Amonges thame in the hault!

The kyng of Fraunce with hert ful fayne,

Said, Clement, bryngte the mantils agayne,

For I salle paye for alle.

*Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

LOGHER. Lower. *Rob. Glouc.*

LOGHT. Taken away?

The fierth case es gode or oght,

That he fro holy kyrk has loght.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 7.

LOINED. Covered. See *Harrison*, p. 232.

This appears to be another form of *line*.

LOITERSACKE. A lazy loitering fellow.

If the *loitersacke* be gone springing into a taverne,  
He fetch him reeling out.

*Lilly's Mother Bomble*, 1594.

LOKE. (1) To see; to look upon; to guard, or take care of. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A private road or path. *East.*

(3) Locked; shut up. *Weber.*

(4) The wicket or hatch of a door.

LOKEDES. Ornaments for the head?

And than the same develle tok wormes, and pykk,  
and tarre, and made *lokedes*, and sett thame appone  
hir hede. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 263.*

LOKER. A carpenter's plane. *Linc.*

LOKINGIS. Looks.

Forth with his pitous *lokyngis*,  
He wolde make a woman wene  
To gon upon the fayre grene.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.*

LOKKEDEN. Locked.

Thei wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,  
Mene lepen to anone and *lokkeden* the gates.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.*

LOLL. (1) To fondle; to dandle. *North.*

He *loll'd* her in his arms,  
He *lull'd* her on his breast.

*North Country Ballad.*

(2) A pet; a spoilt child. *Oxon.*

(3) To box one's ears.

LOLLARDS. Heretics. The followers of  
Wickliffe were termed Lollards or Lollers, but  
the term was in use long before the time of  
that distinguished reformer. It was commonly  
used as one of reproach for religious hypocrites.  
A loller is thus described by Audelay,—

Lef thou me a *loller* his dedis that wyl hym deme,  
ȝif he withdraue his deutes from holé cherche away,  
And wyl not worship the cros, on hym take good eme,  
And here his matyns and his masse upon the haleday,  
And belevys not in the sacrament, that hit is God  
veray,

And wyl not schryve him to a preast on what deth  
he dye,

And settis nogt be the sacramentis sothly to say,

Take him fore a *loller* y tel zou treuly,

And false in his fay;

Deme hym after his saw,

Bot he wyl hym withdraue,

Never fore hym pray.

LOLLIGOES. Idle fellows. *Milles' MS.*

LOLLIKER. The tongue. *Somerset.*

LOLLIPOP. A coarse sweetmeat made of  
treacle, butter, and flour. *Var. dial.*

LOLLOCK. A lump, or large piece. *North.*

LOLLOP. To lounge, or loll about idly. Hence  
*lollops*, a slattern. *Var. dial.*

LOLL-POOP. (1) A lazy idle fellow. (2) a coax-  
ing wheedling child. *Suffolk.* Called *lolly-  
pot* in Somerset.

LOLLY-BANGER. Very thick gingerbread,  
enriched by raisins. *Somerset.*

LOLLY-CKOCK. A turkey-cock. *Devon.*

LOLLY-SWEET. Lusciously sweet. *East.*

LOLOKE. To look. Possibly an error of the  
scribe in *MS. Sloane 213* for *loke*.

LOMBARD. A banker. The Italian bankers  
who settled in this country in the middle-ages  
gave the name to Lombard-street. See a  
curious notice of Lombards in *Arch. xxix. 286.*

LOMBARD-FEVER. A fit of idleness.

LOMBREN. Lambs. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 264.*

LOME. (1) Frequently. "Of and lome,"

Octovian, 1944; Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, i. 72.  
A common phrase in old English.

And with his mowthe he cust hit oft and *lome*.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 98.*

(2) A weaver's loom. *Palgrave.*

(3) An instrument, or weapon; a household  
utensil. It seems to be some kind of vessel  
in Holinshed, *Hist. England*, i. 194; *Reliq.*  
*Antiq. i. 54.* "*Loom*, any utensil, as a tub,"  
Grose. Still in use.

I se never a wars *lome*

Stondynge oponne mone.

*MS. Porkington 10.*

LOMERE. More frequently. (*A.-S.*)

LOMEY. A spoilt child. *Devon.*

LOMMAKIN. (1) Love-making. *Heref.*

(2) Very large; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

LOMPER. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

LOMPY. Thick; clumsy; fat. *Kent.*

LONCHE. A loud noise. *Pr. Parv.*

LONCHING. "Quasi *launching*, citato gradu  
et passibus ingentibus incedens," *Milles' MS.*

LOND. (1) Land. (*A.-S.*) *In lond*, on the  
ground. *God of lond*, Lord of the world.

(2) To clog with dirt. *East.*

LONDAGE. Landing. "Awaytynge upon his  
*londage*," *Mort d'Arthur*, ii. 433.

LOND-BUGGERE. A buyer of land. (*A.-S.*)

LONDENOYS. A Londoner. *Chaucer.*

LOND-EVIL. The epilepsy. It is misread  
*loud euel* in the *Archæologia*, xxx. 410.

LONDON-FLITTING. The removal of parties  
by stealth before the landlord is paid.

LONDREIS. Londoners. *Hearne.*

LONE. (1) *Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried,  
or without a male protector. *Lonely woman*,  
a widow, *Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 61.* *Lone-man*,  
a man living unmarried by himself. The first  
of these phrases is used by Shakespeare.

(2) The palm of the hand.

(3) A lodging-house. *Somerset.*

(4) A supplication for alms. *Devon.*

LONG. (1) Two breves in music.

(2) *Long horned one*, a native or inhabitant of  
Craven. *A long hundred*, six score. *Long  
length*, at full length. *Long last*, at length,  
in the end. *In the long run*, *ibid.* *Long  
streaked*, at full length. *A long way*, much.  
*By long and by late*, after a long time and  
trouble. *To lie in the long feathers*, to sleep  
on straw. *For the long lane*, when a thing is  
borrowed without any intention of repayment.  
*Long in the mouth*, tough.

(3) Tall. *Isumbras*, 13, 258.

(4) To belong; to belong to. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To long for; to desire. *Chaucer.*

(6) Great. See *Forby*, ii. 200. This meaning  
is also given by Grose.

(7) Tough to the palate. *East.*

(8) To reach; to toss. *Suffolk.*

LONGART. The tail or end-board of a cart or  
waggon. *Chesh.*

LONG-BOWLING. The game of skittles. It  
is described by *Strutt*, p. 269.

LONG-BULLETS. A game played by casting  
stones in the North of England.

LONG-CRIPPLE. The speckled viper. *Deron.*

**LONG-CROWN.** A deep fellow. "That caps Long-Crown, and he capped the Devil," A Lincolnshire saying in reference to a great falsehood.

**LONG-DOG.** A greyhound. *Var. dial.*

**LONGE.** Lungs.

With hys swyrde the bore he stonge  
Thorow the lyvyr and the longe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 100.*

**LONGFULL.** Long; tedious. *Var. dial.*

**LONG-HOME.** To go to one's long home, i. e. to depart this life.

And thy traveyle shalt thou sone ende,  
For to thy long home sone shalt thou wende.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*

**LONGING-MARKS.** The indelible marks on the skins of children. See Digby of Bodies, 1669, p. 425.

**LONG-LADY.** A farthing-candle. *East.*

**LONG-LANE.** The throat. *Var. dial.*

**LONG-LIFE.** The milt of a pig. *Linc.*

**LONG-OF.** Owing to.

Petur, sche seyde, thou myzt welle see  
Hyt was long of my keyes and not on me.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 132.*

I have spyed the false felone,

As he stonde at his masse;

Hit is long of the, seide the munke,

And ever he fro us passe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.*

Alasse, why dost thou me suspect

Of such a haynous cryme?

It was not long of me, in faith,

That I went at this time.

*Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1870.*

**LONG-ONE.** A hare. *Var. dial.*

**LONG-OYSTER.** The sea cray-fish.

**LONG-SETTLE.** A long wooden seat, with back and arms, somewhat like a sofa. "*Sedile*, a longsettle," Nominale MS.

**LONGSOME.** Tedious. *Var. dial.*

**LONG-TAILED-CAPON.** The long-tailed tit-mouse. *South.*

**LONG-TAILS.** An old nick-name for the natives of Kent. See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; Musarum Deliciae, 1656, p. 7. In the library of Dulwich College is a printed broadside, entitled, "Advice to the Kentish long-tails by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to the Parliament," fol. 1701.

Truly, sir, sayd my hoastesse, I thinke we are called *Longtayles*, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. Now, good hoastesse, sayd I, let me entreat from you one of those tales. You shall (sayd shee), and that shall not be a common one neither, for it is a long tale, a merry tale, and a sweete tale; and thus it begins.

*Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Pranks, 1628.*

**LONG-TO.** Distant from. *Var. dial.*

**LONG-TONGUE.** A tale-teller. "A long-tongued knave, one that uttereth all he knowes," Florio, p. 17.

**LONGUT.** Longed; desired. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng red the letters anon,

And seid, So mot I the,

Ther was never yoman in mery Ingland

I longut so sore to see. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 130.*

**LONG-WAYS.** Lengthways. *South.*

**LONGWORT.** Pellitory of Spain.

**LONIR.** A blanket. *Devon.*

**LONK.** (1) The hip-joint. *Heref.*

(2) A small dingle; a hollow. *West.*

(3) Long; tedious. *North.*

(4) A Lancashire man. A sheep bred in that county is also so called.

**LONNING.** A lane, or by-road. *North.*

**LONT-FIGS.** Dried figs. *Somerset.*

**LOO.** Under the loo, the leeward. To loo, to shelter from the wind. *Kent.*

**LOOBS.** Slime containing ore. *Derb.*

**LOOBY.** A silly awkward fellow. "Long-back, or ill-shaped, loobie," Cotgrave.

**LOOED.** Supplanted; superseded. *West.*

**LOOF.** To bring a vessel close to the wind, now pronounced *luff* by seamen. It occurs in Wendover's Chronicle. "*Louffe* you from him," Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578.

**LOOINDY.** Sullen; mischievous. *North.*

**LOOK.** (1) To weed corn. *Cumb.*

(2) To look as big as bull beef, to look very stout and hearty, bull beef having been formerly recommended to those who desired to be so. You look, you may well look, you are greatly surprised. To look at the nose, to frown, to look out of temper. *Lookee d'ye see*, look ye! do you see? a common phrase for drawing one's attention to any object. To look on, to regard with kindness and consideration. To look sharp, to be quick, to make haste.

(3) To look for; to expect. *North.*

(4) To behold. Kennett says, "in some parts of England they still say, loke, loke."

**LOOK-ABOUT-YE.** An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.

**LOOKER.** (1) A weeding-hook. *North.*

(2) A shepherd or herdsman. *South.*

**LOOM.** (1) To appear larger than in reality, as things often do when at sea.

(2) A chimney. *Durham.*

(3) The track of a fish. *West.*

**LOON.** An idle fellow; a rascal; a country clown; a low dirty person. *Var. dial.*

**LOOP.** (1) A length of paling. *East.*

(2) The hinge of a door. *North.*

(3) To melt and run together in a mass, said of iron ore. A mining term.

(4) A gap in the paling of a park made for the convenience of the deer.

(5) A loop-hole; a narrow window.

**LOOR.** To stoop the head. *North.*

**LOOS.** Honour; praise. (*A.-S.*)

**LOOSE.** (1) To discharge an arrow from the string; to let off any projective weapon. It is still in use, according to Salopia Antiq. p. 491. "I spyed hym behynde a tree redy to lowse at me with a crosbowe," Palsgrave.

(2) To be at a loose end, to be very idle. *Loose-ended*, lewd. *Loose hung*, unsteady. "*Effile*, weakened or loose-hangled," Cotgrave. To be loosed, out of service or apprenticeship. *Loose ladder*, a loop slipped down in a stocking.

(3) Indecent, as language. *Var. dial.*



- (4) The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. *North*.
- LOOT. A thin oblong square board fixed to a staff or handle, used in boiling brine to remove the scum. *Staff*.
- LOOTH. The same as *Loo*, q. v.
- LOOVER. An opening at the top of a dove-cote. *North*. See *Lover* (2).
- LOOVEYD. Praise. *Ritson*.
- LOOVEYNG. Praise; honour.  
That was a feyre tokenyng  
Of pees aȝid of looveyng.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 162.*
- LOOZE. A pig-stye. *West*.
- LOOȝ. Laughed. "At hym ful fast thei looȝ,"  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*
- LOP. (1) A flea. *North*. (*A.-S.*)  
Ys joy y-now so ye your lygȝs streyne,  
Ye lade longe-sydyde as a loppe.  
*MS. Fairfax 16.*
- (2) To lollop or lounge about. *Kent*.
- (3) To hang loosely; to hang down, or droop. *Var. dial.*
- (4) The faggot wood of a tree.
- LOPE. Leapt. Also, to leap. It seems to be a subst. in the second example.  
As sone as the chyld had spoke,  
The fende ynto hym was lope.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.*  
Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope,  
And in abydyng men seyn ther lyghte hope.  
*MS. Harl. Poet. 118.*
- LOP-EARED. Having long pendulous ears like a hound. *Var. dial.*
- LOPEN. Leapt. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 739.  
Whan thy mouthe with shryfte ys opun  
Deth and synne are bothe oute lopyn.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.*  
The portar set the yatys opun,  
And with that Befyse ys owȝt lopyn.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 108.*  
Anoon was al that feire gederynge  
Lopen undir oure lordes wyng.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 111.*  
Sythen he ys lopen on hys stede,  
He with hym Harrawde dud lede.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 154.*
- LOPE-STAFF. A leaping-staff. "A lope-staffe wherewith men leape ditches," *Cotgrave*.
- LOPIRD. Coagulated. Still in use. See *Forby*, *Brockett*, *Grose*, *Kennett*, &c.  
Thare he fande none other fode,  
Bot wlatesome glete and lopyrd blode.  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 276.*  
Thare dwelled a man in a myrke donjowne,  
And in a fowle stede of corrupeyowne,  
Whare he had no fode,  
Bot wlatesome glette and lopyrd blode.  
*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25.*
- LOP-LOACH. The leech used by surgeons for drawing blood. *North*.
- LOPLOLLY. A lazy fellow. *West*.
- LOPPING. Lame. *Dorset*.
- LOP-SIDED. One-sided. *Var. dial.*
- LOP-START. The stoat. *East*. It is mentioned in *Harrison's England*, p. 230.
- LOPUSTER. A lobster.
- LOPWEBBE. A spider's web. (*A.-S.*)

As a *lopwebbe* fleth some and gnattis,  
Taken and suffren gret flies go.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 297.*

LOQUINTUE. Eloquent. *Weber*.

LORD. (1) A title of honour given to monks and persons of superior rank. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *Lord have mercy upon us* was formerly the inscription on houses infected with the plague. *Lord have mercy upon me*, a disease thus mentioned in the *Nomenclator*, "the Illiack passion, or a paine and wringing in the small guts, which the homelier sort of phisicians doe call, *Lord have mercy upon me*."

LORDEYN. See *Fever-Lurden*. "The lurge fever, idleness," *Craven Glossary*, p. 304.

I trow he was infecte certeyn

With the faitour, or the fever lordeyn.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86, xv. Cent.*

LORD-FEST. Excessively lordly. (*A.-S.*)

LORDINGS. Sirs; masters. (*A.-S.*) It is often used by later writers in contempt.

LORD-OF-MISRULE. The person who presided over the Christmas revels, by no means an unimportant personage in the olden times. He began his rule on All-hallow eve and continued it till Candlemas day. See a list of expences, dated in 1552, in *Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts*, pp. 44-54. For further information on the subject, see *Brand*, i. 272; *Arch.* xviii, 313-335; *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* iii. 156; *Strutt*, ii. 200; *Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies*, 12mo. 1632, sig. F.

LORDS-AND-LADIES. See *Bulls-and-Cows*.

LORDSHIP. Supreme power. (*A.-S.*)

LORD-SIZE. The judge at the assizes.

LORD'S-ROOM. The stage-box in a theatre was formerly so called. *Jonson*.

LORDSWYK. A traitor. *Ritson*.

LORE. (1) Knowledge; doctrine; advice. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Lost. Still in use in Somerset.

The kyng seid, Take me thy tayle,

For my hors I wolde not the fayle,

A peny that thou lore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

LOREFADYR. A teacher. *Loremastir*, *Dial.*

Creat. Moral. p. 243.

Of al men they do most evyl,

Here *lorefadyr* ys the devyl. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.*

LOREINE. A rein. See *Launfal*, 888.

Hys *loreine* lemyd alle with pride,

Stede and armure alle was blake.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 104.*

LOREL. A bad worthless fellow. (*A.-N.*)

*Lorels den*, *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 93.

*Cocke Lorel* was formerly a generic title for a very great rascal. "Lasy lorrels," *Harman*, 1567.

LOREMAR. A bit-maker. *Palgrave*. "Lorimers or bit-makers," *Harrison*, p. 97.

LORENCE. Iron. (*A.-N.*)

LORER. The laurel-tree. *Chaucer*.

This *Daphne* into a *lorer* tre

Was turnid, whiche is ever grene.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.*

And plaunted trees that were to preise,

Of eldre, palme, and of *lorere*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 52.*



LORESMAN. A teacher. (*A.-S.*)

LORING. Instruction. *Spenser*.

LORNE. Lost; undone; destroyed. Still in use, in the sense of *forsoaken*. Also, to lose anything.

Thys caswe y tello wele for the,  
The oritur of preste he hath lorne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.*

The stewardys lyfe ys lorne,  
There was fewe that rewyd ther on,  
And fewe for hym wepyth.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

LORNYD. Learned.

I can hit wel and perfytly;  
Now have I lornyd a play.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

LORRE. A dish in ancient cookery. It is described in *MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23*. See also *Reliq. Antiq. i. 81*.

LORRIE-UP. A brawl. *Northumb.*

LORRY. A laurel-tree. *Arch. xxx. 368.*

LORTY. Dirty. *Northumb.*

LOSARD. A coward. *Weber.*

LOSE. (1) Praise; honour. (2) To praise.

(3) Fame; report. It is used both in a good and bad sense. *Chaucer.*

There he had grete chyvalry,  
He slewe hys enemies with grete envy,  
Grete worde of hym aroos:  
In hethennes and yn Spayne,  
In Gaskyn and in Almayne  
Wyt they of hys loos.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

LOSEL. The same as *Lorel*, q. v. Cocke Lorel was also called Cocke Losel.

I holde you a grots,  
Ye wyll rede by rota,  
That he may wete a cota  
In Cocke Lorels bota.

*Doctour Doublet Alo, n. d.*

LOSENJOUR. A flatterer; a liar. (*A.-N.*)

What sey men of thes losenjours  
That have here wurdys feyre as flours.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.*

LOSERS. "Such losers may have leave to speak," 2 Henry VI. iii. 1. It has escaped the notice of the commentators that this is a common proverb. See my notes to the First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 93. It occurs in Stephens' *Essays and Characters*, 2d ed. 1615, p. 50.

LOSH. To splash in water. *North.*

LOSSE. The lynx. *Reynard*, p. 146.

LOSSET. A large flat wooden dish used in the North of England.

LOSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

LOSSY-BAG. Lucky-bag. A curious word used by low pedlars and attendant upon fairs, wakes, &c. "Come, put into the lossy-bag, and every time a prize," is the invitation, and the adventurer puts a penny or halfpenny into a bag, and draws out a ticket, which entitles him to a toy or other article of greater or less value than his money, according to his luck.

LOST. (1) Famished. *Heref.*

(2) To be lost, to forget one's self. *He looks as if he had neither lost nor won*, i. e. stupid, unconcerned. This phrase occurs in Ben Jonson.

*Lost and won*, a redundant idiom, is found in many early writers.

LOSTELL. The cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

LOT. (1) To allot. (2) To imagine. *West.*

(3) The shoot of a tree.

(4) Dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. A miner's term.

LOTCH. To limp; to jump. *Lanc.*

LOTE. (1) A tribute. (*A.-S.*) *Ritson*, ii. 288, reads *lok*, not explained in glossary.

In Ingland he arered a lote  
Offliche house that comes smoke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.*

(2) A loft; a floor. *South.*

(3) Gesture; aspect. "With grucchande lotes," *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Linc. f. 68.*

LOTEBY. A private companion or bedfellow; a concubine.

Now gif that a man he wed a wyfe,  
And hym thynke sche plesse hym noyt,  
Anon ther rysis care and stryfe;  
He wold here selle that he had boyt,  
And schenchnyus here that he hath soyt,  
And takys to hym a loteby.  
These bargeyn wyf be dere aboht,  
Here ore hennas he schal aby.

*Audelay's Poems, p. 5.*

For almost hyt ys every whore,  
A gentyl man hath a wyfe and a hore;  
And wywes have now comunly,  
Here husbondys and a ludy.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.*

But there the wyfe hauntheth foly  
Undyr here husbunde a ludy.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.*

LOTH. *Loth to depart*, the name of a popular old ballad tune, frequently referred to in old plays.

LOTHE. (1) To offer for sale. Kennett gives this as a Cheshire word.

(2) Harm; hurt; danger.

Mete and drynke I gaf hem bothe,  
And bad hem kepe hom ay fro lothe.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31.*

Why was God mooste with hym wrothe,  
For he dyd the pore man lothe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.*

Hurr twey hostes stoden still and duden no loth.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 92.*

(3) Perverse; hateful. (*A.-S.*) *Lothes*, that which is hateful.

We ar neightburs I and he,  
We were never loth.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

LOTHER. (1) More hateful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To splash in water. *North.*

(3) Unwilling. *Salop. (A.-S.)*

LOTHLY. Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

LOTIEN. To lay in ambush. (*A.-S.*)

LOT-TELLER. A witch. *Maunsell*, 1595.

LOTTERY. (1) Witchcraft; divination.

(2) A child's picture or print. *Lottery-babs*, juvenile prints.

(3) To go to lottery, i. e. to quarrel.

LOTYNGE. Struggling; striving together.

LOU. Laughed. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.*

LOUCH. To walk slovenly. *West.*

**LOUD-AND-STILL.** *Bothe loude and stille, always.* This is a very common phrase in old romances.

Thanne it is guod bothe loude and stille,  
For to don al his wille.

*MS. Laud. 106, f. 12.*

Then wende sche sche schulde be schente,  
And me be-het londe and rente,  
And hyght me to do my wylle,  
But y myselfe wolde noght,  
Ye were evyr in my thought  
Bothe loude and styly!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

**LOUGH.** (1) See *Lou*. (2) See *Loch*.

(3) A cavity in a rock. *Linc.*

**LOUK.** (1) A blow; a thump. *North.*

(2) Coarse grass on the moors. *Linc.*

(3) A window lattice. *Suffolk.*

(4) To put in place. *Somerset.*

**LOUKED.** Locked; fastened.

For thou buriedest Jhesu licame,  
In an hous therfore we louked the.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.*

**LOUKERS.** Weeders. *North.* "Runcator, lowker," *Nomiale MS.*

**LOUKING.** Gawk; awkward. *North.*

**LOULE.** To carry anything. *Var. dial.*

**LOUME.** Soft; gentle. *Chesh.*

**LOUN.** (1) See *Loo*. (2) See *Loon*.

(3) To beat; to thrash. *North.* It is also pronounced *lounder*.

**LOUNDER.** To run or scamper about. *North.*

**LOUNDREIS.** Londoners. *Hearne.*

**LOUNDSING.** Lingering. *Camb.*

**LOUNER.** A large lump of bread. *West.* Brockett has *lounge*.

**LOUNT.** A small piece of land in a common field. *Chesh.*

**LOUP.** To leap; to cover. *Loup the long lonnin, leap-frog. North.*

**LOUPY-DIKE.** A term of contempt, applied to an imprudent person. *North.*

**LOURAND.** Discontented. *Sevyn Sages, 462.*

Sir Amoraunt withdrough him  
With loureand chere wroth and grim.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 320.*

**LOURDE.** Disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

And thouzte it was a gret pité  
To see so lusty one as sche  
Be couplid with so lourde a wyzte.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 131.*

**LOURDY.** Sluggish. *Sussex.*

**LOURE.** To look discontented. (*A.-S.*) *Loury-face, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.*

Tydynges of Tryamowre herde he none,  
The kyng began to loure.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

**LOURY.** Threatening rain. *Var. dial.*

**LOUSE.** (1) To take lice from the person and garments, as beggars do.

(2) To think; to consider. *South.*

**LOUSE-TRAP.** A small tooth-comb.

**LOUSH.** The same as *Losh*, q. v.

**LOUSTER.** (1) To make a clumsy rattling noise; to work hard. *South.*

(2) To idle and loll about. *Devon.* "Lowtryng and wandryng," *Hye Way to the Spyttyll Hous, p. 11.*

**LOUTE.** (1) To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*) "Alle the erthe lowttede," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81.*  
(2) To lurk. See *Lotten*. "To sneak and creep about," *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(3) To low, or bellow.

(4) To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne.*

(5) To neglect. Shakespeare has the word in this sense, incorrectly explained by all his editors. See 1 Henry VI. iv. 3.

Lowted and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme  
he myght have bene ayded and relieved.

*Hall, Henry IV. f. 6.*

(6) To milk a cow. *Liddesdale.*

**LOVAND.** Praising. This occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 17.*

**LOVE.** (1) To praise. See *Lovand*. *Loveynges*, praises, *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

For to wynne me loveyng

Bothe of emperowre and of kynge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.*

(2) To prefer; to choose. *East.*

(3) "Digitus," a play used in *Italie*, where one holds up his finger, and the other, turning away, gives a guess how many he holds up: it is called here, and in *France* and *Spain*, the play of *love*.—*Thomasi Dictionary, 1644.*

(4) To set a price on anything. *Loufyys, Towneley Mysteries, p. 177.*

(5) To play for love, without stakes. At whist, a party is *two love, three love*, &c. when their adversaries have marked nothing. *Love in idleness, love and idles*, the herb heart's-ease.

**LOVE-ACHE.** The herb lovage.

**LOVE-BEGOTTEN-CHILD.** A bastard. Also called a *love-begot*, a *love-child*, &c.

**LOVE-BIND.** The herb travellers'-joy.

**LOVE-CARTS.** Carts lent by one farmer to another. *Oxon.*

**LOVE-DAY.** A day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. Later writers seem to use the term for any quiet peaceable day.

But helle is fulle of suche discorde,  
That ther may be no loveday.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

**LOVE-DREWRY.** Courtship. See *Druery*.

**LOVE-ENTANGLE.** The nigella. *Cornw.*

**LOVE-FEAST.** An annual feast celebrated in some parishes on the Thursday next before Easter. See *Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 60.*

**LOVEL.** A common name formerly for a dog. According to *Stowe, p. 847*, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

The Ratte, the Catte, and Lowell our dogge,  
Rule all England under the hogge.

**LOVE-LIKING.** Graciousness; peace. (*A.-S.*)

**LOVE-LOCKS.** Pendant locks of hair, falling near or over the ears, and cut in a variety of fashions. This ridiculous appendage to the person is often alluded to by the writers previous to the Restoration.

Why should thy sweete love-locks hang dandling downe,

Kissing thy girle-stud with falling pride?

Although thy skin be white, thy haire is browne;

h, let not then thy haire thy beantie hide.

*The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

LOVELOKER. More lovely. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-LONGING. A desire of love. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-POT. A drunkard. "To gad abroad a gossiping, as a prattling *love-pot* woman," Florio, p. 59.

LOVER. (1) Rather. (*A.-S.*)

That him was *lover* for to chese  
His owen body for to lese,  
Than see so gret a mordre wrougte.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.*

(2) A turret, lantern, or any apparatus on the roof of a building for the escape of smoke, or for other purposes. "*Lover*, a chimney," Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 155. See *Loover*. It means an opening in a chimney in Honoria and Mammon, p. 48. Hall spells it *lovery*. "A loover, or tunnell in the roofo or top of a great hall to avoid smoke," Baret, 1580.

LOVERDINGES. Lords. *Hearne*.

LOVESOME. Lovely. *North*.

Owe emperour hath a sone feyre,  
A *lovesome* chylde shalle be hys eyre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.*

Take thi wyf in thi honde,

Leve ge shul this *lufsome* londe.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.*

LOVIER. A lover. *Var. dial.* Lovien is the old English verb, to love.

LOVING. Praising. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

LOVING-CUP. The same as *Grace-cup*, q. v.

LOVIS. Loaves.

With *lovie* fyne, thorow his gret foysone,  
Fyve thousande y fynde that he dide fede.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.*

LOW. (1) A flame; heat. *North*. It occurs in the first sense in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 28*. "*Lowe of fyre*," *Pr. Parv. p. 38*. "*Rayse a grete lowe*," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11. Lowynge*, Degrevant, 1436.

(2) To heap, or pile up. *Devon*.

(3) Low-spirited; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

(4) A small hill or eminence. *North*. "*A low*, a small round hill, a heap of earth or stones; hence the barrows or congregated hillocks, which remain as sepulchres of the dead, are called loughs," *MS. Lansd. 1033*. It frequently means a bank or hill in early English, as in *Chester Plays*, i. 120; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 120*; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4348; *Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 89*; but it should be noticed that the *A.-S.* word is more usually applied to artificial hills, as tumuli, than to natural mounds. The names of many places ending in *low* are thus derived, as Ludlow, &c.; see *Mr. Wright's History*, p. 13. "*A fire on low*," *Sir Degoré*. He is, he seide, ther he is won  
With oure sheep upon the *lowe*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.*

(5) Laughed. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.*

LOWANCE. Allowance; largess. *Var. dial.*

LOWANER. To stint in allowance. *West*.

LOW-BELL. A bell used formerly in bird-bating, q. v. It was rung before the light was exhibited, and while the net was being raised, to prevent the birds from flying out too soon. It is not likely that the unexplained phrase "*gentle low-bell*" in Beaumont and Fletcher

refers to this. It more probably means *gentle lamb*, or *sheep*, in allusion to the low-bells hung on the necks of those animals. "*A low-bell hung about a sheep or goats neck*," Howell, *Lex. Tet.* 1660.

LOWE. (1) Love. Warton, i. 24.

(2) Lied. Amis and Amiloun, 836.

LOWEDE. Lewd; unlearned. *Weber*.

LOWEN. To fall in price. *East*.

LOWER. (1) To frown, or lour. *West*.

(2) To strike as a clock with a low prolonged sound; to toll the curfew. *Devon*.

(3) To set up the shoulders. *North*.

(4) A lever. *North*.

(5) Hire; reward. (*A.-N.*)

Thurch ous thou art in thi power,  
Gif ous now our *lower*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 15.*

LOWERST. To exert. *Devon*.

LOW-FORKS. "*Donne toy garde qu'elle ne pende en ses basse-fourches*, take heed shee hang thee in her *loweforkes*," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

LOWINGS. The same as *Lunes*, q. v.

LOWL-EARED. Long-eared. *Wills*.

LOW-LIVED. Low and base. *Var. dial.*

LOWLYHEDE. Meekness. (*A.-S.*)

And whanne the aungelle saw hire *lowlyhede*,  
And the hooly rednesse also in hire face.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

LOW-MEN. False dice so made as to turn up low numbers. See Taylor's Travels of Twelvence, 1630, p. 73.

LOWNABYLLE. Qu. *lowvabyll*?

And if thou wille teley doo this, ferre fra drede,  
thou salle be gloryus, and *lownabylls* overcommere.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.*

LOWNE. Loo; sheltered. *North*. "Still and lowne," Du Bartas, p. 357.

LOWNGES. Lungs. Nominale *MS*.

LOWRE. Money. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LOW-ROPE. A piece of rope lighted at one end. *North*.

LOWS. Low level land. *Suffolk*.

LOWSEN. To listen. *Dorset*.

LOW-SUNDAY. The first Sunday after Easter. See Cotgrave, in v. *Quasimodo*; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 25. It was also called Little-Easter-day.

LOWTHE. (1) Loud. *Ritson*.

(2) Lowness. Becon's Works, p. 272.

LOWTHS. Low-lands. *Yorks.*

LOWTYN. To be quiet. "*Conguesco, Anglice*, to lowtyn," *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12. B. i. f. 88*.

LOWJEN. Laugh, pres. pl.

And alle the lordynges in the halle

On the herd thel *lowjen* alle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

LOYNE. To carve a sole. This term occurs in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

LOYOTOUR.

In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely hewed,  
Alle with *loyotour* over laide lowe to the hemmes.

*Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

LOYT. A lute. *Percy*.

LOZENGE. A lollipop. *East*.

**LOZIN.** A feast or merry-making when a cutler comes of age. *Sheffield.*

**LUBBARD.** A lubber. *North.* This form occurs in Florio, p. 50.

**LUBBER-COCK.** A turkey-cock. *Cornw.*

**LUBBER-HEAD.** A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

**LUBBER-LAND.** See *Cockney.*

**LUBBER-WORT.** Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid.

**LUBBY.** A lubber-head. *Devon.*

**LUBRICITY.** Incontinency. This word occurs in a rare tract, printed by Pynson, entitled *The Church of yvell Men and Women*, n. d., in the Bodleian Library.

**LUC.** A small pool of water near the sea-shore. *South.*

**LUCAYNE.** A window in the roof of a house. Moor spells it *lewcome*, p. 212. Still in use.

**LUCE.** (1) A rut. *South.*

(2) A pike, which was thus called in its stages of life; first a jack, then a pickerel, thirdly a pike, and last of all a luce. "*Luonus*, a lewse," *Nomiale*, MS. "Lucys or pykys," *Piers of Fullham*, p. 118. Still in use.

**LUCENSE.** Light. (*A.-N.*)  
O lux vera, graunt us ȝowr *lucense*,  
That with the spryte of errour I nat seduct be.

*Digby Mysteries*, p. 98.

**LUCERN.** (1) A lamp. *Lydgate.*

(2) A lynx, the fur of which was formerly in great esteem. *Luzardis*, Arch. ix. 245. In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed that no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *luzarnes*.

**LUCINA.** The moon. *Chaucer.*

**LUCK.** (1) To make lucky; to be lucky. (2) Chance. *Palsgrave.*

**LUCKE.** (1) To look. *Hampole.*

(2) To frown; to knit the brows. *North.*

**LUCKER.** Sort or like. *Devon.*

**LUCKING-MILLS.** Fulling-mills. *Kent.*

**LUCK-PENNY.** A small sum of money returned to a purchaser for luck. *North.*

**LUCKS.** Locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff. *East.*

**LUCKY.** (1) To make one's lucky, to go away very rapidly. *Var. dial.*

(2) Large; wide; easy. *North.*

**LUCKY-BAG.** See *Lossy-bag.*

**LUDDOKKYS.** Loins. *Towneley Myst.* p. 313.

**LUE.** To sift. A mining term.

**LUEF.** Love. *Lufers*, lovers. There are several forms similar to this.

Let be your rule, seid Litull Jon,  
For his *luf* that dyed on tre;  
ȝe that shulde be dusty mon  
Hit is gret shame to se.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 128.*

His verray *lufers* folowes hym flunde honours  
and loynges in erthe, and noght lufande vayn  
glorye. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.*

**LUF.** The open hand. *North.* "Towch with my *lufe*," *Towneley Myst.* p. 32.

**LUFES.** The cars of a toad. *North.*

**LUFF.** The wooden case in which the candle is carried in the sport of low-belling.

**LUFT.** Fellow; person. (*A.-S.*)

**LUG.** (1) A measure of 16½ ft. It consisted anciently of 20 ft. It is spelt *log* in MS. Gough (Wilts) 5. "*Lug*, a pole in measure," Kennett. Forty-nine square yards of coppice wood make a *lug*.

(2) The ear. *North.* Hence the handle of a pitcher is so called.

If sorrow the tyrant invade thy breast,

Draw out the foul fleud by the *lug*, the *lug*.

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 121.

(3) A pliable rod or twig, such as is used in thatching. *West.* Any rod or pole. *Wilts.*

(4) To pull or drink. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small worm for bait in fishing.

(6) *I cry lug*, *I cry sluggish*, *I am in no hurry.* The term *lug* was applied to anything slow in movement.

**LUG-AND-A-BITE.** A boy flings an apple to some distance. All present race for it. The winner *bites* as fast as he can, his compeers *lugging* at his ears in the mean time, who bears it as long as he can, and then throws down the apple, when the sport is resumed.

**LUGDOR.** The multipe or woodlouse.

**LUGE.** A lodge, or hut. Also, to lodge.

And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *luges*  
and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre  
away fra thame. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 30.*

Whenne Darius hadde redde this lettre, ther come  
another messanger tille hym, and talde hym that  
Alexander and his oste had *lugged* thame apone  
the water of Strume. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.*

**LUGEIOUS.** Heavy; unwieldy. *Devon.*

**LUGGARD.** A sluggard. From *Lug*, q. v.

**LUGGER.** A strip of land. *Glouc.*

**LUGGIE.** A wooden dish. *North.*

**LUGGISH.** Dull; heavy; stupid. *Luggy* is also heard in the same sense.

**LUGHE.** Laughed. See *Loghe*.

ȝhit lyfied he eftyr fyteene yheare,

Bot he *lughs* never, ne made blythe chere.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 192.

**LUG-LAIN.** Full-measure. *Somerset.*

**LUG-LOAF.** A heavy awkward fellow.

**LUGSOME.** Heavy; cumbrous. *East.*

**LUK-LAKE.** To be playful. *Yorksh.*

**LUKE.** (1) To protect, or defend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The leaf of a turnip. *South.*

**LUKES.** A kind of velvet.

**LUKEWARD.** A species of cherry which ripens in June, mentioned in MS. Ashmole 1461.

**LULLIES.** Kidneys. *Cheek.*

**LUM.** (1) A woody valley. (2) A deep pool. (3) A cottage chimney. *North.*

**LUMBARD-PIE.** A highly seasoned meat-pie, made either of veal or lamb. The term *Lumbard* was given to several ancient dishes. *Frutour lumbert*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

**LUMBER.** (1) Harm; mischief. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dirty foolish conversation. *East.*

(3) To stumble. More usually *kumper*.

**LUMBISH.** Heavy; awkward. *Linc.*

**LUMBRIKE.** An earth-worm. *Pr. Pars.*

**LUMES.** Beams. *Ritson.*

**LUMMACK.** To tumble. *Suffolk.*

**LUMMAKIN.** Heavy; awkward. *Var. dial.*

**LUMMOX.** A fat heavy and stupid fellow; an awkward clown. *East.*

**LUMP.** (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of fish. See Florio, p. 109; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. D.

(3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

**LUMPER.** The same as *Lumber*, q. v.

**LUMPING.** Large; heavy. *Var. dial.*

**LUMPS.** Hard bricks for flooring. *East.*

**LUMPY.** Heavy; awkward. *South.*

**LUM-SWOOPER.** A chimney-sweeper. *North.*

**LUN.** The same as *Loo*, q. v.

**LUNARY.** The herb moon-wort. This herb was formerly believed to open the locks of horses' feet. See Harrison, p. 131. Some of our early dramatists refer to it as opening locks in a more literal sense.

**LUNCH.** A thump; a lump. *Var. dial.*

**LUNCHEON.** A large lump of food. It is spelt *lunshin* in Hallamshire Gl. p. 116.

**LUNDGE.** To lean or lounge. *Devon.* Batchelor has it *lundy*, Orth. Anal. p. 137.

**LUNDY.** Heavy; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

**LUNES.** (1) Lunacy; frenzy. *(Fr.)*

(2) Long lines to call in hawks. "Lunys aboute her feet," Morte d'Arthur, i. 180.

**LUNGE.** (1) To beat severely. *East.*

(2) A plunge. (3) To plunge. *Var. dial.* To make a long thrust with the body inclining forward, a term in fencing.

(4) To hide, or skulk. *Northampton.*

(5) To lunge a colt in breaking him in, is to hold him with a long rope, and drive him round in a circle. Still in use.

**LUNGEIOUS.** Awkward; rough; cruel; vindictive; mischievous; quarrelsome; ill-tempered. *Var. dial.* No doubt connected with the older term *lungis*, q. v.

But somewhere I have had a *lungeous* faw,  
I'm sure o' that, and, master, that's neet aw.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 339.

**LUNGIS.** A heavy awkward fellow. "*Longis*, a lungis, a slimme, slow backe, dreaming luske, drowsie gangrill; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave.

Let *lungis* lurke and drages worke,

We doe defie their slaverye;

He is but a foole that goes to schole,

All we delight in braverye.

*Play of Misogonus*, circa 1560.

**LUNGS.** A fire-blower to a chemist.

**LUNGSICKNESS.** A disease in cattle. See the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 57.

**LUNGURT.** Tied; 'hopped. *Lanc.*

**LUNT.** Short, or surly. *East.*

**LUR.** Loss; misfortune. *Gawayne.*

**LURCH.** (1) To lie at lurch, i. e. to lie in wait.

To give a lurch, i. e. to tell a falsehood, to deceive, to cheat.

(2) A game at tables.

(3) An easy victory. *Coles.*

**LURCHER.** (1) A glutton. *Palgrave.* It is

spelt *lurcare* and *lurcard* in Pr. Parv. p. 317.

(2) A potato left in the ground.

**LURCH-LINE.** The line by which the fowling-net was pulled over to inclose the birds.

**LURDEN.** A clown; an ill-bred person; a sluggard. (*A.-N.*) It is still in use in the last sense. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 82, 291; Cov. Myst. pp. 45, 184.

And seyde, *lurden*, what doyst thou here?

Thou art a thefe or thefeys fere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.*

**LURDY.** Idle; sluggish. *North.*

**LURE.** (1) A sore on a cow's hoof. *West.*

(2) The palm of the hand. *North.*

(3) A liar. Sir Amadace, lxiv. 11.

(4) A handspike, or lever. *East.*

(5) Is explained by Latham, "that whereto falconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl."

(6) To cry loudly and shrilly. *East.*

**LURGY.** The same as *Lurdy*, q. v.

**LURKEY-DISH.** The herb pennyroyal.

**LURRIES.** Clothes; garments. *Coles.*

**LURRY.** (1) To dirt, or daub. *East.*

(2) To lug, or pull. *Northumb.*

(3) A disturbance, or tumult.

How durst you, rogues, take the opinion

To vapour here in my dominion,

Without my leave, and make a *lurry*,

That men cannot be quiet for ye?

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 13.

(4) To hurry carelessly. *South.*

**LUSH.** (1) To splash in water. *Cumb.*

(2) A twig for thatching. *Devon.*

(3) Limp. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 343.

Ground easily turned is said to be *lush*.

**LUSKE.** A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

"Here is a great knave, i. a great lyther *luske*,

or a stout ydell lubbar," Palsgrave's Acolastus,

1540. "A sturdie *luske*," Albion, Knight, p.

61. *Luskysheense*, *luskyshele*, Elyot in v.

*Socordia*, *Socorditer*, ed. 1559. *Lusking*,

Mirror for Magistrates, 1578. *Luskyshe*,

Hye Way to the Spytell Hous, p. 10.

**LUSKED.** Let loose?

These lions becs *lusked* and lased on sondir,

And thalre landes shalbe lost for longe tyme.

*MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 72.

**LUSSHEBURWES.** A sort of base coin, resembling and passing for English pennies, strictly prohibited by Statute 25 Edward III.

See Blount's Law Dictionary.

**LUSSUM.** Lovesome; beautiful.

Therefore he gaf him to bigynne

A *lussum* lond to dwellen inne,

A lond of lif joyes and delices

Whiche men callen Paradi.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 4.

**LUSTE.** (1) Liked; to like. Also a substantive,

liking, desire. *Lustes*, delights, *MS. Cotton.*

*Vespas. D. vii. Ps. Antiq.*

And write in suche a maner wise,

Whiche may be wisdom to the wyse,

And play to hem that *luste* to playe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 31.

In him fonde y none other bote,  
For lengir luste him nougt to dwelle.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

(2) A number, or quantity. *East.*

(3) To bend on one side. *Norw.*

LUSTICK. Healthy; cheerful; pleasant.

LUSTRE. A period of five years. This term occurs in Florio, p. 61.

LUSTREE. To bustle about. *Esmoor.*

LUSTRING. A kind of plain silk.

LUSTY. Pleasant; agreeable; quick; lively; gay in apparel.

Of lusti and off swet odoris,  
And froit on tre both gret and smale.

*MS. Cott. Gaiba E. ix. f. 2.*

LUSTY-GALLANT. A kind of colour in some articles of dress, formerly so called.

LUSTYHEDE. Pleasure; mirth. (*A.-S.*)

LUT. Bowed down. See *Loute.*

On his aroun downward he lut.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 195.

LUTE. (1) To lie hid. (*A.-S.*) In use in Northumberland, according to Kennett.

It luteth in a mannis herite,  
But that ne schalle not me asterte.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

(2) Little. See *St. Brandan*, p. 9.

LUTHER. Bad; wicked. See *Lither.*

LUTHEREN. Leathers; strings. *Hearne.*

LUTHOBUT. But only look! *North.*

LUTTER. To scatter about. *Glouc.*

LUTTER-PUTCH. A slovenly fellow. *Cornw.*

LUXOM. The same as *Lussum*, q. v.

LUXURIE. Lechery. (*A.-N.*) This and *luxurious* are common in early works.

LUYSCHENE. To rush on violently.

With lufy launces one lofte they luysschene togedyres.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 68.

LYAM. A thong or leash. See a curious relation in the *Archæologia*, xxviii. 97. Hence the *lyam*, or lime-hound, q. v. Blome makes a distinction between leash and *lyam*, "the string used to lead a greyhound is called a lease, and for a hound a *lyame*." See the *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.

A youthfull hunter with a chaplet crown'd  
In a pyde *lyam* leading forth his hound.

*Drayton's Poems*, p. 21.

**M** To have an *M.* under the girdle, i. e. to keep the term *Master* out of sight, to be kept in proper respect.

MA. (1) To make. *Perceval*, 1728.

(2) More. See *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 281.

His Ave Maria he lerid hym alsawa,  
And other prayers many ma.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 142.*

MAAK. A maggot. *Yorksh.*

MAAPMENT. A rigmarole. *Cumb.*

MAAT. Mett; measure. *Wickliffe.*

MAB. A slattern. *North.* Also a verb, to dress negligently. Sandys uses the term *mabbie*. See Upton on Shakespeare, p. 320.

MABIAR. A young hen. *Lhuyd's MS.* additions to Ray's Words, 1674.

LYCANTHROPI. Madmen who imagined they were turned into wolves.

LYCCED-TEA. Tea and spirits. *North.*

LYCE. Lies.

If hit be any man so strong,  
That come us foure among,  
And bryng with hym men of price  
To stole Jhesu thir he lyce.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 40.*

LYCHE. A liege. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYDFORD-LAW. This proverbial phrase, which very significantly explains itself,—

First hang and draw,  
Then hear the cause by Lydford law!

is often alluded to in old works. The earliest notice of "the lawe of Lydford" yet discovered is contained in the curious poem on the Deposition of Richard II. ed. Wright, p. 19.

LYE. (1) Kindred. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A flame of fire. *Kennett MS.*

LYERBY. A kept mistress. It occurs in Melbancke's *Philotimus*, 4to. 1583.

LYING-DOWN. A woman's accouchement.

LYING-HOUSE. A prison for great offenders. See Davies' *Ancient Rites*, ed. 1672, p. 138.

LYKUSSE. Likes. See *Tundale*, p. 21.

LYLSE-WULSE. Linsey-woolsey. *Skelton.*

LYMPHAULT. Lame. *Chaloner.*

LYMPTWIGG. A lapwing. *Esmoor.*

With lowde laghttirs one lofte, for lykynge of byrdes,  
Of larkes, of lynkwhyttys, that lufflyche scengene.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 81.

LYNDECOLE. Charcoal made of the wood of the linden tree. "Half an unce of *lyndecole*,"

*MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 76.

LYNYE. A line. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYRIBLIRING. Warbling, or singing.

LYTHE. The same as *Lith* (2).

We are comene fore the kyng of this *lythe* ryche,  
That knawene es for conquerour corownde in erthe.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

LY3ET. Lieth.

Now, lord, I pray the  
That thou wold gifft to me  
The feyre lady bryzt off ble,  
That ly3et under this impe tre. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

LY3TH. Alighted. *Degrevant*, 1625.

LY3THERELY. Badly; wickedly. (*A.-S.*)

MACAROON. A fop. *Donne.* This word is still in use, according to Forby.

MACE. (1) A club. (*A.-N.*) *Macer*, one who carries a mace, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 47.

(2) Masonry. *Weber.*

(3) Makes. *Anturs of Arther*, p. 19.

MACE-MONDAY. The first Monday after St. Anne's day, so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed.

MACE-PROOF. Free from arrest.

MACHACHINA. A kind of Italian dance mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

MACHAM. A game at cards, mentioned in the *Irish Hudibras*, 8vo. Lond. 1689.

MACHE. (1) To match. (2) A match.

They have bene *machedo* to daye with mene of the marches. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.*

**MACHINE.** To contrive. *Palsgrave.*

**MACHOUND.** "A machound, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloudie bone," Florio, p. 297. Perhaps Mahound, or Mahomet, a character in old mysteries.

**MACILENT.** Lean. "Lesse venerous then being macilent," Toppell's Beasts, 1607, p. 231.

**MACKE.** An ancient game at cards, alluded to in *Kind-Harts Dreame*, 1592.

**MACKEREL.** A bawd. *Grose.* Middleton, iv. 497, has *macrio*. It is derived from the A.-N. *maquerel*, and means also a procurer. "Nyghe his hows dwellyd a *maquerel* or bawde," Caxton's *Cato Magnus*, 1483.

**MACKERLY.** Shapely; fashionable. *North.* *Mackish*, smart. *Warw.*

**MACKS.** Sorts; fashions. *North.*

**MACSTAR.** A poulterer, or egg-seller.

**MACULATION.** Spot; stain. (*Lat.*)

**MAD.** (1) Angry. *Var. dial.*

(2) An earth-worm; a maggot. *North.*

(3) Madness; intoxication. *Glouc.*

(4) A species of nightshade.

**MADAM.** A title used in the provinces to women under the rank of *Lady*, but moving in respectable society.

**MADDE.** To madden; to be mad. (*A.-S.*)

**MADDER.** Pus, or matter. *North.*

**MADDERS.** The stinking camomile. *West.*

**MADDLE.** (1) To be fond of. *North.*

(2) To confuse; to be confused; to perplex; to rave, or be delirious. *North.*

**MADDOCKS.** Maggots. Kennett MS.

**MAD-DOG.** A cant term for strong ale, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.

**MADE.** (1) Fastened, as doors. *North.*

(2) *What made you there*, what caused you to be there, what business had you. *You are made for ever*, your fortune is made. See Lilly's *Six Court Comedies*, 1632, sig. Q. ii. A similar phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

(3) Wrote; written. See *Make*.

(4) Made up of different materials. Hence the term *made-dish*, which was formerly used for any dish containing several meats.

**MADER-WORT.** The herb mug-wort.

**MADE-SURE.** Affianced; betrothed.

**MADGE.** (1) Margaret. *Var. dial.*

(2) An owl. "*Chat huant*, an owle, or madge-howlet," Cotgrave. Some call it the magpie.

(3) The pudendum muliebne. *South.*

**MADGETIN.** The Margaret apple. *East.*

**MADLIN.** A bad memory. *Cumb.*

**MADNING-MONEY.** Old Roman coins, sometimes found about Dunstable, are so called by the country people.

**MAD-PASH.** A mad fellow. *North.*

**MADRILL.** Madrid. Middleton, iv. 104.

**MÆSTERS.** Employment. *Weber.*

**MA-FEIE.** My faith! (*A.-N.*)

**MAFFLARD.** A term of contempt, probably the same with *Maffling*, q. v.

**MAFFLE.** To stammer; to mumble. *North.*

"*Somme maffid* with the mouth," Depos. Ric. II. p. 29. "To stammer or maffle in speech," Florio, p. 55. The term seems to be applied to any action suffering from impediments. "In such staggering and maffing wise," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 88. See Stanhurst, p. 13; Cotgrave, in v. *Bredouillard*, *Bretounant*.

**MAFFLING.** A simpleton. *North.*

**MAG.** (1) To chatter; to scold. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to tease or vex.

(2) The jack at which coits are thrown.

**MAGE.** A magician. *Spenser.*

**MAGECOLLE.** To fortify a town wall with machicolations. (Lydgate.) "Wel matchecold al aboute," *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 199.

**MAGES.** The hands. *Northumb.*

**MAGGLED.** Teazed. *Oxon.*

**MAGGOTY.** Whimsical; frisky; playful. *Mag-gots*, whims, fancies. *Var. dial.*

**MAGGOTY-PIE.** A magpie. Shakespeare has *magot-pie*, and the term occurs under several forms. It is still in use in Herefordshire; and is retained in a well-known nursery song. See Florio, pp. 204, 412; Cotgrave, in v. *Agasse, Dame*. It is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Brockett has *Maggy*.

**MAGGY-MANY-FEET.** The wood-louse. *West.*

**MAGINE.** To imagine. *Palsgrave.*

**MAGNEL.** An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It threw stones and other missiles, which themselves were also termed *magnels* or *mangonels*. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1593, 3223; Gy of Warwike, p. 86; Langtoft, p. 183.

With heweing and with mineinge.

And with *mangunels* casteinge.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 91.

**MAGNIFICAL.** Magnificent; splendid. *Magnificent* is often put for *munificent*.

**MAGNIFICATE.** To magnify. *Jonson.*

**MAGNIFICO.** A grandee. (*Ital.*) It is properly applied to a grandee of Venice.

**MAGNIFY.** To signify. *Devon.*

**MAGNOPERATE.** To increase greatly. (*Lat.*)

Some in the affectation of the oeconomicks, some in philosophy, others in poetry, have all brought the depth of their golden studies to bide the touch of your noble allowance; so that after-ages may rightly admire what noble Meccenas it was that so inchnayed the aspiring wits of this understanding age to his only censure, which will not a little *magnoperate* the splendor of your well knowne honour to these succeeding times.

*Hopton's Baculum Geodeticum*, 1614.

**MAGUDER.** The stalk of a plant.

**MAHEREME.** Wood; timber. (Med. Lat.)

**MAHOITRES.** Large waddings formerly used for padding out the shoulders. (*Fr.*)

**MAHOUN.** Mahomet. The term was often used for an idol or pagan deity.

Here uppe your hartis ay to *Mahounde*,

He will be nere us in oure nede.

*York Miracle Plays, Walpole MS.*

**MAID.** (1) The iron frame which holds the baking-stone. *West.*



(2) A girl. See Warton, iii. 38.

(3) There is a joke of Mrs. Quickly's in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2, implying she was as much a maid as her mother, which, if I mistake not, alludes to an old saying quoted in the following passages:

If ever Ice doe come heare againe, Ice said,  
Chill give thee my mother vor a maid.

MS. Ashm. 36, f. 112.

So smug she was, and so array'd,  
He took his mother for a maid.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 25.

MAIDEN. A little maid. (A.-S.)

MAIDEN. A fortress which has never been taken. *Maiden-assize*, a session where no prisoners are capitally convicted. *Maiden-tree*, a tree which has not been lopped. *Maiden-wife-widow*, one who gives herself up to an impotent person, a curious phrase, which occurs in Holme, 1688.

MAIDENHEDE. The state of a maiden.

MAIDEN-RENTS. A noble paid by every tenant in the manor of Bulth, co. Radnor, at their marriage, in lieu of the ancient *marchet*.

MAIDENS-HONESTY. The plant honesty.

About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which looks very fine.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 120.

MAID-MARIAN. A popular character in the old morris dance, which was often a man in female clothes, and occasionally a strumpet. Hence the term was sometimes applied with no very flattering intention.

MAIL. (1) To milk a cow but once a day, when near calving. *North*. Maillen, the quantity of milk given at once.

(2) To pinion a hawk. See Gent. Rec.

(3) Rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers.

(4) That part of a clasp which receives the spring into it.

(5) A defect in vision. *Devon*.

(6) A spot on a hawk. *Mailed*, spotted, Cotgrave, in v. *Gouët*. (According to Blome, ii. 62, the *mailes* are the breast-feathers.) "To *male*, to discolour, to spot, *Northumb.*" Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

MAIN. (1) Very; great. *Var. dial.* Hence, a main man, a violent politician, &c.

(2) The thick part of meat.

(3) A throw at the dice.

(4) The chief or ruler.

(5) To lame. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 116.

(6)

Observing Dick look'd *main* and blue.

Collins's Miscellanies, 1762, p. 13.

MAIN-HAMPER. A kind of basket used for carrying fruit. *Somerset*.

MAIN-PIN. A pin put through the fore-axle of a waggon for it to turn upon in locking. *Var. dial.*

MAINS. A farm, or fields, near a house, and in the owner's occupation. *North*.

MAINS-FLAID. Much afraid. *Yorksh.*

MAINSWORN. Perjured. *North*.

MAINTAIN. To behave; to conduct. *Maintenance*, behaviour. (A.-N.)

MAINT. To maintain. *Lydgate*.

MAINTENANTLY. Mainly. *North*.

MAIR. A mayor. (A.-N.) It occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Archæologia, i. 94.

MAISLIKIN. Foolish. *North*.

MAISON-DEWE. A hospital. (A.-N.) Till within the last few years, there was an ancient hospital at Newcastle so called.

*Mynteris and masondewes they malle to the erthe.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.*

So many *maindewes*, hospytals and spyttle howses,  
As your grace hath done yett sene the worlde began.

*Bals's Kyngs Johan, p. 82.*

MAIST. Most; almost. *Var. dial.*

MAISTE. Makest. Chester Plays, i. 49.

MAISTER. A skilful artist; a master. *Maister town*, a metropolis. *Maister strete*, the chief street. *Maister temple*, the chief temple, &c.

MAISTERFUL. Imperious; headstrong. *North*. It occurs in Lydgate and Chaucer.

MAISTERIE. Skill; power; superiority. *Mais-tryes*, conflicts, Perceval, 1445.

Who so dose here sich *maistrye*,

Be thou wel sicur he shalle abyde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

And lytulle *maystrye* may ye do,

When the grete nede comyth to.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

MAISTERLYNG. Master. See Weber, i. 21.

*Maisterman*, ruler, governor, husband.

MAISTLINS. Mostly; generally. *North*.

MAISTRESSE. Mistress; governess. (A.-N.)

MAISTRISE. Masterly workmanship. (A.-N.)

MAKE. (1) To make a die of it, to die. To make bold, to presume. To make ready, to dress provision. Also, to clothe. To make unready, to undress. To make a noise, to scold. To make a hand on, to waste or destroy. To make on, or upon, to caress, or spoil. Also, to rush on with violence. To make count, to reckon, or reckon upon. To make all split, a phrase expressing immense violence. To make danger, to try, to make experiment. To make nice, to scruple or object. To make fair weather, to coax a person, to humour him by flattery. To make forth, to do. To make a matter with one, to pick a quarrel with him. To make naught, to corrupt. To make room, to give place. To make sure, to put in a safe place. To make to the bow, to form to one's hand. To make mouths, to jeer or grin. To make up, to wheedle; to make a reconciliation. Also, to approach. To make fair, to bid fair or likely. To make much of, to caress or spoil.

(2) An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for pulling up peas. *Suffolk*.

(3) To fasten a door. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare uses the term in this sense.

(4) A mate, or companion. (A.-S.) It is applied to either husband or wife.

Rise up, Adam, and awake;

Heare have I formed thee a make.

Chester Plays, i. 25.



- (5) To compose, or make verses. (*A.-S.*)  
 (6) To do; to cause. See *Make*.  
 (7) To dress meat. *Pegge*.  
 (8) A halfpenny. See Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. "Brum-magem-macks, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circulation before the great recoinage," Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Gloss.  
 (9) To prepare, or make ready. Jonson, i. 145.  
 (10) To assist, or take part in. *Yorksh.*  
 (11) A sort, kind, or fashion. *North.*  
 (12) The mass. Sir John Oldcastle, p. 22.  
**MAKE-BATE.** A quarrelsome person. "A *make-bate*, a busie-bodie, a pick-thanke, a seeke-trouble," Florio, p. 89. See also p. 72, and Nares.  
**MAKE-BEGGAR.** The annual pearl-wort.  
**MAKE-COUNT.** A make-weight. *North.*  
**MAKE-HAWK.** An old staunch hawk which will readily instruct a young one.  
**MAKELES.** Without a mate. (*A.-S.*)  
**MAKELESS.** Matchless. *North.*  
**MAKER.** A poet. Jonson, ii. 114.  
**MAKERLY.** Tolerable. *North.*  
**MAKE-SHIFT.** A substitute, generally used contemptuously. It occurs in Hall's Hist. Expostulation, ed. Pettigrew, p. 19.  
**MAKE-WEIGHT.** Some trifle added to make up a proper weight. *Var. dial.*  
**MAKE-WISE.** To pretend. *Somerset.*  
**MAKRON.** A rake for an oven.  
**MALACK.** A great disturbance. *Yorksh.*  
**MALAHACK.** To carve awkwardly. *East.*  
**MALAKATOONE.** A kind of late peach.  
**MALAN-TREE.** The beam in front of or across an open chimney. *East.*  
**MALARY.** Unhappily. (*Fr.*) *Maleuryd*, ill-fortuned, Skelton, ii. 219.  
**MAICH.** Mild. *Craven.*  
**MALDROP.** A ruby. Nominale MS.  
**MALE.** (1) A budget, or portmanteau; a box, or pack. (*A.-N.*)  
 (2) Evil. Kyng Alisaunder, 1153.  
 That the dewke in hys perlement  
 Hym forgove hys male entente.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 181.*  
 (3) The plant dandelion. *Dorset.*  
**MALEBOUCHE.** Calumny. (*A.-N.*)  
 And to conferme his accione,  
 Hee hath withholde *malebouche*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.*  
**MALECOLYE.** Melancholy. *Malicholly* occurs in Middleton's play of the Honest Whore.  
 And prey hym pur charyté  
 That he wyll forgove me  
 Hys yre and hys *malecolye*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.*  
 My sone, schryve the now forthi,  
 Hast thou ben *malencolien*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.*  
**MALEDICT.** Cursed. (*A.-N.*)  
 Cometh a childre *maledict*  
 Aȝeyn Jhesu to rise he ȝist.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 75.*  
**MALEES.** Uneasiness. (*Fr.*)

But yn herte y am sorry,  
 For y have nothyng redy,  
 Whereof the kyng to make at ese.  
 Therefore y am at moche *malees*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 146.*

- MALEFICE.** Enchantment. (*A.-N.*)  
**MALEK.** Salt. Dr. Forman's MSS.  
**MAL-ENGINE.** Wicked artifice. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Hall, Henry VI. f. 31.  
**MALE-PILLION.** A stuffed leathern cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey to carry luggage upon. Also, a male-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon.  
**MAL-TELENT.** Ill-will. (*A.-N.*)  
 And sire Beves tho verlament,  
 Forȝaf him alle is *maulentent*.  
*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 145.*

**MALGRACIOUS.** Ungracious.  
 Bothe of visage and of stature  
 Is lothely and *malgracious*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 131.*

- MALGRADO.** Maugre; in spite of. (*Ital.*)  
**MALICE.** (1) The marsh-mallow. *Devon.*  
 (2) Sorcery; witchcraft. See *Malefice*.  
 (3) To bear malice to. *Linc.* "That hath malic'd thus," Hawkins, ii. 46.  
**MALICEFUL.** Malicious. *North.*  
**MALICIOUS.** Artful. (*A.-N.*)  
**MALIOTE.** A mallet. Nominale MS.  
**MALISON.** Malediction; curse. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, according to Kennett.  
**MALKIN.** (1) A slattern. *Devon.* It was formerly a common diminutive of Mary. Maid Marian was so called. "No one wants Malkin's maidenhead, which has been sold fifteen times," prov. Milles' MS. Chaucer apparently alludes to this phrase. *Malkintrash*, one in a dismal-looking dress.  
 (2) A scarecrow. *Somerset.*  
**MALL.** (1) A hammer, or club. Also a verb, to knock down with a mall; to beat. "Malle hym to dede," MS. Morte Arthure. "Malled, felled, or knocked downe," Cotgrave.  
 (2) A plough-share. *Somerset.*  
 (3) A court or pleading-house.  
 (4) A kind of game.

But playing with the boy at mall,  
 I rue the time and ever shall,  
 I struck the ball, I know not how,  
 For that is not the play, you know,  
 A pretty height into the air.

*Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 221.*

**MALLANDERS.** Sore places on the inside of the fore-legs of horses. "*Mal feru*, a malander in the bough of a horse's knee," Cotgrave.  
 And some are full of *mallanders* and scratches.

*Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622.*

**MALLERAG.** To abuse. See *Ballerag*. *Mallock*, to scandalize. *Linc.*

**MALLIGO.** Malaga wine. *Nares.*

**MALLS.** The measles. *Exmoor.*

**MALLY.** A hare. *North.*

**MALSHRAGGES.** Caterpillars, palmers, and canker-worms. Also called *mallishags*.

**MALSKRID.** Wandered. *Will. Werw.*

**MALT-BUG.** A drunkard. This cant term occurs in Harrison's England, p. 202.

**MALT-COMES.** The little beards or shoots when malt begins to run. *Yorksh.* Malting-corn, corn beginning to germinate.

**MALTE.** Melted. (*A.-S.*)

Tille that the sonne his wyngis caugeth,  
Whereof it malte and fro the heyyte,  
Withouten helpe of eny aleytje,  
He felle to his destruccoun.

*Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.*

**MALTEN-HEARTED.** Faint-hearted. *North.*

**MALTER.** A maltster. *Var. dial.*

**MALT-HORSE.** A slow dull heavy horse, such as is used by brewers. Hence Shakespeare has it as a term of contempt. See Nares. He would simper and mump, as though hee had gone a wooing to a *malt-mare* at Rochester," Lilly, ed. 1632.

**MALUE.** A mallow. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi hevede therwith.

*MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 282.*

**MALURE.** Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

**MALVESIE.** Malmsey wine. See Harrison's England, p. 170; Reliq. Antiq. i. 3; Degrevant, 1415.

Thane spyces unsparly thay spendyde thereafyre,  
*Malvesye* and muscadelle, thase mervelyous drynkes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyne,  
Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rampyon,  
Tyre, capryck, and *malvesyngs*,  
Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney,  
Greke, ipocrase, new made clary,  
Suche as ye never had;  
For yf ye drynke a draught or too,  
Yt wyll make you or ye thenis go  
By Goggs body starke muddle.

*Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.*

**MAM.** Mammy; mother. *North.*

**MAMBLE.** Said of soil when it sticks to agricultural implements. *East.*

**MAMELEN.** To chatter; to mumble. (*A.-S.*)

**MAMERI.** A pagan temple.

Aboute the tyme of mid dal  
Out of a *mameri* a sal  
Sarasins com gret folsoun,  
That hadde anoured here Mahoun.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54.*

**MAMMER.** To hesitate; to mumble; to be perplexed. Still in use. "I stand in doubte, or stande in a *mamorynge* betwene hope and feare," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

That where before he vaunted  
The conquest he hath got,  
He sits now in a *hammering*,  
As one that mindes it not.

*A Quest of Enquite, 1596.*

**MAMMET.** A puppet. See *Maumet*.

**MAMMOCK.** (1) A fragment. *Var. dial.* "Small mammocks of stone," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 120. See Florio, pp. 4, 67, 197.

Salt with thy knife, then reach to and take,  
Thy bread cut faire and no *mammocks* make.

*The Schoole of Vertue, n. d.*

(2) To mumble. *Suffolk.* Moor says, "to cut and hack victuals wastefully." Hence, to maul or mangle; to do any thing very clumsily. **MAMMOTHREPT.** A spoilt child.

**MAMMY.** Mother. *Mammysick*, never easy but when at home with mammy.

**MAMPUS.** A great number. *Dorset.*

**MAM'S-FOOT.** A mother's pet-child.

**MAM-SWORN.** Perjured. *North.*

**MAMTAM.** A term of endearment.

**MAMY.** A wife. *Leic.*

**MAMYTAW.** A donkey. *Devon.*

**MAN.** (1) Was formerly used with much latitude.

Thus the Deity was so called with no irreverent intention. Forby tells us the East Anglians have retained that application of the word.

(2) The small pieces with which backgammon is played are called men. "A queene at chesse or man at tables," Florio, p. 136.

(3) *A man or a mouse*, something or nothing. See Florio, p. 44. *Man alive*, a common and familiar mode of salutation. *Man in the oak*, an ignis fatuus. *Man of wax*, a sharp, clever fellow.

(4) To man a hawk, to make her tractable. See Harrison's England, p. 227.

**MANACE.** To menace, or threaten. Also, anything which threatens. (*A.-N.*)

**MANADGE.** A box or club formed by small shopkeepers for supplying poor people with goods, the latter paying for them by instalments. *North.*

**MANAUNTIE.** Maintenance. Langtoft, p. 325.

**MANCH.** To munch; to eat greedily.

**MANCHET.** The best kind of white-bread.

See Hobson's Jests, repr. p. 9.

**MANCIPATE.** Enslaved. (*Lat.*)

**MANCIPLE.** An officer who had the care of purchasing provisions for an Inn of Court, a college, &c.

**MANCOWE.** This term is the translation of *sinzophalus* in Nominale MS.

**MAND.** A demand; a question.

The emperour, with wordes myld,  
Askyd a *mand* of the chylde.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 87.*

**MANDEMENT.** A mandate. (*A.-N.*)

**MANDER.** To cry. *Suffolk.*

**MANDILION.** The mandilion or mandevile was a kind of loose garment without sleeves, or if with sleeves, having them hanging at the back. "*Cassacchino*, a mandilion, a jacket, a jerkin," Florio, p. 87. Harrison, p. 172, mentions "the mandilion worn to Colie Weston ward," i. e. awry. This curious early notice of the Colly-Weston proverb was accidentally omitted in its proper place.

French dublet, and the Spanish hose to breach it;  
Short cloakes, old *mandillions* (we beseech it).

*Rowlands' Knave of Hearts, 1613.*

**MANDRAKE.** The mandragora, *Lat.* It is often mentioned as a narcotic, and very numerous were the superstitions regarding it. It was said to shriek when torn up. "Mandrakes and night-ravens still shrieking in thine eares," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 49.

The male mandrake hath great, broad, long, smooth leaves, of a deepe Greene colour, flat spread upon the ground; among which come up the flowers of a pale whitish colour, standing every one upon a

single smal and weak footstalk, of a whitish green colour; in their places grow round apples of a yellowish colour, smooth, soft, and glittering, of a strong smel; in which are contained flat and smooth seedes, in fashion of a little kidney, like those of the thorn apple. The roote is long, thick, whitish, divided many times into two or three parts, resembling the legs of a man, with other parts of his bodie adjoining thereto, as the privie parts, as it hath bene reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise then in the rootes of carrots, paranepe, and such like, forked or divided into two or more parts which nature taketh no account of. There have been many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wives or some runnagate surgeons or phisickmongers, I know not (a title bad inough for them) but sure some one or moe that sought to make themselves famous in skillfull above others were the first brochers of that errour I spake of. They adde further, that it is never or verie seldome to be founde growing naturally but under a gallows, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead bodie hath given it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the substauce of a female plant, with many other such doltish dreames. They fable further and affirm, that he who woulde take up a plant thereof must tie a dogge thereunto to pull it up, which will give a great shriek at the digging up; otherwise if a man should do it, he should certainly die in short space after; besides many fables of loving matters, too full of scurrillitie to set foorth in print, which I forbear to speake of; all which dreames and old wives tales you shall from henceforth cast out of your bookes and memorie, knowing this that they are all and every part of them false and most untrue. For I my selfe and my servants also have digged up, planted, and replanted verie many; and yet never could either percelve shape of man or woman, but sometimes one straight roote, sometimes two, and often sixe or seven braunches, coming from the maine great roote; ever-as nature list to bestowe upon it as to other plants. But the idle drones that have litte or nothing to do but cate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in carving the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men and women, which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and unlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true mandrakes. *Gerard's Herball*, ed. 1597, p. 280.

**MANDY.** Saucy; impudent; frolicsome; unmanageable. *West*.

**MANE.** Moan. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 60.

**MANER.** A seat or dwelling. Used in Staffordshire, according to Kennet, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

The kyng soyournyd in that tyde  
At a maner there besyde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 78.*

**MANERLY.** Correctly; politely.

**MANEST.** Menaced. *Apol. Loll.* p. 21.

**MANESOURS.** Malefactors. *Langtoft*, p. 211.

**MANG.** (1) To mix, or mingle. *West.* Hence, a mash of bran or malt.

(2) To become stupified.

What say ye, man? Alas! for teyn

I trow ye mang. *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 108.

**MANGE.** To eat. (*A.-N.*)

**MANGERING.** Perplexing.

The simple people might be brought in a mangering of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe. *Philop's Works*, p. 315.

**MANGERY.** A feast. (*A.-N.*)

There was yoye and moche game  
At that grete mangery. *MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 83.*

To the kyng he sente them tylie,  
And preyed hym, yf hyt were hys wyll,  
That he sayld hym not at that tyde,  
But that he wolde come to Hungary  
For to worschyp that mangery.  
Ther of he hym besoght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 81.*

**MANG-FODDER.** Fodder for cows mixed with hay and straw. *Yorksh.*

**MANG-HANGLE.** Mixed in a wild and confused manner. *Somerset.*

**MANGONEL.** The same as *Maynel*, q. v.

**MANGONIZE.** To traffic in slaves. (*Lat.*)

**MANHED.** Manhood; race.

Off woman com duke and kyng,  
I zow tell without leysyng,  
Of them com owre manhed.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

**MANICON.** A kind of nightshade.

Bewitch Hermette men to run  
Stark staring mad with manicon.

*Hudibras*, III. l. 324.

**MANIE.** Madness. (*A.-N.*)

**MANIFOLD.** To multiply, or increase. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

**MANIPLE.** A bundle, or handful. It is also the same with *Fanon*, q. v.

**MANK.** A trick, or prank. *Yorksh.*

**MAN-KEEN.** Marriageable. *North.*

**MANKIND.** Masculine; furious. A furious beast is still so called. See *Craven Gl.*

**MANKIT.** Maimed; impaired. *Gawayne.*

**MANLICH.** Humane. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the sense of *manfully*.

**MANNED.** Waited on; attended.

**MANNER.** (1) Manure. *Var. dial.*

(2) To be taken with the manner, to be caught in a criminal act.

**MANNERS-BIT.** A portion left in a dish "for the sake of manners." *North.*

**MANNIE.** A little man. *Linc.*

**MANNINGTREE.** Formerly a famous place for feasting and sports, and often alluded to by our early writers. "Drink more in two daies then all Maning-tree does at a Whitsunale," *Dekker's Knights Conjuring*, p. 38.

**MANNISH.** (1) Manly. It occurs in *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 4to. *Lond.* 1540. *Manny*, to approach to manhood.

(2) Fond of man's flesh. *Palsgrave.*

**MAN-QUELLER.** A destroyer of men.

**MANRED.** Vassalage; dependence. (*A.-S.*)

Misdoo no messengere for menske of thiselvyne,  
Sen we are in thy manrede, and mercy the besekes.

*Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

**MANSBOND.** Slaves. *Langtoft*, p. 115.

**MANSCHEPICHIE.** Manfully.

His lord he served treweliche,  
In al thing manschepiche.

*Guy of Warwick*, p. 1.

**MANSE.** (1) A house, or mausion. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To curse, or excommunicate.

**MANSHEN.** A kind of cake. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *manchet*, q. v.

**MANSHIP.** Manhood; courage.

**MANSLEARS. Murderers.***Manslears they wer had most odlovs.**MS. Laud. 416, f. 50.***MAN'S-MOTHERWORT. The herb *Palma****Christi. It occurs in Gerard.***MANSUETE. Gentle. (A.-N.) *Mansuetude*, gentleness, Old Christmas Carols, p. 29.****MAN-SWORE. Forsworn; perjured.****MANT. (1) To stutter. *Cumb.*****(2) Plan; method; trick?**

I have effected my purpose in a great many, some by the aliquote parts, and some by the cubical *mant*, but this soure crabb I cannot deale with by no method.

*Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 105.***MANTEL. A term applied to a hawk, when she stretches one wing along after her leg, and then her other wing.****MANTELET. A short mantle. (A.-N.)***That they be trapped in gete,**Bathe telere and mantelete.**MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.***MANTLE-TREE. "Mantyl tre of a chymney, *manicau dune cheminee*," Palsgrave. The same writer spells it *mantry*. A strange phrase, "as melancholy as a mantle-tree," occurs in *Wily Beguiled*, 1623. Mantle-piece for the chimney-piece is very common.****MANTLE. (1) To embrace kindly. *North.*****(2) To ape the fine lady. *Linc.*****(3) To winnow corn. Holme, 1688. Mantle-wind, a winnowing machine.****(4) To rave about angrily. *Linc.*****(5) To froth, as beer does, &c. *Exmoor.*****MANTO. A gown. Properly, a garment made of *manto*, a kind of stuff.****MANUAL. The mass-book. (Lat.)****MANURANCE. Cultivation. It occurs in the *Triall of Wits*, 4to. Lond. 1604, p. 242.****MANUS-CHRISTI. A kind of lozenge.****MANY. (1) A late form of *Meiny*, q. v.****(2) Much. *West.* The A. S. use.****(3) *Many a time and oft*, frequently. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Shakespeare.****MANYEW. The mange in dogs.**

The houndes haveth also another siknesse that is clepid the *manyew*, and that cometh to hem for cause that thei be malencolious.

*MS. Bodl. 546.***MANY-FOLDS. The intestines. *North.*****MAPPEL. The same as *Maulkin*, q. v.****MAPPEN. Probably; perhaps. *North.*****MAQUERELLE. See *Mackerel*.****MAR. A small lake. *Northumb.*****MARA-BALK. A balk of land. *East.*****MARACOCK. The passion-flower.****MARBLES. The lues venerea. *Greene.*****MARBRE. Marble. (A.-N.)***A tombe riche for the nonis**Of marbre and eek of Jaspere stonis.**Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 127.***MARCH. (1) A land-mark, or boundary. (2) To border on, or be contiguous to. (A.-N.) Hence the marches of Wales, &c. "Marches bytwene two landes, *frontieres*," Palsgrave. *Marcher*, a president of the marches. *Marcher-lords*, the petty rulers who lived on the Welsh borders.****MARCHALE. A marshal.***Of a thousonde men bi tale**He made him ledere and marche.**Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 48.***MARCHALSYE. Horsemanship.****MARCHANDYE. Merchandize.***Sertanly withowte lye,**Sum tyme I lyve be marchandye,**And passe welles ofte the see.**MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.***MARCH-BIRD. A frog. *East.*****MARCHE. (1) The herb smallage.****(2) Mercia. Chron. Vilodun. p. 2.****MARCH-HARE. *As mad as a March hare*, a very common phrase. "As mad not as Marche hare, but as a madde dogge," More's *Supplycacyon of Soulys*, sig. C. ii.***Than they begyn to swere and to stare,**And be as braynles as a *Marthe hare*.**MS. Rawlinson C. 86.*

*As mad as a March hare; where madness compares, Are not Midsummer hares as mad as March hares?*

*Heywood's Epigrammes, 1567, no. 95.***MARCHING-WATCH. A brilliant procession formerly made by the citizens of London at Midsummer. It is fully described by Stowe.****MARCH-LAND. An old name for Mercia.****MARCH-PANE. "Marchpanes are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds, and rosed sugar," Markham's *Countray Farme*, 1616, p. 585. According to Forby, ii. 208, the term was retained up to a very recent period. Marchpane was a constant article in the dessert of our ancestors. See Ben Jonson, ii. 295; Topsell's *Serpents*, p. 165; Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 103; Harrison's *England*, p. 167; Florio, p. 134.***As to surresse by message sad,**The feast for which they all have had**their march-pane dream so long.**Songs of the London Prentices, p. 31.***MARDLE. (1) To gossip. *East.*****(2) A pond for cattle. *Suffolk.*****MARE. (1) An imp, or demon; a hag. "Yond harlot and mare," Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 198.**

It was often a term of contempt. See *Meer* in Brockett, p. 201.

*And shame hyt ys aywhare**To be kalled a prestes mare.**MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.***(2) *To win the mare or lose the halter*, to play double or quits.****(3) The sport of *crying the mare* has been already mentioned. It is thus more particularly described in Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 398:—"To cry the mare is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his corn, the workmen leave a few blades standing, and tye the tops of them together, which is the mare, and then stand at a distance and throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize; which done, they cry with a loud voice, I have her, I have her, I have her. Others answer, What have you, what have you, what have you? A mare, a mare, a**

mare. Whose is she, whose is she, whose is she? J. B. (naming the owner three times). Whither will you send her? To John-a-Nokes, (naming some neighbor who has not all his corn reapt). Then they all shout three times, and so the ceremony ends with good cheer. In Yorkshire upon like occasion they have a Harvest Dame, in Bedfordshire a Jack and a Gill."

MAREFART. The herb yellow ragwort.

MAREIS. A marsh. (*A.-N.*) "Maresh grounds," Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 55; *marese*, Hall, Richard III. f. 33; *mareys*, W. Mapes, p. 351; Maundevile, p. 130; *marise*, Harrison's England, p. 166; Brit. Bibl. iv. 70.

The mosse and the *marrasse*, the mounttes so hye.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

MARE'S-FAT. *Inula dysenterica*, Lin.

MARE'S-TAILS. Long, narrow, and irregular clouds, of a dark colour. *Var. dial.*

MARET. Merit; deserving conduct.

Thag he syng and say no mas the prest unwothelá,  
Both your *marest* and your mede in heven ge  
schul have,

Fore God hath grauntyd of his grace be his auctoreté,  
Be he never so synful youre soulys may he save,

*Audelay's Poems*, p. 44.

MARGAN. The stinking camomile.

MARGARETTIN. Same as *Madgetin*, q. v.

MARGARITE. A pearl. (*A.-N.*) A "margery perl" is mentioned in Fr. Parv. p. 214.

No man right honorable, findeth a precious stone, bearing the splendor of any rich *margarite*, but straight hasteth unto the best lapidiste, whose happy allowance thereof begetteth a rare affection, and inestimable valew of the gem.

*Hopton's Baculum Goodetium*, 1614.

MARGARITON. A legendary Trojan hero, frequently alluded to. See Nares.

MARGE. A margin. See Johnson. *Margent*, now a common vulgarism, is sanctioned by our best writers.

MARGERY-HOULET. An owl. Kennett MS.

MARGINAL-FINGER. The index mark.

MARGIT. Margaret. *North.*

MARGTHE. Marrow. Nominale MS. *Marie* is the form used by Chaucer.

MARICHE. A disease of the matrix. A certain receptacle in the matrix is termed *marrys* in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158.

MARIOLE. Little Mary. *Hearne.*

MARK. (1) A hawk is said to *keep her mark*, when she waits at the place where she lays game, until she be retrieved.

(2) A coin worth thirteen shillings and 4d.

(3) Dark. Tundale's Visions, p. 13.

The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,

Then was the mlste bothe *marks* and *thycke*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 201.*

(4) A wide gutter. *Devon.*

MARK-BOY. A lad employed by gamblers to mark the scores.

MARK. Mars. The reading in MS. Douce 291 is "Mars." The whole chapter is omitted in MS. Digby 233.

Right so thos that bene ordeynyd to the werk of  
*Marke*, that is god of bataille.

*Vegetius*, MS. Laud. 416, f. 241.

MARKEL. A kind of night-cap.

MARKES. A marquis. Ord. and Reg. p. 12.

*Markisse*, the wife of a marquis.

MARKET-BETER. A swaggerer. See Tyr-whitt's Gl. p. 151. A person in a cozy, comfortable, merry humour, is said in Worcester-shire to be *market-peart*. *Market-fresh*, on the verge of intoxication, Salop. Antiq. p. 499. *Market-merry*, tipsy.

MARKET-PLACE. The front teeth. *Linc.*

MARKETS. Marketings; things bought at markets. *Yorksh.*

MARKET-STEDE. A market-place. (*A.-S.*)

MARL. (1) Marvel. See Middleton, iii. 390. Still in use in Exmoor.

And such am I, I slight your proud commands;  
I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.

*Randolph's Poems*, 1643, p. 19.

(2) "To dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish," Florio, ed. 1598, p. 3.

(3) To manure with marl. See Florio, p. 114; *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 445.

(4) To ravel, as silk, &c. *Devon.*

MARLION. The merlin hawk. See Harrison's England, p. 227; Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

MARLOCK. (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*

(2) A frolic, gambol, or vagary. *North.*

MARM. A jelly. *Kent.*

MARMIT. A pot with hooks at the side.

MARMOL. The same as *Mormal*, q. v.

MARMOSET. A kind of monkey. *Mare mussett*, Chester Plays, i. 244.

MAROT. A nipple. (*A.-N.*)

MARQUESSE. Marchioness. *Shak.*

MARR. To spoil a child; to soil or dirty anything. *Palgrave.*

MARRAM. The sea reed-grass. *Norf.*

MARRET. A marsh, or bog. *North.*

MARRIABLE. Marriageable. *Palgrave.*

MARROQUIN. Goat's leather. (*Fr.*)

MARROW. (1) A companion, or friend; a mate or lover. See Ben Jonson, vii. 406. "Pore husbandes that had no *marowes*," Hunttyng of the Hare, 247. "A marrow in Yorkshire a fellow or companion, and the relative term in Paris, as one glove or shoe is or is not marrow to another," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A kind of sausage. *Westm.*

(3) Similar; suitable; uniform. *North.*

MARROW-BONES. The knees. *To bring any one down on his marrow-bones*, to make him beg pardon on his knees. *Marrow-bones and cleavers*, important instruments in rough music, performed by butchers on the occasion of marriages, &c.

MARROWLESS. Matchless. *North.*

MARRUBE. Lavender cotton.

MARRY. An interj. equivalent to, indeed!

*Marry on us, marry come up, marry come out*, interjections given by Brockett. *Marry and shall*, that I will! *Marry come up, my dirty*

*cousin*, a saying addressed to any one who affects excessive delicacy. "*Magnagna*, marry gip sir, true Roger," Cotgrave. Hence *marry gip* seems to mean an affirmation, but Gifford says it is a phrase of contempt. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "By Mary Gippy," Skelton, i. 419. "*Marry*, verily, truly," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Marry muff*, nonsense.

**MARSHALL.** The *marshall of the hall* was the person who, at public festivals, placed every person according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. The *marshall of the field*, one who presided over any out-door game.

**MARSHALSEA-MONEY.** The county-rate. *East.* It is nearly obsolete.

**MARSI.** Mercy.

A man without *marshi* no *marshi* shall have,  
In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave,  
But all his lyve go lick a slave.

MS. Ashmole 46.

**MART.** (1) Lard. *South.*

(2) Mars. Also, war. *Spenser.*

(3) To sell, or traffic. See Todd. *Martiner*, one who marts, Florio, p. 54.

(4) An ox or cow killed at Martinmas, and dried for winter use. *North.* "Biefe salted, dried up in the chimney, Martlemas bief," *Holbyland's Dictionary*, 1593.

**MARTE.** Wonders; marvels. (*A.-S.*)

**MARTEL.** To hammer. *Spenser.*

**MARTERNS.** The fur of a martin. See Test. *Vetusta*, p. 658. *Marterons tawed*, Booke of Rates, 1545. In an inventory printed in the *Archæologia*, xxx. 17, mention is made of "an olde cassock of satten, edged with *matrons*."

Ne *martryn*, ne sabli, y trowe, in god fay,

Was none founden in hire garment.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.*

**MARTIALIST.** A martial man; a soldier. See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 70.

**MARTILL.** A marten. *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 491.

**MARTIN.** A spayed heifer. MS. Gough (Oxon) 46. See *Free-Martin*.

**MARTIN'S-HAMMER.** "She has had Martin's-hammer knocking at her wicket," said of a woman who has twins.

**MARTIN'S-RINGS.** St. Martin's rings were imitation of gold ones, made with copper and gilt. They may have been so called from the makers or venders of them residing within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. See *Archæologia*, xviii. 55; and Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 60.

**MARTIRE.** To torment. (*A.-N.*) *Martyrd*, spoilt, Eric of Tolous, 1110.

To mete hym in the mountes, and *martyre* hys knyghtes,

Stryke theme doune in strates and struye theme fore evere. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.*

**MARTLEMAS.** Martinmas. *North.*

**MARTRONE.** The marten. See *Marterns*. Spelt *martryns* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 295.

**MARVEDI.** A very small Spanish coin, thirty-four to a sixpence.

**MARVEL.** The herb hoarhound.

**MARVELS.** Marbles. *Suffolk.*

**MARWE.** Marrow. *Nominal MS.* "Mary in a bone, *mouelle*," *Palsgrave*; *mary-boon*, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 165; *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 69.

The grece of the fox and the *mary* be good for the hardynge of the synowes. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

**MARY-MAS.** The Annunciation B. V.

**MARYN.** The sea-coast. (*A.-N.*)

**MAS.** (1) Master.

(2) A mace, or club. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Makes. *Perceval*, 1086.

Thou pynnyst hyt on, grete yoye thou *mas*.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 48.*

We wol se for what resoun

That he suche baptizyn *mas*,

And whether he be *Messias*.

*Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.*

Arghnes also me think is harde,

For that *mas* a man a coward.

*MS. Sloan. 1785, f. 53.*

**MASCAL.** A caterpillar. *Devon.* "Mascale et maltscale, a palmer-worm," MS. Gloss.

**MASCLE.** Male. *Stanhurst*, p. 19.

Nathes comunelle hure moste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thel renne fastest of eny tyme of the geer bothe *mascle* and femel. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

**MASE.** (1) To be confounded; to doubt. Still in use, to turn giddy. Also, a substantive, amazement. "A mazed man, an idiot," *Devon. Mazy pack*, the parish fool. *Maze-lins*, silly persons, *Cumb.* "Maze Jerry Pattick, mad simpleton," *Cornwall Gl.*

Here the people are set in a wonderfull *mass* and astonishment, as if witches could plague men in their wrath, by sending their spirits, because they confesse they did it, when their spirits do lye and had no power, but the torments came by naturall causes. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(2) A wild fancy. *Chaucer.*

**MASEDERE.** More amazed (*A.-N.*)

**MASEDNESSE.** Astonishment; confusion.

**MASELIN.** A kind of drinking-cup, sometimes made of maslin or brass, a metal mentioned in *Gy of Warwike*, p. 421, "bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel."

Tables, clothes, bred and wine,

Plater, disse, cop and *maseline*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 287.*

IIIj. c. cuppys of golde fyne,

And as many of *maskyn*.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 122.*

Take a quarte of good wyne, and do it in a clene *maselyn* panne, and do therto an ownce of salgemme.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**MASER.** A bowl, or goblet. Tyrwhitt seems to make it synonymous with *maselin*. *Cotgrave* has, "*Jadeau*, a bowle or mazer." Masers made of hard wood, and richly carved and ornamented, were formerly much esteemed. *Randolph, Poems*, p. 92, speaks of "carv'd mazers." *Davies, Ancient Rites of Durham*, ed. 1672, pp. 126-7, mentions several mazers; one "largely and finely edg'd about with silver, and double-gilt with gold;" another, "the outside whereof was of black mazer, and the

inside of silver, double-gilt, the edge finely wrought round about with silver, and double-gilt." The maser was generally of a large size. "*Trulla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great masers were wont to bee," Cooper, ed. 1559. "A mazer, or broad piece to drinke in," Baret, 1580. Mazer wood is said to be maple.

Of lanycolle thou shal prove,  
That is a cuppe to my behove,  
Of mazer it is ful cleue.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

MASH. (1) A preparation for a horse, generally made of malt and bran. *Var. dial.* "A com-mixture, a mash," Florio, p. 111.

(2) To act furiously. *Linc.*

(3) A marsh; fen land. *Var. dial.*

MASHELTON. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASHES. A great deal. *Cornw.*

MASH-FAT. The vat which contains the malt in brewing. It is stirred up with a mash-staff, formerly called a mashel or masherel. *Masfattus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. *Maskefattie*, Nomina MS.

MASH-MORTAR. All to pieces. *West.*

MASIDNESSE. Astonishment. *Palsgrave.*

MASK. To infuse. *North.*

MASKEDE. Bewildered. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, spelt *maskerd*, and explained, choked up, stupefied, stifled.

MASKEL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 62.

MASKELIN. A masking, or disguising. *Maskery*, ibid. *Masculer*, a masker.

MASKERD. Decayed. *North.*

MASKIN. An abbreviation of *Mass*. Still in use. See Craven Gl. i. 312. *Malkins*, London Prodigal, p. 18.

MASKS. Mashes; meshes. *Park.*

MASLIN. Mixed corn. *North.* It is generally made of wheat and rye.

But allecneley of wete,  
The mastlyone shul men lete.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor mastlyn,  
For cow is sorry for her castlyn.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 6.

MASNEL. A mace, or club.

With an uge *masnel*

Beves a hite on the helm of stel,

That Beves of Hamtoun, veraiment,

Was astoned of the dent.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 165.

MASONER. A bricklayer. *Leic.* "A mason-schype, *petronius*," Nomina MS.

MASSELADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 38.

MASSELGEM. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASSER. (1) A mercer. *Lanc.*

(2) A privy, or jakes. *Somerset.*

MASSING. Belonging to the mass. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 177.

MAST. "Of wax a mast," a tall wax candle. And brougt with hym of wax a mast.

Chron. Flodun. p. 98.

MASTED. Fatted, as pigs are with mast, &c. See Prompt. Parv. p. 151.

MASTER. (1) Husband. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack at the game of bowls.

MASTERDOM. Dominion; rule. *Masterful*, imperious, commanding.

MASTER-TAIL. The left handle of a plough.

MASTERY. A masterly operation. So the finding the grand elixir was called.

MASTHEDE. Majesty. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MASTICOT. The mastic gum.

MASTY. (1) A mastiff. *North.* "To lead a masty dog," Hobson's Jests, p. 11. *Masty currs*, Du Bartas, p. 46.

(2) Very large and big. *Linc.* Possibly connected with *Masted*, q. v.

MASYE. Confounded; stupefied.

Alas! for syth and sorow sad,  
Mornynge makes me *masye* and mad.

Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

MAT. May. Songs and Carols, xv.

MATACHIN. A dance of fools, or persons fantastically dressed, who performed various movements, having swords and bucklers with which they made a clashing noise.

MATCH. The wick of a candle.

MATCHLY. Exactly alike. Kennett says, "mightily, greatly, extremely." *Norw.* In Lincolnshire, when things are equal or alike, they say they are *matley* or *matler*.

MATE. To stupefy, confound, puzzle, defeat, deject, or terrify. "He wase ny mate," i. e. confounded, Torrent, p. 29. *Mateye*, state of confusion, Hardyng, f. 96.

MATER. The matrix or womb.

MATFELON. The herb knap-weed.

MATH. A mowing. *Somerset.*

MATHEBRU. A kind of wine, mentioned in a list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

MATHEN.

Now hadde al tho theves hethen  
Ben to-frust down to *mathen*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 300.

For he lete Cristen wedde hathen,  
And meynt our blod as flesche and *mathen*.

Ibid. p. 10.

MATHER. The great ox-eyed daisy.

MATHUM. A fool or changeling. *Westm.*

MATRES. A kind of rich cloth.

MATRIMONY. A wife. (*Lat.*)

MATTER. (1) To approve of. *North.* Mr. Scatcherd gives exactly the opposite sense.

(2) To burst, as a sore does.

(3) *A matter of*, about. *What is the matter of your age*, how old are you. *No great matters*, no great quantity; not very well.

MATTHEW-GLIN. An old comical term for metheglin, mentioned by Taylor.

MATTRESS. "Mattresse for a crosbowe, *mar-telas*," Palsgrave.

MATTY. Matted; twisted. *Var. dial.*

MATWOURTH. The herb spragus.

MAUD. A plaid worn by Cheviot shepherds.

MAUDLIN-DRUNK. Said of persons who weep when tipsy. "Some maudlin drunken



were, and wept full sore," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 8.

The fifth is *maudlin drunk* when a fellow weeps for kindness in the midst of his ale, and kisses you, saying, By God, captain, I love thee.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

**MAUDLIN-FAIR.** A great uproar. *North*.

**MAUDRING.** Mumbling. *Kent*.

**MAUG.** A brother-in-law. *North*.

**MAUGHT.** Might. Gy of Warwike, p. 188.

**MAUGRE.** In spite of. (*A.-N.*) As a substantive, misfortune. A verb, to defy, Webster's Works, ii. 175.

That saile he, *maugre* his tethe,

For alle his gret araye. *MS. Lincoln A. 1.* 17, f. 132.

Je, seid the kyng, be my leuté,

And ellis have I mycul *maugre*.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 50.*

**MAUKY.** Maggoty; whimsical. *Mauky-headed*, *ibid.* *North*.

**MAUL.** (1) A mallow. (2) A moth. *North*.

(3) Clayey, sticky soil. *East*.

(4) A hammer or mallet. *Var. dial.*

**MAULARD.** A drake, or mallard.

And with a bolt afterward,

Anon he hit a *maulard*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 154.

**MAULES.** The measles. *Somerset*.

**MAULKIN.** A cloth, usually wetted and attached to a pole, to sweep clean a baker's oven. This word occurs in the dictionaries of Hollyband and Miege, and is still in use in the West of England.

**MAULMY.** Clammy; sticky. *East*. Probably the same as *Maum* (1).

**MAUM.** (1) Soft; mellow. *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(2) Sedate; peaceable; quiet. *North*.

(3) A soft brittle stone. *Oxon*.

**MAUMET.** An idol; a puppet. *Maumetrie*, idolatry. From *Mahomet*. Mawments, puppets, trifles. *North*.

**MAUNCE.** A blunder; a dilemma. *North*.

**MAUNCHIES.** The sleeves of a coat.

**MAUND.** (1) To command. *Maundement*, a commandment. (*A.-N.*)

The king *maunded* him her strayght to marry,

And for killyng her brother he must dye.

*2d Part of Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 2.

(2) To beg. An old cant term. *Mawnding*, asking, Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.

(3) A basket. "A maund or hutch," Florio, p. 5. Still in use. Kennett describes it, "a handbasket with two lids or opening covers, chiefly used by market-women to carry butter and eggs; a maund of merchandise in the Book of Rates is a large hamper containing eight hales or two fats."

**MAUNDER.** (1) A beggar. See *Maund* (2). Still in use, according to Pegge.

The devil (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money.

*Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

(2) To mutter, or grumble; to wander about thoughtfully; to wander in talking.

**MAUNDREL.** A pickaxe sharpened at each end. Howell, 1660, sect. 51.

II.

**MAUNDY.** Abusive; saucy. *Glouc.*

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY.** The day of Christ's commandment on instituting the Lord's Supper. See Hampson, ii. 265.

**MAUNGE.** To gormandize. *Linc.*

**MAUNSE.** Threatening. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 54.

**MAUNT.** My aunt! *North*.

**MAUP.** To mope about stupidly. *Maups*, a silly fellow. *North*.

**MAUT.** May; can; might. *North*.

**MAUTHER.** A girl. *East*. The term is used by Ben Jonson, and others.

**MAUTHERN.** The ox-eyed daisy. *Wills*.

**MAVEIS.** Bad; wicked. *Hearne*.

**MAVIN.** The margin. *Sussex*.

**MAVIS.** The singing thrush. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 29. Still in use.

Crowes, pbringays, pyes, peckocks, and *mavis* *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1659, p. 115.

**MAVORTIAL.** Martial.

**MAW-BOUND.** Costive. *Chesh.* Evidently from *maw*, the stomach. (*A.-S.*)

**MAWE.** An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party.

**MAWKS.** A slattern. *Var. dial.*

**MAWL.** "To make dirty; to cover with dirt, e. g. when persons are walking along a muddy road, they will say, What *mawling* work it is; and when they arrive at their journey's end, their friends are very likely to say of them, that they are quite *mawled* up,"

*MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words* by the Rev. James Adcock. "Malde up in shame," covered up in shame, First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 91, where the amended play reads *may'd* up. I added in a note, "from the spelling of the word in our text, it seems to be a question whether *maul'd* is not the true reading, at least of the old play." Mr. Dyce, in his Remarks, p. 128, chooses to construe this explanation of the older text into an absurd conjectural emendation of my own. *Mailed* is, however, most certainly the correct reading. "Mayling-clothes," cloths for wrappers, Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 159.

**MAWMENEE.** A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 19; *MS. Sloane* 1201, f. 24; *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 76; *Ord.* and *Reg.* pp. 430, 455.

**MAWN.** Peat. *Heref.*

**MAWPUSES.** Money. *Linc.*

**MAWROLL.** The white-horehound.

**MAWSEY.** Soft and tasteless. *Worc.*

**MAWSKIN.** The stomach of a calf, when prepared for rennet. *Var. dial.*

**MAWTH.** The herb dog's-fennel.

**MAW-WALLOP.** Any filthy mess.

**MAXEL.** A dunghill. *Kent.* Sometimes *mazon*, a form of *mizen*.

**MAY.** (1) The blossom of the white-thorn. *As welcome as flowers in May*, heartily welcome. "As mery as flowres in May," *MS. Cantab.* *Ff. v. 48, f. 111.*



(2) Maid. A common poetical word.

(3) A maze. *Somerset*.

(4) This proverb is still common :

For who that doth not whenne he may,  
Whenne he wolde hit wol be nay.

*Cursus Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 142.*

MAY-BE. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAY-BEETLE. The cockchafer. *Oxon.* It is also called the May-bug.

MAY-BLOSSOMS. The lily of the valley.

MAY-BUSH. The white-thorn. *Var. dial.*

MAY-DAY. The first of May. It was formerly customary to assemble in the fields early on this day, to welcome the return of spring. Many sports were rife on this occasion.

MAYDEWODE. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAY-GAME. A frolic ; a trifle, or jest. A may-game, person, a trifter, now often corrupted to *make-game*. The expression occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 79. "A may-game or simpleton," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 370.

MAYHAP. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAYMOT. Maimed. (*A.-S.*)

The pore and the maymot for to clothe and fede.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 31.*

And crokette and maymotts fatton there hurre hele.

*Ibid. p. 66.*

MAYNE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)

MAYNEFERE. That part of the armour which covered the mane of a horse. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12, *mainferres*.

MAYNPURNOURE. One who gives bail or mainprise for another person.

Whan Cryste schall schewe hys woundys wete,  
Than Marye beoure maynpurnoure!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*

MAY-POLE. An ale-stake. *Coles.*

MAY-WEED. The feverfew. *Var. dial.*

MAZE. A labyrinth cut or trodden on the turf, generally by schoolboys. I have seen one recently on a hill near Winchester, but the practice is nearly obsolete. "The quaint mazes in the wanton green," Shakespeare.

MAZLE. To wander as if stupified. *Cumb.*

MAZZARD. (1) The head. Sometimes corrupted to *mazer*. Still in use.

Where thou might'st stickle, without hazard  
Of outrage to thy hide and mazzard.

*Hudibras, I. ii. 708.*

(2) A kind of cherry. *Var. dial.* It is in good esteem for making cherry-brandy.

MAZZARDLY. Knotty. *Somerset.*

ME. (1) Men. *Weber.*

(2) Often used redundantly by our old writers. See Johnson and Nares.

MEACOCK. A silly effeminate fellow.

And shall I then being fed with this hope prove  
such a mecocke, or a milksop, as to be feared with  
the tempestuous seas of adversitie.

*Greene's Gwyndontus, 1593.*

Having thus a love beside her husband, although  
hee was a faire man and well featured, yet she found  
fault with him, because he was a mecocke and  
milksoppe, not daring to drawe his sword to  
revenge her wrongs ; wherefore she resolved to enter-  
taine some souldier ; and so she did ; for one Signyor  
Lamberto, a brave gentleman, but something hard

facde, sought her favour and found it, and him she  
entertained for her champion.

*News out of Purgatorie, 1590.*

MEADER. A mower. *Cornw.*

MEAD-MONTH. July. So called because it  
is the season for mowing.

MEADOW. A field shut up for hay, in distinc-  
tion to a pasture. *Yorksh.*

MEAK. The same as *Make* (2). It is spelt  
*meak* by Tusser, p. 14 ; *meek*, Howard, House-  
hold Books, p. 113.

MEAKER. The minnow. *Devon.*

MEAKING. Poorly ; drooping. *West.*

MEAL. (1) The milk of a cow produced at one  
and the same milking. *North.*

(2) A sand-heap. *Norfolk.*

(3) A speck or spot. *Westm.*

(4) *Meal-bread*, bread made of good wheat,  
ground and not sifted. *Meal-poke*, a meal-  
bag, Robin Hood, i. 98. *Meal-kail*, hasty  
pudding. *Meal-mouthed*, delicate mouthed,  
using delicate language. *Meal-seeds*, the  
husks of the oats. *Meal-time*, dinner time.

(5) To melt. *Becon.*

MEAL'S-MEAT. Meat enough for a meal.  
Forby has *Meal's-victuals*. See, ii. 212.

MEAN. (1) To moan, or lament. *Shak.* Some-  
times in a supplicatory manner, as in Chester  
Plays, i. 209.

(2) To signify, or matter. *Yorksh.*

(3) To beckon or indicate. *West.*

(4) A female who advocates any cause.

(5) A term in music. "Meane a parte of a  
songe, *moyen*," Palsgrave. According to  
Blount, "an inner part between the treble and  
base." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 404.

Thi organs so hihe begynne to syng ther mease,  
With treble meene and tenor discording as I gesse.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 54.*

(6) To go lamely. *North.*

MEANELICHE. Moderate. (*A.-S.*)

MEANELS. Spots called flea-bites in white-  
coloured horses. *North.*

MEANEVERS. Meanwhile. *Salop.*

MEANING. An indication, or hint. *East.*

MEAN-WATER. When cattle void blood, they  
are said to make a mean-water. *Staff.*

MEAR. To measure. *Somerset.*

MEARLEW-MUSE. "*Agios*, blessings and  
crossings which the papistical priests doe  
use in their holy water, to make a *mearleu*  
*mus*,"—Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

MEASLED. Diseased, as hogs. *Var. dial.*

MEASLINGS. The measles. *East.* Skinner  
gives *meelings*, a Lincolnshire word.

MEASURE. (1) A slow solemn dance, suited  
even to the most grave persons. It is the  
translation of *bransle* in the French Alphabet,  
1615, p. 150.

(2) A Winchester bushel of corn.

(3) A vein or layer of ore. MS. Laned. 1033.

MEASURING-CAST. A term at the game of  
bowls, meaning that two bowls are at such  
equal distances from the mistress that the  
spaces must be measured in order to determine  
who is the winner. It is used metaphorically.

**MEAT.** (1) Food for cattle. (2) To feed. *Meat-ware*, beans, peas, &c. *West.*  
**MEATCHLEY.** Perfectly well. *South.*  
**MEAT-EARTH.** Cultivated land. *Devon.*  
**MEATH.** (1) Metheglin. Ben Jonson, v. 15.  
 (2) "A word frequent in Lincolnshire, as, *I give thee the meath of the buying*, I give you the option, or let you have the refusal," MS. Lansd. 1033.  
**MEAT-LIST.** Appetite. *Devon.* The Craven Glossary gives *meat-haal*, i. 316.  
**MEATLY.** Tolerably. *Leland.*  
**MEAT-WARD-PEAS.** Dry peas that boil tender and soft. Dean Milles' MS.  
**MEATY.** Fleshy, as cattle. *West.*  
**MEAWT.** To think; to imagine. *Yorksh.*  
**MEAZE.** The form of a hare.  
**MEAZLE.** (1) A sow. *Exmoor.* It is also a common term of contempt.  
 (2) "A meazell or blister growing on trees," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 97.  
**MEAZON.** Mice. *Suffolk.*  
**MEBBY-SCALES.** To be in the mebbi-scales, i. e. to waver between two opinions. The *may-be* scales?  
**MEBLES.** Moveable goods. (*A.-N.*)  
**MECHALL.** Wicked; adulterous. Heywood has *meichall*, altered by editor to *mickle*! See Nares, in v. *Michall*.  
**MECHE.** A kind of lamp. "*Lichinus*, a meche," Nominales MS.  
**MECREDE.** Reward. (*A.-N.*)  
 In hope of suche a glad *mecrede*,  
 Whiche aftr schalle bifalle in dede.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 180.*  
**MED.** May. *I. Wight.*  
**MEDDLE.** (1) To mix together. Hence it is occasionally used for *futuo*.  
 Thus *medyde* sche with joy wo,  
 And with hyre sorwe joy alle so.  
*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 2.*  
 (2) To neither meddle or make, not to interfere. To meddle or make, to interfere, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.  
**MEDE.** (1) A reward. (*A.-S.*) *Medefully*, deservedly, Apol. Loll. p. 25. Palsgrave has *medefulness*.  
 Sertainly, as I thelle,  
 He wille take no mede.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*  
 (2) Humble. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes.  
**MEDESTE.** Midst. Chester Plays, ii. 36.  
**MEDETARDE.** Mead cress.  
**MEDING.** Meed, or reward. (*A.-S.*)  
**MEDIN-HILLS.** Dungills.  
 And like unto great stinking mucle *medin-hilles*,  
 whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde,  
 untill their heapes are caste abroad to the profit of many.  
*Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 7.*  
**MEDLAY.** Multitude. *Weber.*  
**MEDLE.** A medlar?  
 A sat and dined in a wede,  
 Under a faire medle tre.  
*Bees of Hamtoun, p. 53.*  
**MEDLEE.** Of a mixed stuff, or colour.  
**MEDRATELE.** The herb *germandria*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

**MEDSINE.** Medecine. *Lydgate.*  
**MEDWE.** A meadow or lawn.  
**MED-WURT.** The herb *regina*.  
**MEDYLSOMES.** The cords or traces extending from the first to the last of a team of oxen in a plough.  
**MEDYOXES.** Maaks divided by the middle, half man half skeleton. (*Lat.*)  
**MEECH.** To creep about softly. *Kent.* Sometimes *meecher*. See *Mich*.  
**MEEDLES.** The wild orach.  
**MEEDLESS.** Unruly; tiresome. *North.*  
 "Without measure," Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 116.  
**MEEF.** To move. Cov. Myst. p. 243.  
**MEE-FLOOR.** At Wednesbury in Staffordshire in the nether-coal, the second parting or laming is called the mee-floor, one foot thick.  
**MEEL.** To meddle. *Devon.*  
**MEENE.** Poor; moderate; middle.  
**MEENING.** A little shivering or imperfect fit of an ague. *Kent.*  
**MEEON.** "Anything enjoyed between two," Hunter's Hallamsh. Gl. p. 155.  
**MEER.** (1) A mare. *North.*  
 (2) A cooked kidney. *Yorksh.*  
 (3) *Meer cot*, a country clown. *Meer cit*, a citizen ignorant of rural matters.  
 (4) A boundary. A balk of land which Kennett terms a *meer walk*, is so called in Gloucestershire. "An auncient meere or bound whereby land from land and house from house have bene divided," Cotgrave in v. *Sangle*. Hulot has *merestafe*, 1552. "*Meer-stakes*, the trees or pollards that stand as marks or boundaries for the division of parts and parcels in coppices or woods," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Mere-stone*, a boundary stone, Stanihurst, p. 48, called a *meer-stang* in Westmoreland. Harrison, p. 234, mentions a kind of stone called *meere-stone*.  
 (5) "Meer is a measure of 29 yards in the low peak of Darbyshire, and 31 in the high," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 410.  
**MEESE.** A mead, field, or pasture. A certain toft or *meese* place, Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 297.  
**MEET.** Even. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 262. Still in use. *Meets*, Palmer's Gloss. p. 63. To *meet with*, to be even with, to counteract.  
**MEETERLY.** Tolerably; handsomely; modestly; indifferently. *North.* Meetelie, tolerably, Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 54.  
**MEETINER.** A dissenter, one who frequents a meeting-house. *East.*  
**MEET-NOW.** Just now. *North.*  
**MEEVERLY.** Easily; slowly. *Yorksh.*  
**MEG.** The mark pitched at in playing the game of quoits. *West.*  
**MEGGY-MONNY-LEGS.** The millepes. *North.*  
**MEG-HARRY.** A rough hoyden girl. *Lanc.*  
**MEGIOWLER.** A large moth. *Cornw.*  
**MEGRIMS.** Whims; fancies; bad spirits. *West.* Perhaps from the disease so called. "*Megre*, a sicknesse, *maigre*," Palsgrave.

As touching the diseases incident to martialistes, they be tertian fevers, jaundice, phrensies, hot agewes, inflammations, bloodie flux, *megrimes*.

*Green's Planetomachia*, 1583, f. 11.

A fervent *mygreyn* was in the ryst syde of hurr hedde.  
*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 12.

**MEG-WITH-THE-WAD.** The ignis-fatuus.

**MEHCHE.** A fellow, or companion.

**MEIGNTENAUNT.** Immediately. (*A.-N.*)

**MEINT.** Mixed; mingled. (*A.-S.*)

This white dove with here yen mcke,  
Whose chekes were hir beaute for to eke,  
With lillies *meynt* and fresshe rooses rede.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 9.*

**MEINY.** A company of followers, or household attendants; an army. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England. "*Meny*, a family," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

He had with hymo a *meyné* there,  
As he had ellys where,  
Of the rounde table the kynghtes alle,  
With myrth and joye yn hys halle.

*MS. Rawlinson C. 86.*

Marrok thought utturlly  
To do the *qaene* a velanye,  
Hys luste for to fulfill;  
He ordeygnyd hym a companye  
Of hys *cwne meynye*,  
That wolde assente hym tylle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 73.*

**MEITCH.** To measure; to compare. *North.*

**MEKE.** To become meek. (*A.-S.*) *Mekehede*, meekness. *Mekeliche*, meekly. *Mekusly*, Audelay, p. 30.

**MEKILNESSE.** Bigness. *Mekil*, much, great. After this ther com apone thame thane a grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfulle *mekilnesse*, with tuskes of a cubett lenth.

*MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 28.*

Syr, sche seyde, yf ye wyllt yt,  
My name at home ys Margaret,  
Y swere be God a vowe!  
Here have y *mekyle* grete,  
Helpe me now at my myschefe,  
At some towne that y were.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

**MELANCHOLY.** Used to describe every form of insanity. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 65.

**MELCH.** Mild; soft. *North.* Also, damp, drizzling, foggy.

**MELDER.** A kiln full of oats, as many as are dried at a time for a meal. *North.*

**MELE.** (1) To speak, or talk.

Of many merveyes I may of *mele*,  
And al is warnyng to beware. *Vernon MS.*  
He seide, gode mon, with me thou *mele*,  
Desires thou to have thin hele.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 85.*

To Loth and to Lyonelle fulle lovefly he *mele*s,  
And to syr Lawncelot de Lake, lordliche wordys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

This Jacob, that I of *melle*,  
Het bothe Jacob and Israelle.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.*

(2) A cup or bowl. (*A.-S.*)

Also they had tool to dyke and delve with, as plukforkis, spadus, and schovelis, stakes and rakes, bokettis, *meles*, and payles.

*Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47.*

**MELERE.** A kind of cake.

**MELET.** The millet. "*Molanus*, Anglice a melet," *Nominale MS. f. 7.*

**MELE-TIDE.** Dinner-time. (*A. S.*)

**MELL.** (1) To mix, or mingle. *North.* Derived from the old word *Melle*, q. v.

I halde this *mellide* lyfe beste and maste byhovely to thame als lange als thay ere bownden therto

*MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 223.*

(2) A warming-pan. *Somerset.*

(3) A stain in linen. *North.*

(4) "In Yorkshire, at carrying in of the last corn, the labourers and servants by way of triumph cry, Mel, Mel, and 'tis a proverbial question among them, When do you get mel? i. e. when do you bring harvest home," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033. The harvest-home supper is called the mell-supper.

(5) To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. *East.*

(6) Between. Nearly obsolete.

(7) The nose. A cant term.

**MELL-DOORS.** A passage through the middle of a dwelling-house. *North.*

**MELLE.** (1) To meddle with. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to fight or contend with. Still in use in the provinces.

Drede hyt ys with them to *melle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

But with swyfte pase, as lyones stronge and fell,  
Together thay mette and fercey dyd *mell*.

*MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 20.

In dyspyte of alle the devchys of helle,  
Untrowthe wyt many oon scholde no more *melle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135.*

(2) A blackbird; a kite. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Honey. (*Lat.*)

And for the tyme of the 3ere shelle  
Be bothe corne and *melle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 76.*

(4) A hammer, or mallet.

Tharefore the deeveles sal stryke thaim thare  
With hefy *melles* ay, and none spare.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 206.*

The ix. wyffe sete hem nyze,  
And held a *melle* up on hyze.

*MS. Porkington 10.*

(5) Company. *In melle*, together. *Gawayne.*

**MELLING.** Mixing. (*A.-S.*) Hence, copulation, as in the following passage. Modern editors repudiate the indelicate meaning of *mell* in All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3, but its meaning (*futuo*) is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. "And a talle man with her dothe *melle*," *Cov. Myst.* p. 215.

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,  
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 32.*

**MELOTTE.** A garment worn by monks during laborious occupations.

**MELSH-DICK.** A sylvan goblin, the protector of hazel-nuts from the depredations of mischievous boys. *North.*

**MEL-SILVESTRE.** Honeysuckle.

**MELT.** Spoke. See *Mele*.

For this tithe that thei delt,  
Caym, that I tofore of *melt*,  
To his brothere ire bare.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.*

- MELTE.** Two bushels of coals. *Kent.*  
**MELTED.** Heavy, as bread. *Devon.*  
**MEMAWS.** Trifles. *Yorksh.* In some counties it means *grimaces*.  
**MEMERED.** Murmured. *Gawayne.*  
**MEMORAND.** Memorable.  
 Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende  
 A memorand thyng to have yn mynde.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.*  
**MEMORIAL.** A bill of fare.  
**MEMORIZE.** To render memorable. Some use *memory* for *memorial*. Chaucer has *memorie*, remembrance.  
**MEN.** Them. *West.*  
**MENAGE.** Family. (*A.-N.*)  
**MENALTIE.** The middle-classes of people.  
 Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilltie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worse of all for the commonaltie. *Half's Union, 1548.*  
**MENAW.** A minnow. It is the translation of *solimicus* in *Nomiale MS.*  
**MENCH.** To bruise; to beat up. *Lin.*  
**MENCIONATE.** Mentioned.  
**MENDE.** Mind; mention.  
 As the bokis maken mende.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 200.*  
**MENDENESSE.** Communion. (*A.-S.*)  
**MENDIANTS.** Begging friars. (*A.-N.*)  
**MENDING.** A sort of delicate, Christian-like oath, which at the same time that it expresses a certain degree of anger, holds out a wish for the amendment of the offending person.  
 "A mending take you."  
**MENDING-THE-MUCK-HEAP.** A coarse romping bout of both sexes tumbling over one another in a heap. *East.*  
**MENDMENT.** Amendment. *Palsgrave.* Maure is called *mendment* in some places, as improving land.  
 Such a grace was hir lent,  
 That she come to mendment.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 43.*  
**MENDS.** Amends; recompense; satisfaction; reformation; recovery. *Var. dial.*  
**MENE.** (1) A mean, or instrument. In the following passage, a mediator. See *Arrival of Edw. IV. p. 32.*  
 Whiche for man be so good a mene.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.*  
 (2) To speak, say, or tell. Also, to remember, *Isumbras, 639*; to devise, *ibid. 651.*  
 The knyghtes hert bygane to tene,  
 Bot he ne wold not hym to no manne mene,  
 Bot satt ay stille als stane.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 147.*  
 The folke of Egipte coom bidene  
 Bifore Joseph hem to mene.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.*  
 Leve we styll at the queene,  
 And of the greyhound we wylle mene  
 That we before of tolde;  
 Vij. yere, so God me save,  
 Kepyd he hys maystys grave,  
 Tyll that he wexyd olde!  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.*  
 (3) Some kind of blast on the horn, mentioned in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 152*,  
 (4) To moan. Still in use.

- The kyng lovyd wel the queene,  
 For scho was semely on to sene  
 And trewe as stele on tree;  
 Ofte tyme togedur can they moene,  
 For no chylde come them betwene,  
 Sore syghed bothe ache and hee!  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 71.*  
**MENELD.** Spotted, as animals. It means, I believe, spotted white and black.  
**MENEMONG.** Of an ordinary quality.  
**MENESON.** The dysentery. (*Fr.*)  
 Sende Ipocras, for hys treson,  
 Soon aftur the meneson.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 139.*  
**MENGE.** To mix; to mingle. Still in use in the North of England.  
 All my dedys ben full derke,  
 For they ben menged with deedly synng.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 4.*  
 For the menggyng of the noyse of the see,  
 And of the fodes that than salle be.  
*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 141.*  
**MENGY.** A minnow. *Devon.* Called a *menam* in the North of England. *Mennard, Craven Gl. i. 319. Menous, Reliq. Antiq. i. 85. "Menusa, serullus, a menys," Nomiale MS. f. 6.* Ducange was apparently unacquainted with the exact meaning of *menusia*.  
**MENNYS.** A large common. *Kent.*  
**MEN-OF-MARK.** Marked men; men picked out by the enemy.  
**MENOUR.** A Minorite. (*A.-N.*)  
**MENSAGER.** A messenger. *Weber.*  
**MENSAL.** The book of accounts for articles had for the table.  
**MENSE.** Comeliness; decency; propriety; kindness; hospitality. Hence, to grace or ornament. It is of course from the older word *menske*, given below. *Menshed*, honoured, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*  
**MENSES.** Charity. *Yorksh.*  
**MENSKE.** Decency; honour; manliness; respect. Also, to do honour to.  
 He lovede almous dede,  
 Povre folke for to fede  
 With menske and with manhede.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130*  
*Menskede* with messes for mede of the saule.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.*  
 For mensked wit tuin maner o scaft  
 Wald he be that king o craft.  
*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. III. f. 4.*  
**MENSONE.** Menses.  
 Bot evene the very trowth y chull you say,  
 Ryzt as y chave in trewe story full oft y-redde,  
 That a yong lady of Seynt Ede Abbey  
 Of the bloddy mensone lay so seke styll in hurtt bedde.  
*Chron. Vitodun. p. 89.*  
**MENSTRACIE.** Minstrelsy. (*A.-N.*)  
**MENT.** (1) Made mention of. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) To aim at. *Palsgrave.*  
 (3) To be like; to resemble. *South.*  
 (4) Mixed; mingled. *North.*  
**MENTLE.** A coarse apron. *East.*  
**MENUSE.** The minnow. From the *Med. Lat. menusia*. See *Mengy*.  
**MENY.** The same as *Meiny*, q. v. *Menjee* is not an uncommon form. "*Familia*, a menze," *Nomiale MS.*

And whanne thythynges hereof come to kyng  
Philippe, he went to mete hym in the felde with a  
few menzies. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.*

**MEOLLEN.** Mills. (*A.-S.*)

**MEPHOSTOPHILUS.** A well-known character in the old legend of Dr. Faustus. It was formerly so common as to be used as a term of jocular reproach.

**MER.** Mayor. *Hearne.*

**MERCENRIKE.** The kingdom of Mercia.

**MERCERYE.** Goods sold by a mercer.

The chapmen of *suche mercerye.*

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.*

**MERCHANT.** (1) Formerly a familiar form of address, equivalent to *chap, fellow.*

(2) A merchant-vessel; a trader.

**MERCHANT-VENTURERS.** A company of merchants, who traded with Russia, Turkey, and other distant parts.

Well is he term'd a *merchant-venturer*,  
Since he doth venter lands, and goods and all,  
When he doth travell for his trafique far,  
Little he knows what fortune may befall,  
Or rather, what mis-fortune happen shall:  
Sometimes he splits his ship against a rocke;  
Losing his men, his goods, his wealth, his stocke.

*The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

**MERCHE.** The herb smallage.

**MERCIABLE.** Merciful. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe, lady, sith thou canst and eek wilt  
Bee to the stede of Adam *merciable.*

*Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

That God wol nought be *merciable*  
So gret a synne to forgyve.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.*

The height of the heavens is not so present over  
the earth, as is his *merciable* goodness over them  
that worship him. *Beacon's Works, p. 421.*

**MERCIEN.** To thank. (*A.-N.*)

**MERCIFY.** To pity. *Spenser.*

**MERCURY.** (1) The wild orache. *Linc.*

(2) White arsenic. *North.*

**MERCY.** *I cry you mercy*, an old idiom nearly equivalent to our *I beg your pardon.*

And thi luffom eyne two

Loke on me, as I wer thi fo!

God lemane, I cry the *mercy*,

Thou late be all this reuful crye,

And telle me, lady, fore thi crow,

What thing may the helpe now.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

**MERD.** Dung, or excrement.

**MERE.** (1) A lake. Still in use. "A mere, or water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth," Baret, 1580.

(2) Whole; entire; absolute.

(3) A private carriage-road. *North.*

**MERECROP.** The herb pimpinell.

**MERELLE.** The world.

So that undir the clerks lawe,

Men sen the *merelle* almis drawe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.*

**MERELY.** Simply; wholly; absolutely. See Cotgrave, in *v. Nu.*

**MERESAUCE.** Brine for pickling or soaking meat in. *Palgrave.* See the Ordinances and Reg. pp. 435, 459.

**MERESWYNE.** A dolphin.

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with cokes fulle huge.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

**MEREWIS.** Marrow. *Baber.*

**MERGHE.** Marrow. "The *merghe* of a fresche calfe" is mentioned in *MS. Med. Linc. f. 283*; "the *merghe* of a goose-wenge," *MS. ibid. f. 285.* It occurs in *Nominale MS.*

**MERGIN.** The mortar or cement found in old walls. *Norfolk.*

**MERGORE.** Merrier. *Hearne.*

**MERILLS.** The game of morris. (*Fr.*)

**MERIT.** Profit; advantage.

**MERITORIE.** Meritorious. (*A.-N.*)

And all thy dedis, though they ben good and  
*meritorie*, thou shalt sette at nought.

*Caston's Divers Fruitful Ghostly Maters.*

How *meritorie* is thilke dede

Of charite to clothe and fede.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.*

**MERKE.** (1) Dark; murky. (*A.-S.*)

For he was lefte there allone,

And *merké* nyghte felle hym upon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 240.*

(2) A sign, or mark. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To be troubled, or disturbed.

(4) To strike; to cleave in sunder.

**MERKIN.** False hair, generally explained *pubes mulieris ascitiia*. Jordan tells us that spectators at shows often "screwed" themselves up in the balconies to avoid the fire-works which "instantly assaulted the perukes of the gallants and the *merkens* of the madams." Why dost thou reach thy *merkin*, now half dust? Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust?

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 95.*

*Mirkin* rubs off and often spoiles the sport.

*MS. Harl. 7312, p. 124.*

**MERLE.** A blackbird. *Drayton.*

**MERLIN.** A very small species of hawk. See *Gent. Rec. ii. 30.* Chaucer spells it *merlion*.

**MERMAID.** A cant term for a whore.

**MEROWE.** Delicate. (*A.-S.*) The copy in the Auchinleck *MS.* reads *merugh*.

I was so lytull and so *merowe*

That every man callid me *dwarowe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 112.*

**MERROKES.** The fur of the marten?

**MERRY.** (1) The wild cherry. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 136.*

(2) Fair, applied to the weather. *Merryweather* was formerly an idiomatic phrase for joy, pleasure, or delight. *Mery*, pleasantly, *Harta-horne*, p. 46.

*Mery* tyme is in *aperelle*,

That mekyll schewys of many's wylle;

In feldys and medows flowrys spryng,

In grovy's and wodes foules syng

Than wex jong men jolyffe,

And than prevyth man and wyffe.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Whi, doith not thi cow make *myrry-wedir* in thy dish?

*MS. Digby 41, f. 8.*

(3) The following proverb was a great favourite with our ancestors,—

'Tis merry in hall,

When beards wag all!

**MERRYBAUKS.** A cold posset. *Derb.* "A sillibub or merribowke," *Cotgrave.*

**MERRY-BEGOTTEN.** Illegitimate. *North.*  
**MERRY-DANCERS.** A name for the Northern lights, or *aurora borealis*.  
**MERRY-GO-DOWN.** An old cant term for strong ale, or huffcap.  
**MERRY-MAKE.** Sport. See Nares.  
**MERRYNESS.** Joy. *Palgrave*.  
**MERRY-NIGHT.** A rustic ball; a night appropriated to mirth, festivity, and various amusements. *North.*  
**MERRY-TROTTER.** A swing. *North.* The *meritot* is mentioned by Chaucer. "*Merry-trotter*, a rope fastened at each end to a beam or branch of a tree making a curve at the bottom near the floor, or ground, in which a child can sit, and holding fast by each side of the rope is swung backwards and forwards," MS. Yorksh. Gloss.  
**MERSEMENT.** Fine or amercement. See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 288.  
**MERSHALLE.** One who attends to horses; a farrier; a blacksmith.  
**MERSMALEWE.** The marshmallow, mentioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.  
**MERTH.** Greatness; extent. *Cumb.*  
**MERTILLOGE.** A martyrology. It occurs in *Nominale* MS. xv. Cent.  
**MERVAILE.** Wonder; marvel. (*A.-N.*)  
**MERY.** Marrow. "The mery of a gosse," *Berners*, sig. A. ii. See *Merghe*.  
**MERYD.** (1) Dipped; soaked.  
 (2) Merit. *Audelay's Poems*, p. 26.  
**MESANTER.** Misadventure. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, pronounced *mishanter*.  
 And ther with ribbes four,  
 The painem starf with *misantour*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 229.  
**MESCHAUNT.** Miserable; wicked.  
**MESCHEVE.** To harm, or hurt. (*A.-N.*)  
 For *gong menne*, oftene tymes traystand to mekillie  
 in thaire awenne doghtynes, thurgh thaire awene  
 foly ere mescheved. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.  
**MESE.** (1) To soothe. *Northumb.* It occurs in the *Towneley Myst.* p. 175.  
 (2) A meal. *Perceval*, 455, 486.  
 By Hym that werede the crowne of thorne,  
 In warre tyme blew he never his horne,  
 Ne darrere boghte no *mece*.  
 MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.  
 (3) Moss. *Dorset*.  
**MESELRYE.** The leprosy. (*A.-N.*)  
 And sum hadde *vysages of meschrye*,  
 And some were lyke foule *maumetrye*.  
 MS. Harl. 1701, f. 68.  
**MESEYSE.** Trouble. *St. Brandan*, p. 24.  
 Alle the selle men that hy mygte fynde,  
 That povere and feble were,  
 In siknesse and in *menysee*,  
 Hy hem brogte to-gydere there.  
 MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57.  
**MESH.** (1) A marsh. *South.*  
 (2) A gap in a hedge. *West.*  
**MESNE.** Means.  
**MESON.** The mizen mast. *Palgrave*.  
**MESPRISE.** To despise, or contemn. (*A.-N.*)  
**MESS.** (1) To muddle. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) To mess meat, to sort it in messes for the

table. A party of four people dining together was called a mess, a term which is still retained in the army for the officers' dinner.  
*Lower messes*, parties at the lower end of a hall at dinner.

- (3) Truly; indeed. *Cumb.* Perhaps from the old oath, By the mass!  
 (4) To serve cattle with hay. *West.*  
 (5) A gang, or company. *East.*  
**MESSAGE.** A messenger. (*A.-N.*)  
**MESSE.** (1) The mass. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) A meausage or tenement.  
 (3) The Messiah. *Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 96.  
**MESSEL.** (1) A leper. It is used in old plays as a term of contempt.  
 So spekeh the gospel of thys vertu  
 How a *mespl* come to Jhesu.  
 MS. Harl. 1701, f. 76.

- (2) A table. *Nominale* MS.  
**MESSENE.** To dazzle the eyes. *Pr. Parv.*  
**MESSET.** A cur. "Dame Julia's messet," *Hall's Poems*, 1646. Still in use.  
**MESTE-DEL.** The greatest part. (*A.-S.*)  
**MESTIER.** Occupation. (*A.-N.*) See the *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 15.  
**MESTORET.** Needed. *Ritson*.  
**MESURABLE.** Moderate. (*A.-N.*) *Mesure*, moderation.  
**MET.** (1) A bushel. Some writers say, two bushels. *Met-poke*, a narrow bag to contain a met. See *Carlisle on Charities*, p. 298.  
 (2) A limit or boundary. (*Lat.*)  
 (3) Measured. Also, to measure. A measure of any kind was so called. See *Wright's Anec. Lit.* pp. 106, 108.  
 First forth shewe we high mesure, that es to say  
 howe any thyng that has heght may be met howe  
 hegh it es, and this may be done in many maneres.  
 MS. Sloane 213.

I knowe the *mett* welle and fyne,  
 The lenge of a snayle. MS. *Porkington* 10.

- (4) Dreamed. (*A.-S.*)  
 Also he met that a lampe so brytt  
 Hongede an heyye upoun that tre.  
*Chron. Wodun.* p. 26.

**METAL.** Materials for roads. *North.*  
**METE-FORME.** A form or long seat used for sitting on at dinner-time.

And whenne his swerde brokene was,  
 A *mete-forme* he gatt percas,  
 And there-with he ganne hym were.  
 MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106.

**METEING.** Dreaming. (*A.-S.*)  
 In this time Lot the king  
 In bed was in gret *meteing*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 141.

**METELLES.** Dreams. (*A.-S.*)  
 In thys heft ys forbode alle manere *mawmetrye*,  
 ydolatrie, wycheecraft, enchantementes, redyngge of  
*metelles* and alle mysbyleve. MS. *Burney* 356, f. 85.

**METELY.** Measurely; fitly.  
 Of heigte he was a *metely* mon,  
 Nouthur to grete ny to smal.  
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.

**METER.** Fitter. (*A.-S.*)  
 In whiche doynge he thought polecie more meter  
 to be used then force. *Hall's Union*, 1648.

**METERER.** A poet. *Drayton*.

**METE-ROD.** A measuring rod. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 60. *Mete-wand*, Becon's Works, p. 5. "Metwand of gold," Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 159.

**METESSEL.** Dinner-time. (*A.-S.*)

**METHE.** (1) Courteous. (*A.-S.*)

Thou was *methe* and meke as maydene for mylde.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 231.*

Alle that meyné mylde and meth

Went hem into Nazareth.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.*

(2) Mead; metheglin. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; W. Mapes, p. 350; Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 10. Metheglin was anciently made of a great variety of materials. See a receipt for it in MS. Sloane 1672, f. 127.

(3) To choke, or breathe hardly. *Cumb.*

**METHFUL.** Tired; weary. (*A.-S.*)

I am *methful* for I slepe,

And I raas for Laverd me kepe.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas, D. vii. f. 2.*

**METHRIDATUM.** An antidote against infection, so called from Mithridates, its reputed inventor.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flapet of wood before him, selling *Methridatum* and dragons water to infected houses.

*The Knight of the Burning Pestle, 1635.*

**METICULOUS.** Timorous. It occurs in Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 116.

**METRETIS.** Measures. *Baber.*

**METREZA.** A mistress. (*Ital.*)

**METRICIENS.** Writers in verse.

**METROPOLE.** A metropolis. It occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 4.

**METTER.** A measurer. *North.*

**METTES.** Manners? *Pleys*, Harl. MS.

For to reffe hyme wykkydy

With wrange *mettes* or maystry.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Boices, p. 10.*

**MEVE.** To move. (*A.-N.*)

**MEVERLY.** Bashful; shy; mild. *North.*

**MEVY.** The thrush. *Browne.*

**MEW.** (1) Mowed. *Yorksh.*

(2) To moult. Hence, to change the dress. A cage for moulting hawks was called a *mewe*.

For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speedier *mewing* of their feathers, they gave them the slough of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.

*Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 341.*

(3) A stack of corn, or hay. *North.*

**MEWET.** Mute; dumb. (*A.-N.*)

**MEWS.** (1) Moss. *Exmoor.*

(2) Public stables. *Var. dial.*

**MEWT.** The dung of a hawk. It is applied to a dog in Du Bartas, p. 584.

**MEYND.** Mixed; mingled.

Off rody colour *meynd* sodelle with rede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.*

She *meynd* her weeping with his blood, and kissing all his face,

(Which now became as cold as yse) she cryde in wofull case,

Alas, what chaunce, my Pyramus, hath parted thee and mee.

*Golding's Ovid, 1567.*

**MEYNE.** The company or crew.

Whanne al was redy, *meyne* and vitaille,  
They bide not but wynde for to saille.

*MS. Digby 230, xv. Cent.*

**MEYRE.** A mayor. "*Prases*, a *meyre*," MS.

Egerton 829, f. 78.

**MEYTE.** Meat; dinner.

Off hym shalle we laj alle

At the *meyte* when that we bene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

**MEZZIL-FACED.** Red with pimples. *Lanc.*

From the old word *mesel*?

**MICH.** To skulk, or hide secretly; to play

truant. "That mite is *micling* in this grove,"

Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. ix. Minshen has,

"to miche, or secretly to hide himselfe out of

the way, as truants doe from schoole." It is

still used in exactly this sense in the provinces.

"To miche, to shrug or sneake in some cor-

ner, and with pouting lips to shew anger, as an

ape being beaten and grinning with his teeth,"

Florio, p. 6. "*Miche*, to creep softly," MS.

Yorksh. Gl. *Micher*, derived from this verb,

may be explained, a sly thief, one who steals

things of small value, or more usually, a tru-

ant or skulking fellow. "*Mecher*, a lytell

theft, *laronceau*," Palsgrave. It occurs in

Rom. of the Rose, 6541, where the A. N.

original reads *lierres*, voleur. "Theyves,

mychers, and cut-purse," Kennett, p. 105.

Grose has, "*Michers*, thieves, pilferers," as a

Norfolk word, and it is also given in the same

sense in MS. Lansd. 1033. "Theses and

mychers keyn," Towneley Myst. p. 216. "A

blackberry moucher, an egregious truant,"

Dean Milles' MS. p. 180. The application of

the word in the sense of truant is often found

in later writers, as in Shakespeare, who is

well illustrated by the following passage, "in

the Forest of Dean to mooche blackberries,

or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries,

and blackberries have thus obtained there the

name of mooches," Heref. Gl. p. 69. "Fy,

fy, it will not beseme us to playe the mychers,"

Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Apage*. "How like a

*micher* he standes, as though he had trewantd

from honestie," Lilly's Mother Bombie, 1594.

"*Circumforanus*, a mycher," Nominale MS.

"*Mike*, to idle, loiter," Salop. Antiq. p. 505.

It was often used as a term of contempt;

Hollyband gives it as the traslation of

*caignard*, and Cotgrave has, "*Chiche-face*, a

chichiface, micher, sneake-bill, wretched fel-

low."

Another should have spoke us two betweene,

But, like a *meacher*, hee's not to be seene,

Hee's runne away even in the very nick.

*MS. Poeme, xvii. Cent.*

**MICHE.** (1) Much; great. *Michel*, greatness.

*Mychen*, much, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47.

Alle the *myche* tresour that traytour had wonnene,

To commons of the contré, clergie and other.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*

For hir mi luf is *miche*, I wene.

*Guy of Warwick, p. 6.*

(2) A kind of rich fur.

(3) A loaf of bread. "With-oute wyn and *miche*,"

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 192.

MICHEL. Michaelmas. Tusser, p. 19.

MICHELWORT. *Elleborus albus*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

MICH-WHAT. Much the same. *North*.

MICKLE. Much; great. *North*. Hence *mickles*, size, greatness.

Owe he out *myculle* in the cuntré.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

MICKLED. Benumbed. *Ermoor*.

MID. (1) Might. *Somerset*.

(2) The middle; the centre. *Cumb*.

(3) With. Kyng Alisaunder, 852.

MID-ALLEY. The nave, or middle aisle.

MIDDEN. A dung-hill. *North*. Ray spells it *midding*, and thinks it is derived from *mud*. It is also a contemptuous name for a very dirty woman. *Midden-crow*, the carrion crow; also called a *midden-daup*.

A fowler *myddyng* of vyleyn

Sawyst thou never in londe of pece.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 29.

A fowler *myddyng* sawe you never none,

Than a mane es wyth flesche and bone.

Hampt. MS. Bowes, p. 30.

MIDDES. The middle, or midst. *Middespart*, the centre of anything.

MIDDLE-BAND. The small piece of pliable leather or skin which passes through the two caps of a flail, joining the hand-staff and swingle. *Var. dial*.

MIDDLE-EARTH. The world. (*A.-S.*)

And had oon the feyrest orchard

That was yn alle this *mydyll-erd*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

MIDDLE-SPEAR. The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. In Yorkshire it is termed a *mid-feather*.

MIDDLE-STEAD. The threshing-floor, which is generally in the middle of a barn. *East*.

MIDDLING. Not in good health. *Wore*. Middling-sharp, tolerably well.

MIDDLING-GOSSIP. A go-between.

MIDGE. A gnat; a very small fly. Hence applied to a dwarf. *North*. "A myge, *sicoma*," Nominale MS.

MIDGEN. The mesentery gland of a pig. Also termed a *midgerim*.

MIDIDONE. Quickly; immediately. It is wrongly explained by Weber, the only glossary in which the word occurs.

Gli is ogaïn went ful sone,

And al his feren *midydone*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 69.

The cherl bent his bowe sone,

And smot a doke *mididone*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 154.

MIDJANS. Small pieces; mites. *Cornw*.

MIDLEG. The calf of the leg.

MID-MORN. Nine o'clock, a. m.

MID-OVERNONE. Three o'clock, p. m. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIDREDE. The midriff. "*Diaphragma*, a *mydrede*," Nominale MS.

MIDSUMMER-DOR. The May-bug. *Cambr*. MIDSUMMER-MOON. It is Midsummer Moon with you, i. e. you are mad.

MIDWARD. Towards the middle. (*A.-S.*)

The bryght helme was croke drowne  
Unto the *myward* of hys crowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38; f. 161.

MID-WINTER. Christmas. (*A.-S.*)

Whas never syche noblay in no many tyme

Mad in *Mydywynter* in the Westé marehys.

Morte Athurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

MIE. To pound, or beat. Hence *miere*, a mortar, an instrument for breaking or pounding anything. "*Micatorium*, a *myere*," Nominale MS. See Ducange, in v. *Micatoria*, which is glossed by A. N. *esmieure*.

MIFF. (1) Displeasure; ill-humour, but generally in a slight degree. *Var. dial*.

Deal Gainsborough a lash, for pride so stiff,  
Who robes us of such pleasure for a miff.

Peter Pindar, l. 81.

(2) A mow, or rick. *North*.

MIFF-MAFF. Nonsense. *North*.

MIFFY. The devil. *Glouc*.

MIG. Mud. (*A.-S.*)

MIGHELL. Michael. *Palegrave*. Mihill is very common in old writers.

The sothfastenes and nothing hele,

That thou herdest of seynt *Myzhele*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.

MIGHTFUL. Full of might; powerful.

MIGHTSOMNES. Power. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIGHTY. Fine; gay. *Somerset*.

MIGNIARD. Tender; delicate. (*Fr.*)

MIGNON. To flatter. (*Fr.*)

MIHTINGE. Power. (*A.-S.*)

For I knew noht boke writen swa,

In thi *mihtinges*, Laverd, in sai I ga.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 47.

MIKELAND. Increasing. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIKELHEDE. Greatness; extent. (*A.-S.*)

MILCE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Thurch his *milce* was y-bore,

And bought al that was forlore.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 26.

MILCH. White. Hamlet, ii. 2. Douce has confused this term with *milce*, Illust. ii. 238.

MILCHY. Malted corn. *Cornw*.

MILD. Gentle-flavoured. *Var. dial*.

MILDER. To moulder; to turn to dust. *Linc*.

MILDNESS. Mercy. *Lydgate*.

MILE. Michael. *East*. Jennings has *Milemas*, Michaelmas.

MILES-ENDWAYS. Very long miles. *West*.

MILFOL. Merciful. *Hearne*.

MILGIN. A pumpkin. *Norf*. Pies made in that shape are called *milgin-pies*.

MILK-BROTH. Gruel made with milk. *East*.

MILKEE. To milk a little. *Somerset*.

MILKER. A cow that gives milk.

MILK-FORK. A forked branch of oak used for hanging the milk-pails on.

MILK-LEAD. A cistern lined with lead, used for laying milk in. *West*.

MILKNESSE. A dairy. Also, any white dishes made with milk. *North*.

MILK-SELE. A milk-pail. "*Multrale*, a *mylk-sele*," Nominale MS.

MILKY. To milk. *Wills*.



MILL. To rob, or steal. "Mill a ken, rob a house," Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.

MILLARS-COATS. Brigandines.

MILLED. Topsy. *Newc.*

MILLED-MONEY. Was first coined in this country in 1561. It is frequently alluded to by our early writers. "Fortie Mark Mil-sixpences," *Citye Match*, 1639, p. 14.

MILLER. The large white moth.

MILLERAY. A gold coin worth 14s.

MILLER'S-THUMB. The bull-head, a small fish. "No bigger than a miller's thumb," a common simile.

Therefore as I, who from a groom,  
No bigger than a miller's thumb.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 159.

MILLETS. A disease in the fetlocks of horses. Topsell, 1607, p. 431.

MILL-EYE. The hole through which the grinded corn falls below.

MILL-HOLMS. Watery places about a mill-dam, MS. Lansd. 1033. *Milhums*, Hallamshire Gloss, p. 117.

MILLON. A melon. *Palsgrave*.

MILL-STONE. To see into a mill-stone, to fathom a secret. To weep mill-stones, not to weep at all.

MILN. A mill. *Milner*, a miller. "*Assitus*, a mylnerpyt," Nominal MS. *Mylnestons*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

And so fell in the chase of them, that many of them were slayne, and, namely, at a mylene, in the medowe fast by the towne, were many drownd; many rann towards the towne; many to the church, to the abbey, and els where, as they best myght.

*Arrival of King Edward IV*, p. 30.

MILOK. *Hic mello, mellonis*, Anglice, a meloun or mylok, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 17.

MILSFOLNESSE. Mercy. (*A.-S.*) "Sheu mylsfolnesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

MILT. (1) The rot in sheep. *West*.

(2) The soft roe of a fish. *Yorksh.*

MILTIE. To pity; to pardon. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. *Myllt*, made merciful, Octovian, 249.

MILWYN. Green fish. *Lanc.*

MIM. Primly silent. *Mimminy primminy* has a similar meaning.

MIMMAM. A bog. *Berks.*

MIMMOCKING. Puny; weakly. *West*.

MIN. (1) The lesser. (*Germ.*)

(2) Man. Used in contempt. *West*.

MINATING. Threatening. (*Lat.*) See Hayward's *Queen Elizabeth*, p. 58.

MINCE. To walk in an affected manner. "To jump about," MS. *Devon Gloss*. *Don't mince the matter*, do not conceal often anything in it.

MINCH. A nun. *Mynchys*, Wright's *Monastic Letters*, p. 228. The nunnery at Littlemore is still called the minchery. "This house of mynchyn," MS. *Cantsb. Dd. viii. 2*.

There was a mynchten withinne that abbay tho,  
The wheche was come of heye lynage.

*Chron. Pliodun*, p. 110.

MIND. (1) To remember; to observe; to notice particularly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To watch; to take care of. *West*.

(3) Took in mind, was offended.

(4) To intend. Middleton, i. 179.

MINDE. Remembrance. (*A.-S.*)

MINDING. Recollection. *West*.

MINE. (1) To penetrate. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To long for. *Devon*.

(3) Mien; countenance. *Shak.*

(4) Any kind of mineral. *Kent*.

(5) Was formerly a familiar adjunct, sister-mine, brother-mine, &c. "Mam, mother-mine, or mimmie, as children first call their mothers," Florio, p. 297. *Mother of mee*, Hoffman, 1631.

MINE-EARTH. A white earth near the surface of the ground, a certain sign or indication of iron ore or iron stone. *Staff*.

MINEVER. The fur of the ermine mixed with that of the small weasel. The white stoat is called a *minifer* in Norfolk.

MING. (1) To mind or observe. To ming at one, to mention. *North*. To ming the miller's eye out, i. e. to begin more than your materials suffer you to complete.

(2) To mix or mingle. To ming bread, to knead it. *East*.

Hys sorow myngyd alle hys mode,  
Whan the corps in armys he hente.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 133.*

MINGE. To mention. Still in use. *Mingd*, Batchelor's *Orthoep*. Anal. p. 138.

MINGINATER. "One that makes fret-work; it is a rustick word used in some prat [part] of Yorkshire," Ray ed. 1674, p. 33.

MINGING. The same as *Meening*, q. v.

MINGLE. (1) A contr. for *mine ingle*.

(2) A mixture. *Mingle-cum-por*, *mingle-mangle*, a confused mixture of anything. "A mingle mangle of manie matters in one booke," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 5. "Such a confused mingle mangle, and varietie of apish toys in apparrell," Wright's *Summons for Sleepers*, 1589. See Florio, pp. 93, 404.

MING-WORT. Wormwood. *North*.

MINIFER-PIN. The smallest sized pin of the common sort. *East*.

MINIKE. Trifling; cheating.

MINIKIN. (1) Small; delicate; elegant. "To minikin Nan," Tusser, p. xxv. "A minikin, a fine mincing lass," Kennett, MS. "A minikin wench, a smirking lasse," Florio, p. 315. Still in use in Devon.

(2) A lute-string. It was properly the treble-string of a lute or fiddle. Nares's explanation is wrong, and the quotations given by Mr. Dyce, Middleton, ii. 127, do not establish his definition. "Leute stringes called mynikins," Brit. Bibl. ii. 407.

MINIM. (1) The minnow. *Somerset*.

(2) A kind of brown tawny colour.

MINION. (1) A kind of gun. "Minions all," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Bourne, *Inventions or Devices*, 1578, mentions it as requiring shot three inches in diameter.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. (*Fr.*)

The straunge paglauntes, the behavior of the lordes, the beaultie of the ladies, the sumptuous feast, the delicate viander, the marciall justes, the fierce turnaile, the lustie daunces, and the *minion* songes. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 66.*

## MINISH. To diminish.

Wherfore to abridge his power, and to *minishe* his authoritie, they determined to bryng hym into the hatred of the people, and into the disdain of the nobilltie. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 81.*

MINISTERS. Minstrels. *Chaucer.*MINISTRES. Officers of justice. (*A.-N.*)MINK. To attempt; to aim at. *East.*MINK-MEAT. Mixed food for fowls, &c. *East.*MINKS. A kind of fur. (*Fr.*)MINNE. To think; to remember. (*A.-S.*)

Man, my mercy yf thou hyt *mynned*,  
I have the yt shewyd on many wyse,  
Sythen the tyme that thou fyrste synned  
Aȝenste my heest in paradise.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 17.*

The clowdys ovyr-caste, all lytt was leste,  
Hys mytt was more then ye mytt *mynne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 47.*

Syr of one thinge I wolde you *mynne*,  
And besече you for to spede.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 88.*

MINNETS. Small pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.*

Small particles of anything are called *min-neltons*, or *minittouns*.

And alle the *mynnestouns* of that nayle,  
That weron fyled of that nayle with the file.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 41.*

MINNIN-ON. A luncheon. *Yorksh.*MINNOK. One who affects much delicacy. *East.*

This is the reading of the 4to. ed. in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. Forby considers it the right reading, but the folio *mimick*, an actor, is no doubt correct.

MINNY. Mother. *North.*MINNYNG-DAY. The anniversary festival in which prayers were offered up for the souls of the deceased. (*A.-S.*)

A solempne feste make and holde  
On hys wyvys *mynnynng-day*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 244.*

MINORESSE. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. *Chaucer.*

## MINOUR. A miner; an excavator.

*Mynure* they make yn hyllys holes,  
As yn the West cuntré men seke coles.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.*

## MINTE. (1) To intend. Also, intended. Still used in Lincolnshire, to endeavour.

To bere hym downe he had *mynte*,  
In hys schylde he sye the dynte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 247.*

## (2) To aim; to strike, or beat.

Tryamowre at hym come *mynte*,  
Hys swerde felle fro hym at that dynte,  
To the grownde can hyt goo!  
Then was Burlonde fulle gladd,  
And that lady was sore adrad;  
Knyghtys were fulle woo!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 81.*

Wyth grete wrath he can *mynte*,  
But he fayled of hys dynte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 189.*

(3) To resemble. *Somerset.*(4) A mite. *Minty*, mity. *West.*

## (5) Gold. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(6) To invent, or feign. *North.*

Many times pretending an indisposition of health, or some other *minted* excuse, to prevent her journey, by remaining thre where shee had planted her fancy. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 60

## MINUTE. A mite. "To a minute, accurately, not only as to time, but also as to knowledge," Heref. Gloss. p. 67.

## MIP. A nymph.

MIPLIN. A delicate feeder. *Derb.*MIR. A marsh, or bog. (*A.-S.*)MIRCHIVOUS. Mischievous. *Devon.*MIRE-BANK. A separation. *Norf.*MIRE-DRUM. A bittern. "A myrdrumnyll or a buture," *Ortus Vocab. North.*

## MIRGURRE. Merrier; more pleasant.

That hee had delyveryd hym out of his peynne,  
And brought hym into a *mirgurre* plase.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 125.*

MIRI. Merry; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

Floures schewen her borjoun,

*Miri* it is in feld and toun.

*Arthur and Merlin. p. 65.*

MIRKE. (1) To darken. *Palsgrave.* (2) Dark,

Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 51. (3) Darkness.

Jyf thou brake ever any kyrke,  
On day or yn nyjt, yn *myrke*,  
Thou art acursed, thou waste weyl.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.*

MIRKSHUT. Twilight. *Glouc.*MIRKSOME. Dark. *Spenser.*MIRL. To pine; to grieve. *North.*MIRSHTY. Mischief. *Somerset.*MIRTHE. To rejoice. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (*A.-S.*) *Mirthes*, tunes, Tristrem, p. 204.MIRTLE. To crumble, as ground, &c. *North.*MISAGAFT. Mistaken; misgiven. *Sussex.*MISAGREE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)MIS-BEDEN. To injure. (*A.-S.*)MISBEHOLDEN. Disobliging. *North.*MIS-BEYETE. A bastard. (*A.-S.*)MIS-BORNE. Ill-behaved. *Chaucer.*MIS-CALL. To abuse. *North.*

## MIS-CAS. Misfortune. See Isumbras, 784.

*Miscasually*, an unlucky accident. *East.*

MISCHEFE. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-N.*) It is in very common use for *injury*. To hurt, or injure, Robinson Crusoe, p. 177. Sometimes, to destroy, to kill.

Kyng Arduus of Arragone  
Come rydyng to the towne,  
And sawe them fyght in fere;  
Hyt dud the kyng mekylle grefe,  
When he sawe the chyldre at *myschafe*,  
That was hym leve and dere!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 77.*

(2) The devil. *Somerset.*MISCHIEF-NIGHT. May-eve. *Yorksh.*MISCOMFORTUNE. Misfortune. *Miscomhap*, mishap. *Suffolk.*

## MISCONSTER. To misconstrue.

Theodorus, the atheist, complained that his schollers were woot, how plaine soever hee spake,

to misconster him, how righte soever hee wrote, to wrest him. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

**MISCONTENT.** To discontent. (*A.-N.*)

**MISCOUNSEL.** To counsel wrongly. (*A.-N.*)

**MISCREAUNTES.** Infidels. (*Lat.*)

**MISCREDENT.** A miscreant. *Devon.*

**MISCREED.** Discovered; detected; decried; depreciated. *North.*

**MISDELE.** Qu. an error for *mildele*.

When the fynd so hard drou,  
Saynt Austyn stod and low,  
Saynt Gregoré con grame.  
Never the less for grame he get,  
Sone after masse the Austyn he met,  
And *myedels* mad his mone.

*Legend, MS. Douce 309.*

**MISDOUBT.** To doubt, or suspect.

**MISEISIORE.** More troubled. (*A.-N.*)

A *miseisore* man than he thoughe,  
No man ne myte i-seo.

*MS. Laud.* 108, f. 117.

**MISENTREAT.** To treat one badly.

**MISER.** A miserable person.

But without any watch comest to sleep like a  
*miser* and wretch. *Becon's Works*, p. 172.

**MISERERE.** A lamentation. (*Lat.*)

**MISERICORD.** A thin-bladed dagger.

**MISERICORDE.** Compassion; pity. (*A.-N.*)

For here byforne ful oft in many a wyse  
Hastowe to *mysericorde* resceyved mo.

*Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

And in this wise they acorde,  
The cause was *misericonde*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 102.

**MISEROUS.** Miserable. *Palsgrave.*

**MISERY.** Constant bodily pain. *East.*

**MISEYSETE.** Diseased. *Baber.*

**MISFARE.** Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

**MISFEET.** Ill deed; wrong. (*A.-N.*)

**MISFORTUNATE.** Unfortunate. *Palsgrave.*

**MISGEE.** To be doubtful. *South.*

**MIS-GIED.** Misguided. *Chaucer.*

**MIS-GONE.** Gone wrong. *Lydgate MS.*

**MISH-MASH.** A confused mass. "A chaos, a confused lump, a formlesse masse, a mish-mash," Florio, p. 95. "A confused or disordered heape of all things together, a mish-mash," Nomenclator, p. 362. Brockett has mixty-maxy, and mixy-maxy.

**MISHTERFULL.** Mischievous. *East.*

**MIS-KEN.** To be ignorant of. *North.*

**MISKIN.** (1) A little bag-pipe.

(2) A dunghill. See *Mixen*.

**MISKIN-FRO.** A sluttish maid-servant, used in contempt. From *Miskin* (2).

**MISLEST.** To molest. *Var. dial.*

**MISLIKE.** To dislike. *Misliken*, to disappoint. *Yorksh.*

**MISLIKING.** Indignation. *Palsgrave.*

**MISLIN-BUSH.** The mistletoe. *East.*

**MISLIPPEN.** To disappoint. *North.*

**MISMANNERED.** Unbecoming. *Cumb.*

**MIS-MOVE.** To tease; to trouble. *North.*

**MISNARE.** To incommode. *Cumb.*

**MISPROUD.** Arrogant. 3 Henry VI. ii. 6.

**MISS.** Wicked; wrong.

**MISSAKE.** To renounce or forsake.

**MIS-SATE.** Misbecame. *Chaucer.*

**MISSAY.** To revile, or abuse. (*A.-S.*)

Also thai sal ilkone othyr werye,  
And *myesay* and sclander Godd Almyghty.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 241.

**MISSSEL.** A cow-house. *Yorksh.*

**MISSELDEN.** Mistletoe. "An eater of misselden," Elyot in v. *Turdus*. Tusser has *mistle*, p. 79.

**MISSENS.** Anything missing. *North.*

**MISSET.**

Hee would supply the place well enough of a scrville usher, with an affected grace to carry her *misset*, open her pue.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 21.

**MISSOMER.** Midsummer. *West.*

At *Missomer* on an nyght,  
The mone schane folle bright.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.*

**MISTAKE.** To transgress; to take away wrongly or by mistake.

**MISTECH.** A bad habit. *North.*

**MISTER.** (1) Kind; species; trade; occupation; manner of life. (*A.-N.*) Hence *mistry*, an art or trade, a company or guild of traders.

(2) Need; necessity.

Kyng Arduis seyde then,  
Y have *mystur* of soche a man,  
God hath hym hedur brought!

Fulle welles y am be-gone,

Y trowe God hath me sent wone,  
That shalle Moradas bryng to nocht!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

Seynt Jhonne commaunded hys aumenere

To gyve hym outhur syxe, for he had *mysters*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 46.

**MISTIHEDE.** Darkness. *Chaucer.*

**MIS-TREE.** Dim-sighted. *Devon.*

**MISTRESS.** (1) Wife. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack at bowls. "The mistris or block at bowles," Florio, p. 279.

**MISTRY.** To deceive. *Devon.* A mistry man, a very deceitful fellow.

**MISTURE.** Misfortune.

Bonâ fide, it is a great *misture* that we have not men swine as well as beasts, for then we should have porke that hath no more bones than a pudding, and a side of bacon that you might lay under your head in stead of a bolster. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

**MISWENT.** Gone wrongly. (*A.-S.*)

But felle alle hoot to hire assente,  
And thus the wheel is alle *miswent*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 55.

**MISWONTED.** Tender. *North.*

**MISWROUGHT.** Done amiss.

Schryfte of the byschope the lady besoght,  
I have grevyd my God in worde and dede:  
The byschope seydd, Thou haste *miswrought*  
Ageyne thy God in forme of brede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*

**MIT.** To commit. *South.*

**MITAINE.** A glove. (*A.-N.*) The term was not restricted to gloves without fingers. Ray inserts *mittens* in his list of South and East Country Words, with the following explanation, "gloves made of linnen or woollen, whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they

call so gloves made of leather without fingers."

"*Mencus*, a meteyne," *Nominal MS.*

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,  
And thi *mytens* also.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

MITE. A small worm. (*A.-S.*)

MITH. Might. Still in use. *Mythy*, mighty,  
*Archæologia*, xxx. 365.

MITHE. To conceal; to hide. (*A.-S.*)

MITHER. To muffle up; to smother; to encumber. *Northampton*. Hence, occasionally, to perplex.

MITHERS. To be in the mitthers, i. e. quite intoxicated. *Linc.*

MITTS. (1) Even. (2) Mittens. *Var. dial.*

MITTING. Darling. A term of endearment.  
See *Chester Plays*, i. 124.

MIVER. A mortar. *Somerset.*

MIVEYS. Marbles. *Var. dial.*

MIX. (1) To clean out. *West.*

(2) Wretch. Hence *mixed*, vile, bad.

MIXEN. A dunghill. Ray says, "I find that this word is of general use all over England." The *mixen* cart, *Mirr. Mag.* p. 89. "A dunghill, a mizen," *Stanihurst*, p. 11. *Grose* has *Mixhill*. Still in use.

MIX-PLENTON. The herb less-morel.

MIXTELYN. Rye and wheat ground together, of which the inferior brown bread was made.

See the *Archæologia*, xxv. 425. See *Maslin*.

MIXTION. A mixture. *Palsgrave.*

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion. Also as *Maze*, q. v.

MIZZICK. A boggy place. *North.*

MIZZLE. (1) To rain softly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To go; to run; to sneak off; to succumb, or yield. Sometimes, to get tipsy.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heades prettily miszeled with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.

*Stub's Anatomy of Abusees*, 1595, p. 87.

MIZZY. A quagmire. *North.*

MO. (1) To make. *Perceval*, 1900.

(2) More. Adv. and adj. (*A.-S.*)

To them I wyshe éven thus, and to no mo,  
That as they have hys judgement and hys yeares,  
Even so I would they had hys fayre long eares

*Old Ballad, Bibl. Soc. Antig.*

Sexty knyghtes and jit mo,  
And also feleladyes ther-to,  
Hastely to the quene thei come,  
And in their armys thei hyr name,  
And brougt hyre to bed in haste,  
And keypd hyre both feyre and faste.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Al fort our Dright seyð ho,  
So that believed ever mo.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 25.

MOAK. Hazy; dark. *Linc.*

MOAM. Mellow. *North.*

MOANT. Might not. *Yorksh.*

MOATS. To play the moats, i. e. to be angry.

MOB. (1) To scold. *Suffolk.*

(2) To dress awkwardly. *Yorksh.* "Mobb'd up, drest in a coarse clownish manner," *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033. This is, perhaps, connected with *mobled* in *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

MOB-CAP. A cap tying under a woman's chin

by an excessively broad band, generally made of the same material as the cap itself.

MOBILE. The mob. (*Lat.*)

MOBLES. Goods; moveables. (*A.-N.*)

To mynystre my mobles, fore mede of my saule,  
To mendynnantes and myseise in myscheffe fallene.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

MOCCINIGO. A small Venetian coin, worth about ninepence.

MOCHA. A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown. From the mocha pebble. *East.*

MOCHE. Great. (*A.-S.*)

She ledde hym to a moche felde,  
So grete one never he behelde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.*

When he was armed on a stede,  
He was a mykelle man of brede  
And also moche man of myght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

In Parys a monyth the oost lay,  
For they had takyn a day  
With the Sowdon, moche of myghto.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.*

MOCK. (1) Ground fruit. *Devon.*

(2) To mock the Church, not to marry after the banns have been published.

(3) A root or stump; a large stick; a tuft of sedge. *Dorset.*

(4) The pomage.

MOCKADO. A kind of woollen stuff, made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called mock-velvet.

My dream of being naked and my skyn all overwrought with work like some kinde of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 6.

MOCKAGE. Mocking. See *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 48; *Harrison*, p. 235.

MOCKBEGGAR. "A bug-beare, a scarecrow, a mockbegger, a toy to mocke an ape," *Florio*, p. 58. *Mocke-clowne*, *ibid.* p. 253. *Forby* has mock-beggar-hall, a house looking well outside, but having a poor interior. There is a house so called at Claydon.

MOCKET. A napkin. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Emba-veté*. *Mocketer*, *ib.* in v. *Baverette*.

For eyen and nose the nedethe a mokadour.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 30.

MOCKET-HEAD. See *Ancony*.

MOCKS. Trifles. *Somerset.*

MOCK-SHADOW. Twilight. *Heref.* *Blount* has *mock-shade*, p. 180, ed. 1681.

MODDER. "Laase, girle, modder," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Putre*. See *Mauther*.

MODE. (1) Anger; passion. (*A.-S.*)

To turne awaye from hem, Fadyr, thy mode,  
But whether nat evyl be gulde for gode.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.*

(2) Mind. *Perceval*, 589, 1327, 1695.

MODER. To regulate, especially the temper or disposition. "I moder or temper mysele whan I am provoked to any passyon," *Palsgrave*. *Modyr*, *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 61.

MODERN. Trivial. *Shak.*

MODER-NAKED. Quite naked.

Sey that I bydde hem by redy, byshop and alle,  
To-morwe or the mydday alle moder-naked.

*MS. Cott. Catlg. A. ii, f. 112.*

**MODGE.** To crush, or bruise. *Warw.*

**MODI.** Brave; high-minded.

*Hof on ich herde sale,  
Ful modi mon and proud. MS. Digby 86, f. 165.*

**MODIR.** Mother. (*A.-S.*)

**MOFFLE.** To do anything badly or ineffectually. *Var. dial.*

**MOG.** (1) To move away. *West.*

(2) To enjoy one's self in a quiet easy comfortable manner.

*Wit hung her biob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn,  
And sullenly sat mogging o'er his urn.*

*Collins' Miscellanies, 1763, p. 129.*

**MOGGHETIS.** The paunch.

**MOGHTYS.** Moths.

*The moghtys that thy clothes etc.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.*

**MOG-SHADE.** The shadow of trees.

**MOGWED.** Mugwort. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

**MOIDER.** To distract, or bewilder. Also, to labour very hard. *North.*

**MOIL.** (1) To become dirty. *West.*

(2) To toil or labour very hard. Generally coupled with *toil*. See Forby, ii. 218.

*I hath bin told, ben told, in proverbs old,  
That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold,  
That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold;  
And this sing we, and this sing we,  
We live by spoyle, by spoyle, we moyle and toyle;  
Thus Snach and Catch doth keepe a coyle!  
And thus live we, and thus live we,  
By snatchin a catchin thus live we.*

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.*

(3) A mule. Still in use.

*I geve to everyche of the cheefest men of lawe a  
moyle to brynge hym to hell, and two right handes  
to helpe himsele withall to take money of bothe  
parties.*

*The Wyll of the Devill, n. d.*

*They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,  
Moylles mylke whytte, and mervallious bestes.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.*

(4) A sort of high shoe.

**MOILY.** Having no horns. *North.*

**MOINE.** A dunghill. *Berke.*

**MOISE.** (1) To mend; to improve. *East.*

(2) A kind of pancake.

(3) Cider. See *Apple-moise*.

**MOISON.** Harvest; growth. (*A.-N.*)

**MOIST.** (1) New, applied to liquors.

(2) Warm and moist were the appropriate terms in the time of Shakespeare for what we should now call an *aired* and a *damp* shirt. See Whiter's Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespeare, 1794, p. 82; and the French *Schoole Maister*, 1631, p. 39.

(2) To moisten. *Somerset.*

**MOITHERED.** Tired out. *Glouc.*

**MOKE.** (1) The mesh of a net. *South.* Hence applied to any wicker-work.

(2) "*Tinka*, a moke," Nominale MS.

**MOKERAD.** A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

*Avaryce, ryche and harde,*

*Ys a thefe, a mokerad. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.*

**MOKY.** Misty. *Linc.*

**MOLD.** (1) Earth; ground. It is constantly applied to the ground in works of art. See Degrevant, 1039.

(2) *Hermodactill.* See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

(3) A model used as a guide by masons when doing ornamental work.

(4) To disarrange; to crumple. *North.*

(5) The suture of the skull. Left unexplained in *Archæologia*, xxx. 410.

(6) Form; fashion; appearance.

**MOLDALE.** Spiced or mulled ale.

**MOLD-BOARD-CLOUDS.** Plates of iron which protect the mold-board, or projecting side, of the plough, from the wear and tear of the earth and stones it meets with.

**MOLDEN.** A mole. *Warw.*

**MOLD-STONE.** The jamb of a window.

**MOLDWARP.** A mole. Also pronounced *moodiwart*. It is still in use, and means sometimes the mole-hill.

*Tak a moldwarpe, and sethe it wele in wax, and wryng it thorowe a clathe, and do it in boystes.*

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 306.*

*That king Henry was the moldwarpe, cursed of  
Goddess owne mouth, and that they thre were the  
dragon, the lion, and the wolfe, whiche shoulde  
devide this realme betwene them.*

*Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 20.*

*And for to set us hereon more agog,  
A prophet came (a vengeance take them all)  
Affirming Henry to be Gogmagog,  
Whom Merlin doth a mold-warpe ever call,  
Accurst of God, that must be brought in thrall  
By a wolfe, a dragon, and a lion strong,  
Which shoulde divide his kingdom them among.*

*Phæar, quoted in Notes to Henry IV.*

**MOLE.** (1) Form. Topsell's Beasts, p. 194.

(2) A stain in linen cloth, spelt *myle* in Urry's MS. additions to Ray in Bodleian library.

*Moled, spotted, stained. A.-N.*

(3) To speak. "Moles to hir mildly," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

(4) To destroy moles. *North.*

**MOLEDAY.** A day of burial. *West.*

**MOLEINE.** Scabs; swellings; cracks.

**MOLE-SHAG.** A caterpillar. *Glouc.*

**MOLESTIE.** Trouble. (*A.-N.*)

**MOLHERN.** A female heron. *Warw.*

**MOLKIT.** An effeminate boy. *West.*

**MOLL.** (1) A measure of wood containing one cubic metre. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A whore. An old cant term.

(3) The familiar name of *Mary*.

**MOLL-ANDREW.** A merry-Andrew. *South.*

**MOLLART.** A maulkin, q. v. *Lanc.*

**MOLLED.** Mouldy?

*Thy drynkes sowren thy mollid mete,  
Where with the feble myghte wel fare.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.*

**MOLLEWELLE.** The sea-calf. This term occurs in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

**MOLLICRUSH.** To beat severely. *West.*

**MOLLIFY.** To soothe. *Var. dial.*

**MOLL-WASHER.** The water-wagtail. *South.*

**MOLLYCODDLE.** An effeminate person, a term of contempt. *Var. dial.*

**MOLLYPEART.** Frisky; lively. *Oxon.*

**MOLOUR.** A grinding-stone.

**MOLT.** To perspire. *East.* Possibly con-

nected with *molte*, melted. A very hot day is often termed a *melting day*. Molt-water, clear perspiration.

**MOLTER.** The toll to the miller for grinding corn. *North.*

**MOLTING.** The same as *Angle-berry*, q. v.

**MOM.** A mum, or soft sound. (*A.-S.*)

**MOMBLEMENT.** Confusion; disorder. *West.*

**MOME.** (1) Soft; smooth. *North.*

(2) A blockhead. "A gull, a ninny, a *mome*, a sot," Florio, p. 81.

Words are but wind, but blowes come home,  
A stout tongu'd lawyer's but a *mome*.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 105.

(3) An aunt. Nominale MS.

**MOMELLYNGE.** Mumbling. (*A.-S.*)

These makes hippyng, homeryng,  
Of medles *momelyng*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 206.*

**MOMENTANY.** Lasting for a moment. It occurs in Cornwall's *Essays*, 1632, c. 5.

**MOMMERED.** Worried. *Oxon.*

**MOMMICK.** (1) A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

(2) To cut anything awkwardly. *South.*

**MON-AMY.** A dish composed chiefly of cream, curds, and butter. (*A.-N.*)

**MONANDAY.** Monday. *Westm.* (*A.-S.*)

**MONCE.** Mischance. *Yorksh.*

**MONCHELET.** A dish in old cookery described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 17.

**MONCORN.** "Beere corne, barley bygge, or moncorne," Huloet, 1552.

**MONE.** Many. Still in use.

Of Frawnce he mad him anon regent,  
And wedid Kateren in his present;  
Into Englonde anon he went,

And cround our queene in ryall aray.  
Of quen Kateryn our kyng was borne,  
To save our rygt that was fore-lorne,  
Oure faders in Frawns had won beforene,  
Thai han hit hold *moné* a day.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 29.*

(2) Money.

Forthe thei went alle thre

To pay the scheperde his *moné*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

**MONE.** (1) To advise; to explain; to tell; to relate; to admonish. Also a substantive, mind, opinion. (*A.-S.*)

What may this mene, quod these mene;

*Mone* it us mare. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 233.*

By a tale y shal jou *mons*,

That fyl betwyx the fadyr and the sone.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

(2) Must. MS. Cotton. *Vespas. D. vii.*

A-lake for low mey leyfe ys lorne.

Yn betture balyz here *mone* I be,

Fore one of the breyteyst that ever was borne,

With-yowtyne speyre hat' wondyd me.

*Manners and Household Expenses of England*, p. 620.

(3) A month.

And so bifelle upon a day,

And that was in the *mons* of May.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.*

**MONEKENE.** Monkish. *Hearne.*

**MONELICH.** Meanly. (*A.-N.*) Explained *monylese* in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.

**MONE-PINS.** Teeth. "Thy mone-pynnes bene lyche old yvory," *Lydgate's Minor*

Poema. p. 30. *Mompyns, Towneley Myst.* p. 89. Still in occasional use.

**MONESTE.** To admonish. (*A.-N.*)

**MONEY.** Silver. *North.*

**MONEY-MAKERS.** Counterfeiters of coin.

**MONEY-SPIDER.** The *aranea scenica*. It is likewise called a money-spinner.

**MONGE.** To eat; to munch. *West.*

**MONGER.** A merchant, or trader. Now only used in composition. Also, a small kind of merchant vessel. From this latter meaning, which is given by Blount, may be derived *monkey*, explained by an uneducated man "a barge wot's covered over."

**MONIAL.** (1) A mullion. "Postes or monyelles," Hall, Henry VIII. f. 73.

(2) A nun. *Archæologia*, xxii. 280.

**MONIOURS.** Coiners. (*A.-N.*)

**MONISH.** To admonish. *Monition*, admonition, Davies, ed. 1672, p. 107. "The wordes of *monishone* of oure Lord Jhesu Crist," MS. Ashmole 59, f. 67.

**MONK'S-CLOTH.** A kind of worsted.

**MONMOUTH-CAP.** A kind of flat cap formerly worn by the common people.

**MONNYLICHE.** Manly. Kyng Alis. 3569.

**MONRADE.** Homage. (*A.-S.*)

Whose buyth any thyng,  
Hit is hys ant hys ofspryng:  
Adam hungry com me to,—  
*Monrade* dude y him me do,  
For on appel ich gef hym,  
He is myn ant al hys kun.

*Harroving of Hell*, p. 19.

**MONSLA3T.** Murder; manslaughter.

The syn of sodomi to heven

Hit crysen on God Almygt;

And *monslagt* with a rewful steven

Hit askys vengans day and nygt.

*Adelays's Poems*, p. 2.

**MONSOPE.** The herb orobus.

**MONSTRE.** (1) To exhibit; to show. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A pattern. *Chaucer.*

**MONTANTO.** An old fencing term.

**MONTEM.** An annual custom at Eton, fully described by Brand, i. 237. An account of the procession *ad montem* occurs in MS. Sloane 4839, f. 85.

**MONTENANCE.** Amount; extent.

And lik a nyghte take the *montenance* of a *fiche*,  
and do it in thynne eghne byfore thou laye the  
doune, and it salle mend the.

*MS. Lincoln Med. f. 283.*

They had not ridden but a while,

Not the *mountenance* of a mille,

But they met with a giant,

With a full sory semblant.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, n. d.

**MONTERO.** "A montero, or close hood where-with travellers preserve their faces and heads from frost-biting, and weather-beating in winter," Cotgrave.

**MONTETH.** A kind of vessel used for cooling wine-glasses in.

**MONTHLY.** Madly. Middleton, ii. 552.

**MONTHLY-NURSE.** A nurse who attends the month of a woman's confinement.

**MONTH-MINDS.** Monthly remembrances of the departed.

And that no month-minds or yearly commemorations of the dead, nor any other superstitious ceremonies, be observed or used.

*Grindal's Remains*, p. 136.

**MONTH'S-MIND.** To have a month's mind, i. e. a strong inclination. A common phrase in our early dramatists, and still in use.

**MONTURE.** A riding or saddle horse. A French word used by Spenser. It may have also some reference to the Latin word *ascensorium*, Englished by Maundeville as *mountour*, and explained by Ducange to be "quo quis in equum ascendit, tollitur," *Glossarium*, ed. 1772, i. 405.

**MOO.** (1) To low as a cow. *North.*

(2) To mock. *Palsgrave.* (Tempest, ii. 2.)

**MOOD.** (1) A sweetbread. *Devon.*

(2) The mother of vinegar. *Somerset.*

(3) Crowded; crammed. *Yorksh.*

**MOODLE.** To fold up. *North.*

**MOODY.** Angry. "Mody angerfull, ireux, attayneux," *Palsgrave.*

**MOODY-HEARTED.** Melancholy. *West.*

**MOOIL.** Mould, or earth. *Yorksh.*

**MOOL.** To rumple; to disorder. *North.*

**MOON.** (1) *To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon*, to be very ambitious, to calculate deeply, to make an extravagant conjecture.

(2) Moan; grief. Also, to moan.

For thy love hym to schende  
Wyth lytulle moon.

*M. Cantab. Fl.* ii. 38, f. 95.

Then were y schente, what shall y doo,  
I have no man to moone me too

*MS. Cantab. Fl.* ii. 38, f. 171.

(3) Wicked creature? (*A.-S.*)

He sende up for the lady soone,  
And forth sche cam, that olde moone.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

**MOON-CALF.** "A mooncalf, a hard swelling or shapelesse peece of flesh in the wombe, which makes women beleve they are with child when they are not," *Cotgrave.* The term was often applied to a monster, or a fool. In Somerset, a crying child is so called.

**MOONER.** A kind of dog, mentioned in *Top-sell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 175.

**MOONGE.** The bellowing of cattle. *Cumb.*  
**MOONLIGHT-FLITTING.** The same as *London-flitting*, q. v.

**MOONLING.** A fool; a lunatic.

**MOON-MEN.** Thieves; robbers.

**MOON-SHINE.** (1) An illusive shadow.

(2) A dish composed partly of eggs.

(3) Smuggled or illicit spirits. *South.*

**MOOR.** (1) To void blood. *Yorksh.*

(2) A heath, common, or waste land. In Suffolk, any uninclosed ground.

(3) A bailiff of a farm. *North.*

**MOOR-COOT.** A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

**MOOR-GOLLOP.** A sudden squall across the moors. *Devon.*

**MOORISH.** Wishing for more. *South.*

**MOOR-MASTER.** The same as *Barmaster*, q. v.

**MOOR-PALM.** The flower of the dock.

**MOOR-POOT.** A young moorgame. Metaphorically, an ignorant fellow. *North.*

**MOORS.** Turnips. *Devon.*

**MOOR-STONE.** A kind of granite found on the moors. *Devon.* It is fully described in *Brome's Travels*, ed. 1700, p. 242.

**MOOSLE.** To muzzle. *Somerset.*

**MOOT.** (1) To discuss a point of law in an Inn of Court. Hence, contention.

The rollyng fordothe croppe and rote,  
And ryȝt of tho that wulde the mote.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 65.

(2) The stump of a tree. *West.*

(3) A note on a horn. (*A.-N.*)

**MOOT-END.** The backside. *South.*

**MOOT-HALL.** The hall of assembly. (*A.-S.*)  
A town-hall is still so called in the North of England.

**MOOTING-AXE.** A grubbing-axe. *West.*

**MOOYSEN.** To wonder. *Yorksh.*

**MOOZLES.** A stupid sloven. *Linc.*

**MOP.** (1) To drink greedily. *Var. dial.*

(2) A meeting or fair where servants are hired. *West.*

(3) The young whiting. The young of any animal was so called, and the term was even applied to a girl.

(4) A tuft of grass. *West.*

(5) To muffle up. See *Mob.*

(6) A grimace, or contemptuous grin.

(7) A fool. See *Sevyn Sages*, 1414. *Moppys.*  
*Depos. Rich.* II. p. 24. A doll was so called.

(8) *All mops and brooms*, half-seas over, intoxicated. *In the mops*, sulky.

(9) A napkin. *Glouc.*

(10) To fidget about. *North.*

**MOPAN-HEEDY.** Hide-and-seek. *Devon.*

**MOP-EYED.** Short-sighted. See the *Muses*  
- Looking Glass, 1643, p. 58.

**MOPO.** A nickname given by Chettle, in his *Kind-harts Dreame*, 1592, to some ballad vnder of the sixteenth century. Who he was, does not appear to be known.

**MOPPER.** A muffler. *Somerset.*

**MOPPET.** A term of endearment to a young girl. See *Mop* (3).

**MOPPIL.** A blunder; a mistake. *Yorksh.*

**MOPSEY.** A slovenly untidy woman. Also the same as *Moppet*, q. v.

**MOPSICAL.** Low-spirited. *Suffolk.*

**MOPT.** Deceived; fooled. *Devon.*

**MOR.** A mayor. *Hearne.*

**MORAL.** (1) Model; likeness. *Var. dial.*

(2) Meaning. Much ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

**MORCROP.** The herb pimpermell.

**MORDYDY.** Morrowtide; early part of the morning. (*A.-S.*)

This was in the mordydȝ after that that sonne  
shone bryȝt. *Chron. Filodun.* p. 88.

**MORE.** (1) A root. *West.* Morede, rooted up, *Rob. Glouc.* p. 499.

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise, and a route we call a more.

*Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 127.

(2) Greater. *King John*, ii. 1.

(3) A hill. *North.*

(4) Delay. (*Lat.*)

That gan to hem clerly certifye,  
Withoute more, the childis dwellynge place.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.*

## (5) To increase. . See Lydgate, p. 243.

MORE-HERBYW. The herb devil's-bit.

MOREL. (1) The wood night-shade.

Take *moreles*, and the rute of everferne that waxes  
on the ake, and stamp it wele, and temper it with  
mylk, and anoynte the scabbes therewith.

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.*

(2) The morris. (*Fr.*)

That can set his three along in a row,  
And that is *spenny morrell* I trow.

*Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49.*

## (3) A name for a horse, properly a dark-coloured one. See Towneley Myst. p. 9.

Have gode, now, my gode *moel*,

On many a stour thou hast served me wel.

*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.*

(4) A fungus. *North.*

MOREN. The morning. (*A.-S.*)

MOREOVER. *Moreover than that*, besides,  
over and above that. *East.*

MORE-SACKS-TO-THE-MILL. A very rough  
game, mentioned in Dean Milles' MS. p. 180.

MORE-SMEREWORT. The herb mercury.

MOKEYNE. A murrain.

Yn Rome fyl a grete *moeyne*,

A pestilens of men, a venaunce to pyne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.*

MORFOND. A disease in a horse occasioned  
by its taking cold.

MORGAN. Tares in corn. *South.*

MORGIVE. A marriage gift. (*A.-S.*)

MORGLAY. A sword. Beves of Hampton  
had a celebrated sword so termed, and hence  
the name. It is alluded to in the Worke for  
Cutlers, 4to. Lond. 1615. "A trusty *morglay*  
in a rusty sheath," *Cleveland Revived, 1660*,  
p. 15. See also Greene's Works, ii. 131.

MORGLE. To maul; to beat. *Beds.*

MORIEN. A blackamoor; a negro.

MORIGEROUS. Dutiful; obedient. This  
word is not of very usual occurrence.

But they would honor his wife as the princess of  
the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the com-  
mander of their soules. *History of Patient Grisel, p. 6.*

The resigned will of a *morigerous* patient makes  
that cure easie, which to a perverse patient would  
become desperate.

*Brathwaite's Arcadian Princesses, 1635, l. 247.*

MORINE. Dead.

MORION. A conical skull-cap, with a rim  
round it.

To Diprant my small coat of mail, the piece of  
plate which my Lord the Prince gave me, called  
breast-plate, the pance which belonged to my lord  
my father, whom God pardon, my housell, and my  
iron *morion*. *Test. Vetust. p. 189.*

MORISCO. See *Morris-dance*.

MORKIN. A beast, the produce of an abortive  
birth. According to some, one that dies by  
disease or accident.

MORK-SHRIEK. A mockery. *East.*

MORLATION. A large quantity. *Yorksh.*

MORLING. The wool taken off the skin of a  
dead sheep. *Blount.*

MORMAL. A cancer, or gangrene. "*Luxuria*  
ys a lyther mormale," MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6,  
xv. Cent. Compare Tyrwhitt, iv. 157.

MORME. The short point at the end of a spear  
to prevent injury.

MORMERACYONE. Murmur. Arch. xxi. 66.

MORMO. A spectre.

One would think by this play the devils were  
mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children  
and fools.

*Collier's Short View of the English Stage, 1696, p. 192.*

MORN-DRINK. Morning draught.

The bore come fro the see,  
Hys *morne-drynke* he had tan.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.*

MORNIFLE. "Mornyfle a maner of play,  
*mornifle*," Palsgrave.

MOROSOPH. A learned fool. (*Gr.*)

MORPIEW. A leprous eruption on the face.

"A morpheu or staynyng of the skynne,"  
Elyot, in v. *Alphos*, ed. 1559.

MORPION. A kind of louse. (*Fr.*)

MORRIS. See *Five-penny-Morris*.

MORRIS-DANCE. A very ancient dance, in  
which the performers were accustomed to be  
dressed in grotesque costume, with bells, &c.  
The dance is still common in many parts of  
the country. In Oxfordshire, a few ribands  
generally constitute the sole addition to the  
ordinary costume. The following curious  
notice is taken from the original accounts of  
St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571, preserved in  
MS. Addit. 12222, f. 5,—"*Item, paide in*  
*charges by the appointment of the parishshion-*  
*ers, for the settinge forth of a gyaunt morres*  
*dauners with vj. calyvers, and iij. boies on*  
*horsback, to go in the watche before the*  
*Lorde Maiore uppon Midsomer even, as may*  
*appere by particulers for the furnishinge of*  
*the same, vj. li. ix. s. ix. d."*

In Fleet strete then I heard a shoote:  
I putt of my hatt, and I made no staye,  
And when I came unto the rowte,  
Good Lord! I heard a taber playe,  
For so, God save mee! a *morrye-daunce*.  
Oh ther was sport alone for mee,  
To see the hobby-horse how he did prauce  
Among the gingling company.  
I proffer'd them money for their coats,  
But my conscience had remorse,  
For my father had no oates,  
And I must have had the hobbie-horse.

*MS. Harl. 3910, xvii. Cent.*

MORRIS-PIKE. A large pike. It is translated  
by *piegue* in Palsgrave.

The Frenchemen with quarells, *moriespikes*,  
slynges, and other engynes, began to assaut the  
walles.

*Hall, Henry VI. f. 73.*

The fourth shilde blew, betokenyng the assaulte,  
with such wepons as the capitain of the castle shal  
occuppe, that is *Morris pike*, sword, target, the  
poynt and edge abated. *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 133.*

MORT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

He gave her a *mort* of good things at the same  
time, and bid her wear them in remembrance of her  
good friend, my lady, his mother. *Pamela.*

(2) Death. *Northumb.* It occurs in Reliq.  
Antiq. i. 27. The notes formerly blown on



- the horn at the death of the deer was called the mort.
- (3) A female. A cant term. "A doxie, morte," Cotgrave in v. *Belistresse*.
- (4) Hog's-lard. *Devon*.
- MORTACIOUS. Mortal; very. *North*.
- MORTAGON. *Herba martina*. Arch. xxx. 410.
- MORTAISE. To give land in mortmain.
- MORTAL. Very; great. *Var. dial*.
- MORTALNESS. Mortality. *Palsgrave*.
- MORTAR. A kind of wax-candle. "Morter of wax," Ord. and Reg. p. 341; Boke of Curtasye, p. 33.
- MORTASSE. A mortise.
- For they reysede the crosse with thi body,  
And fychede it in a tre mortasse vyolently,  
In wilke the crosse swilke a jage tuke  
That thi body thurghre weghte al to-schoke.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.*
- Into a mortays withouten more  
The cros was bore up, and he  
Thal lete doun dasshe, alas! therfore  
Ho can not wepe come lerne at mc.  
*MS. Bodl. 423, f. 198.*
- Then up thal lyft that hevê tre,  
And gurdil into a mortas of ston. *MS. Douce 302, f. 15.*
- MORTEAULX. A game resembling bowls.
- MORTIFIE. To render quicksilver in a fit state for medicine. (*Fr.*)
- MORTIFY. To teaze. *West*.
- MORTLIN. The same as *Morkin*, q. v. The skin is called a *mort*.
- MORTREWES. A dish in ancient cookery, very frequently mentioned in early works. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81, 85, 86; Pr. Parv. pp. 13, 70; Ord. and Reg. pp. 438, 454.
- MORUB. The periscaria.
- MORWE. Morning; morrow. (*A.-S.*) *Morwening* is also often met with. *Morwen* occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.
- MOSARE. An earthen pickle-jar. *West*.
- MOSCHE. Much.
- Of onest merth sche cowde rith mosche,  
Too daunce and syngre and othere suche.  
*Cower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 43.*
- MOSE. (1) A disorder in the chine of horses was formerly so called.
- (2) A smoulder of wood. *West*.
- MOSELEY'S DOLE. An annual payment so called at Walsall, Staffordshire, which the corporation are accustomed to make of a penny apiece to all the inhabitants of the parish of Walsall, and of the adjoining parish of Rushall. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 55.
- MOSES. Grose says, "a man is said to stand Moses when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it." This may perhaps be connected with a phrase given by Cotgrave, "Holie Moyes, whose ordinarie counterfeit having on either side of the head an eminence, or luster, arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath indboldened a prophane author to stile cuckolds *parents de Moyse*." He here apparently alludes to the character of Moses in the old miracle-plays.

- MOSEY. Mealy. *Glouc.* Rough; hairy. *Suff. folk.* "*Incipiens barba*, a younge *moochie beard*," Elyot, ed. 1559.
- MOSKER. To rot; to decay. *North*.
- MOSKYLLADE. A dish made of muscles, &c. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 52.
- MOSS. A morass. *North*. I can make moss nor sand of him, i. e. nothing of him.
- MOSS-BEGROWN. Long out of use.
- MOSS-CROP. Cotton grass. *North*.
- MOSSE. "Napping, as Mosse tooke his mare," Cotgrave, in v. *Desprouveu*. This proverb is still current in Cheshire, according to Mr. Wilbraham. Mosse took his mare napping because he could not catch her when awake.
- MOSSELL. A morcel.
- He let serve them full tyte,  
Or he wolde any mossell byte.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 160.*
- MOSS-WOOD. Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses.
- MOST-AN-END. Continually; perpetually; mostly; generally. The phrase occurs in Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674. *Most in deal* is a similar phrase.
- He that with other mens trades will be medling,  
Doth most-an-end lose the fruit of his pedling.  
*Cotgrave, in v. Vache.*
- MOSTE. Greatest. (*A.-S.*)
- But the moste fynger of myn hande,  
Thorow my sonys fete y may put here.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 48.*
- MOSTLY. Usually; generally. *Var. dial*.
- MOSTRE. Appearance. (*A.-N.*)
- MOST-WHAT. For the most part.
- MOSY. A dish in cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.
- MOT. (1) May; must. Perceval, 287, 333, &c.
- Pray the porter, as he is fre,  
That he let the speke with me,  
Soo safre hym mot be-falle.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*
- They byed on hym and can hym wrye,  
In helle mote they long lye!  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 103.*
- (2) A mark for players at quoits.
- (3) A moat. *Var. dial*.
- (4) A motto. Ben Jonson, i. 103. It occurs also in Hawkins, ii. 205.
- MOTE. (1) A mite; a small piece. *South*.
- (2) The large white moth. *West*.
- (3) To discuss. See *Moot*.
- What schalle we more of hym mote?  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 80.*
- (4) The stalk of a plant. *Devon*.
- (5) Assemblage; meeting. *Gawayne*.
- MOTERE. To mutter. Pr. Parv. p. 30.
- MOTH. A mote, or atom. It occurs in Florio, ed. 1598, p. 130, col. 1.
- MOTHER. Phlegm. *Bacon*.
- (2) Hysterical passion. Middleton, i. 186.
- (3) A round piece of leather on the bladder inside a foot-ball. *West*.
- MOTHERING. A custom still prevalent in the West of England of going to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday, and making them a present of money, trinkets, or some nice eatable.

Why, rot the, Dick! see Dundry's Peak.  
Lucks like a shuggard *Mother-in-cake*.

*Coltins' Miscellanies*, 1763, p. 114.

MOTHERISH. Mammy-sick. *Oxon*.

MOTHER-LAW. A mother-in-law. *West*.

MOTHER-OF-THE-MAIDS. The chief of the ladies of honour was so called. Grose has the term for a bawd.

MOTHER'S-SON. A man. This quaint phrase was formerly in common use.

Thryes thorow at them he ran  
Then for sothe, as I yow sey,  
And woundyt many a modur sone,  
And xij. he slew that day.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.*

The ysz brake als some als Darius was paste over,  
and alle that ware on the ysz ware perische ilke a  
*moder sone*, and drowned in the water.

*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 19.*

MOTHER-WIT. No wit at all. An old writer gives the following as an example of mother-wit—"like that which was in a certain country gentleman, whom the Queene of Arabia meeting, and knowing him to be a man of no great wisdom, demanded of him when his wife should be brought to bed: who answered, Even when your highnesse shall command."

A grave discreet gentleman having a comely wife, whose beauty and free behaviour did draw her honesty into suspicion, by whom hee had a sonne almost at mans estate, of very dissolute and wanton carriage. I muse, said one, that a man of such mynd and moderate gravity should have a sonne of such a contrary and froward disposition. Sir, reply'd another, the reason is that his pate is stuffed with his *Mother's wit*, that there is no roome for any of his father's wisdom: besides, the lightnesse of her heeles is gotten into her sonnes braines.

*Taylor's Wit and Mirth*, 1630, p. 185.

MOTHWOCK. Moderately flexible.

MOTION. A puppet. Also, a puppet-show. It is of very common occurrence, especially in old plays.

MOTIVE. Motion. *Lydgate*.

MOTLADO. A kind of mottled cloth.

MOTLEY. The dress of the domestic fool. Hence *men of motley*, fools.

MOTON. (1) In armour, a plate put on the right shoulder. *Arch.* xvii. 292.

(2) A small French gold coin, which bore the stamp of a lamb or sheep.

MOTONE. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

The hynde in pees with the lyone,  
The wolfe in pees with the *motone*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

MOTONER. A wench. *Lydgate*, p. 168.

MOTTEY. (1) The mark aimed at in the game of pitch-and-toss. *North*. Also the same as *Mot*, q. v.

(2) Talk; speech; opinion. *Lanc.* This seems to be derived from the French.

MOTTOWS. The rent of a piece of meadow ground, in two parcels or *mottows*, is to be appropriated to the poor of Bradley, in the county of Stafford. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 298.

MOU. Mowing. *Hearne*.

MOUCE. Mischance. *Yorksh.*

MOUCH. (1) To eat greedily. *Line*.

(2) To stroke down gently. *West*.

MOUCHATS. A moustachio.

MOUCHING. Shy. *Line*.

MOUDY. A mole-catcher. *Moudy-rat*, a mole. *Moudy-hill*, a mole-hill.

MOUGHT. (1) Might; must.

(2) A moth. Palsgrave, 1530. It also occurs in *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 58.

MOUK-CORN. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MOUL. (1) Mould. Still in use.

(2) To pull or tumble about. *West*.

MOULDER. Mould; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of God, but for that by sense of our ayle bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing, than men possibly can have that are chained to such heave earthly moulder. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, p. 85.

MOULDY-PUDDING. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

MOULE. To grow mouldy. (*A.-S.*) "Mouldyde brede," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85.

MOULING. Digging. *Devon*.

MOUN. May; must. (*A.-S.*)

MOUNCH-PRESENT. "Mouch Present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometyne will eate the best and leave the worst for his mayster," *Fraternitye of Vacabondes*, 1575. The term occurs in Palsgrave, meaning a glutton.

MOUND. A fence or hedge. *East*.

MOUNDE. (1) A helmet. *Weber*.

(2) Size. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 3.

Fourti thousand men thai founde,  
To bataille men of grete mounde.

*Arthour and Meriin*, p. 139.

MOUNGE. To whine; to low. *North*.

MOUNT. (1) A horse-block. *Var. dial*.

(2) To equip. *Northamptonsh.*

(3) Futuo, said of beasts. *Var. dial*.

MOUNTABAN. A kind of hat.

MOUNTAIN-OF-PIETY. A society for granting loans at reasonable interest.

MOUNTANCE. Amount; quantity. (*A.-N.*)

MOUNT-CENT. Same as *Cent*, q. v.

MOUNTEE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey.

MOUNTFAULCON. The female putendum. Apparently from the Italian. It occurs in Florio, and is still in use.

MOUNTOUNS. Amount.

And withholde therof no thyng  
The mountouns of a ferthyng.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.*

MOUNTOUR. Throne. "And in the myddes of this palays is the mountour for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles," *Sir J. Maundevile's Travels*, ed. 1839, p. 217. In the Latin version we find the word *ascensorium*.

MOUNT-ROSE. A kind of wine. See the *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 755.

MOURDANT. The tongue of a buckle. (*A.-N.*)

MOURE. A turkey. *Somerset*.

**MOURNIVAL.** A term at the game of gleek, meaning four of a sort. Hence applied to any set of four.

It can be no treason,  
To drink and to sing

A mournival of healths to our new-crown'd king.  
*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 56.

**MOUSE.** (1) A piece of beef. It is the part below the round.

(2) Mouth. See Tusser, p. 114.

(3) As drunk as a mouse was formerly a very common simile.

Then seke another house,  
This is not worth a louse;  
As drunken as a mouse.

*Doctour Doubles Ale*, n. d.

(4) A term of endearment. Alleen, the actor, terms his wife "my good sweetc mouse." See Collier's Memoirs, p. 25.

**MOUSE-FOOT.** An oath.

I know a man that will never swear but by cock and pye, or mouse-foot. I hope you will not say these be oaths.  
*Dent's Pathway*, p. 142.

**MOUSE-HOUND.** A weasel. *East.* Not connected with Shakespeare's mouse-hunt.

**MOUSELL.** A muzzle. "Mousell of a beast, groing, moe; mousell for a beare or a dogge, mouseau," Palsgrave.

**MOUSEL-SCAB.** A distemper in sheep.

**MOUSER.** A cat. *Var. dial.*

**MOUSE-SNAP.** A mouse-trap. *Somerset.*

**MOUSFICIE.**

Gyff thame at drynk therof arely at the morne, and late at evne, of the grettnes of a mousfiche.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 308.*

**MOUSPECE.** Same as *Mousell*, q. v.

**MOUSTER.** (1) To moulder. *West.* Perhaps more usually pronounced *mouter*.

(2) To stir; to be moving. *Somerset.*

**MOUT.** To moult. *Var. dial.*

When fethurs of charyté begynnen to moute,  
Than all the preyers turne to synne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 25.*

**MOUTCH.** On the moutch, shuffling. *Wills.*

**MOUTH.** "Down i' the mouth" is an old English proverbial saying, for a person who is dejected and disheartened.

**MOUTH-HOD.** Food for cattle. *North.*

**MOUTH-MAUL.** To talk very badly; to sing quite out of tune. *West.*

**MOUTH-SPEECH.** Speech. *Devon.*

**MOVE-ALL.** A juvenile game.

**MOVED.** Angry. *Palsgrave.*

**MOW.** (1) May. (*A.-S.*)

Hym semys a fellow for to be;  
Moo bourdis get mow we se.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

(2) A mock; a scornful grin.

Unto his mother they complain'd,  
which grieved her to heare,  
And for these pranks she threatned him  
he should have whipping cheare,  
If that he did not leave his tricks,  
his jeering mocks and moves;  
Quoth she, thou vile, untutor'd youth,  
these pranks no breeding shewes.

*The Merry Puck*, n. d.

(3) Futuo. *North.*

(4) A stack of corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

(5) A sister-in-law.

(6) The sea-mew, a well-known bird.

**MOW-BURNT-HAY.** Hay which has fermented in the stack. *Yorksh.*

**MOWCHE.** To spy, or eaves-drop.

**MOWEL.** The fish mullet.

**MOWER.** A mocker; a scorner. *Palsgrave.*

**MOWHAY.** A barton or inclosure for ricks of hay or corn. *Devon.*

**MOWING.** Ability. *Chaucer.*

**MOWL.** (1) Mould. *Kent.*

(2) To knead. *Yorksh.*

**MOW-LAND.** Meadow land. "And allso to have as much mow land for rent, as myght pleasure me sufficiently," Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38.

**MOWROUN.** Morrow. Degrevant, 937.

**MOWSEPEASE.** The herb orobus.

**MOW-STEADS.** Staddles. *Devon.*

**MOWSTRYDE.** Mustered. Arch. xxi. 50.

**MOWTHE.** To speak, or explain. (*A.-S.*)

**MOY.** Maggy; close. *North.*

**MOYENAUNT.** By means of. (*Fr.*)

Suche, namely, as many dayes had bene lad to great inconveniences, and mischeve-doyngs, moyenaunt the false, faynyd fables, and disclanders.

*Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 21.

**MOYNES.** Moans; lamentations.

Nathelesse dayly came certayne personns on the sayde Erills behalve to the kinge, and made greates moynes, and desired him to treat withe hym, for some gode and expedient appointment.

*Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 9.

**MOYRED.** Stuck in the mire.

**MOZIL.** A stirrup-cup. *Devon.*

**MOYTE.** Might. (*A.-S.*)

**MUBBLE-FUBBLES.** To be in the mubble-fubbles, to be depressed in spirits without any serious cause. A cant term.

**MUCH.** (1) A term or expression of contempt common in old plays, and generally meaning little or none, far from it, by no means. It is similarly used as an adjective, in all cases inferring denial.

(2) To make much of; to coax; to stroke gently. *West.*

(3) A wonder; a marvel. *Chesh.*

(4) Great; numerous. (*A.-S.*) Hence the adjective *muchly*.

The Ladie Cantabrigia speedelle,  
And all her learn'd with greates solemnittie,  
Went gravelie dight to entertaile the dame,  
They muchlie lov'd, and honor'd in her name.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xv.*

**MUCH-HOW.** Indeed! *Devon.*

**MUCHNESS.** Similarity. *Var. dial.*

**MUCH-ONE.** Much the same. *South.*

**MUCH-WHAT.** For the most part. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 44, 94.

**MUCK.** (1) To manure land. *Var. dial.* Also, to clear of dung. It is a term of reproach.

(2) Moist; damp; wet. *Lanc.*

(3) To run a muck, i. e. to go out of one's mind. *Devon.*

(4) To labour very hard. *Kent.*

(5) *Muck-cheap*, very cheap. *Muck-heap*, a

dirty untidy person. *Muck-grubber*, a miser.  
*Muckhill*, a dunghill.  
**MUCKER**. To be dirty. *West*.  
**MUCKETTY**. Dirty; untidy. *Suffolk*.  
**MUCK-FORK**. A dung-fork; a fork with crooked prongs to distribute manure. *Mockeforceus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86; *mokeforke*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 189; *mokhak*, Finchale Ch. It is also called a mud-croom, and used for other purposes.  
**MUCK-HILL**. A dunghill. *Var. dial.* "A muckelle, *funarium*," Nominale MS.  
**MUCKINDER**. A handkerchief. Also called a *muckinger* or a *muckiter*. The term is still in use, but generally applied to a dirtied handkerchief.  
**MUCKLE**. To disarrange, or disorder. *East*.  
**MUCKLE-DOWN**. To stoop. *Devon*.  
**MUCKLETON**. An old male rat.  
**MUCK-OF-SWEAT**. Excessive perspiration.  
 One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that, by the living jingo, she was all of a *muck-of-sweat*. *Vicior of Wakefield*.  
**MUCKRE**. To heap. (*A.-S.*)  
**MUCKSCUTCHEON**. A dirty person. *Linc.*  
**MUCKSEN**. Dirty. *Muckson up to the huckson*, dirty up to the knuckles. *Muck-spout*, a foul-mouthed person. *Muck-suckle*, a filthy or very untidy woman.  
**MUCKSHADE**. Twilight. *North*. Grose has *muckshut*, p. 109.  
**MUCK-WEED**. The goose-foot. *Norf.*  
**MUCK-WET**. Very wet or sloppy. "*Enfoudu*, mucke-wet," Cotgrave.  
**MUCK-WORM**. A miser. Also, an upstart.  
**MUCKY**. Dirty. *Mucky-white*, said of a sallow complexion. *North*.  
**MUD**. (1) Must; might. *North*.  
 (2) A small nail or spike used by cobblers. *North*.  
 (3) To bring up. *Wills*.  
 (4) A stupid fellow. *I. Wight*. Muddy, confused, muddled.  
**MUDDLE**. To confuse; to perplex. *East*.  
**MUDDLY**. Thick; foggy. *North*.  
**MUDGE**. Mud; dirt. *Derbysh.*  
**MUDGEELLY**. Squashed; trampled on as straw is by cattle. *South*.  
**MUDGIN**. A kind of chalky clay used for daubing. *Norf.* Soft stone turning into and mixing with mud is called mud-stone.  
**MUD-LAMB**. A pet-lamb. *South*.  
**MUD-PATTERNS**. Wide flat pieces of board which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over the soft mud deposited in harbours by the-sea. *Hants*.  
**MUD-SHEEP**. Sheep of the large old Tees-water breed. *North*.  
**MUE**. To change. (*A.-N.*)  
**MUET**. Dumb; mute. (*A.-N.*)  
**MUFF**. (1) To speak indistinctly. *Muffle* is more commonly used.  
 (2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*  
**MUFF-COATED-DUCKS**. Muscovy ducks.  
**MUFFETEE**. A small muff worn over the wrist. *Var. dial.*

**MUFFLED-MAN**. A man in disguise.  
**MUFFLER**. A kind of wide band or wrapper, chiefly covering the chin and throat, but sometimes nearly all the face, worn formerly by ladies. "A kerchiefe or like thing that men and women used to wear about their necke and cheekes, it may be used for a muffler," Baret, 1580.  
**MUFFS**. Mittens. *Yorksh.*  
**MUG**. (1) A fog or mist. *North*.  
 (2) The mouth. Also, the face. *Var. dial.*  
 (3) A pot; an earthen bowl. *North*. A hawker of pots is a *mugger*.  
 (4) A sheep without horns. *Yorksh.*  
 (5) The rump of an animal. *Devon*.  
**MUGED**. Stirred; hovered. *Gawayne*.  
**MUGEROM**. The caul or fat in the inwards of a hog. *North*.  
**MUGGARD**. Sullen; displeased. *Exmoor*.  
**MUGGETS**. Chitterlings. Hence applied to a crispy ruffled shirt. *West*. *Mugilty-pie*, *Archæologia*, xiii. 388.  
**MUGGLE**. (1) To be restless. *Devon*.  
 (2) To drizzle with rain. *Yorksh.*  
**MUGGLETONIANS**. "A new blasphemous sect, which began about the year 1657 when Lodowic Muggleton, a journey man taylor, and one Reeves, declared themselves the two last witnesses of God that ever should be upon earth, and that they had absolute power to save and damn whom they pleased; to which end one called himself the blessing, the other the cursing prophet. Reeves dyed unpunish'd, but Muggleton was sentenc'd at the Old Baily, Jan. 1676, to stand on the pillory, was fined 500£, and to lye in prison till he paid it," Blount, p. 426.  
**MUGGLETONY**. A mongrel. *South*.  
**MUGGY**. (1) Close and damp, generally applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) The white-throat. *North*.  
 (3) Half-intoxicated. *Essex*.  
**MUG-HOUSE**. A pottery. *West*.  
**MUGLIARD**. A miserly person.  
**MUGLE**. The mullet. *Gratarolus*, Direction for Ihealth, 1574.  
**MUGWORT**. Wormwood. *North*.  
**MULBREDE**. To break; to crumble.  
**MULCH**. Straw half-rotten, saturated for manure. *East*.  
**MULCKT**. A blemish or defect.  
**MULERE**. A weasel. *Somerset*.  
**MULET**. A mule. *Yorksh.*  
**MULFER**. (1) To stifle up. (2) To moulder.  
**MULHARDE**. A keeper of mules. It occurs in the Nominale MS. *Mullett*, *Archæologia*, xxviii. 98.  
**MULIERE**. A wife; a woman. (*A.-N.*) *Mulierieborne*, legitimately, *Holinshed*, Chron. Ireland, p. 113.  
**MULITER**. A muleteer. *Shak*.  
**MULL**. (1)  
 And there they fonde the cofre ful,  
 Sperd wyth the devylys mul.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.*

(2) A throw of a peg-top which fails to spin.  
Hence *mulled*, sleepy, inactive.

(3) Dust; dirt; rubbish. *North*.  
That other cofre of straw and mulle,  
With stonismeynde he filde also.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 141.

(4) To pull, or tumble about. *West*. Also, to break into small pieces.

(5) Soft, breaking soil. *Norfolk*.

(6) To boil or stew.

(7) To rub, squeeze, or bruise. *West*.

(8) To rain softly. *Nominale MS*.

(9) A blunder, mess, or failure. *South*.

MULLETS. (1) Spurs. (*A.-N.*)

The drydyle reynys were of sylke,  
The moletys gylte they were.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. II. 38, f. 87.*

(2) Small pincers for curling the hair.

MULLEY. A cow. *Suffolk*.

MULL-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *West*.

MULLIGRUB-GURGIN. A grub which feeds exclusively on gurgin meal.

MULLIGRUBS. To have the mulligrubs, i. e. to be ill-tempered and grumbling.

MULLIN. Metheglin. *Somerset*.

MULLING. A term of endearment applied to a little boy.

MULLOCK. (1) A mess; a blunder; a dilemma; an ill-managed affair.

(2) Dirt; refuse; rubbish. Still in use in the North of England.

(3) The stump of a tree. *West*.

MULLS. The name by which milkmaids call their cows. *Northamptonsh.*

MULL-WINE. A corruption of *mulled wine*.

MULLY. To bellow. A farmer told a person who was afraid to pass through the field where his bull was, on account of the noise he made, "Don't fear, a woll *mully*, *mully*, *mully*, but a 'ont run." *Suffolk*.

MULNE. A mill. Still in use.

MULP. To pout; to be sulky. *East*.

MULSE. Sweet wine.

MULSY. Dirt; rubbish. *Beds*.

MULTIPLICATION. The art of making gold and silver. (*A.-N.*)

MULTIPLYING-GLASS. A magnifying-glass.

See the *Bride*, 1640, sig. F. ii.

MULTON. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

MULVELL. The haddock? Translated by *mulvellus* in *Nominale MS*.

MUM. (1) A beetle. *South*.

(2) Silent, secret anger. *Essex*.

MUMBLE. To stick together. *Suffolk*. Sticky soil is said to be *mumbly*.

MUMBLE-A-SPARROW. A cruel sport practised at wakes and fairs, in the following manner: A cock sparrow whose wings are clipped, is put into the crown of a hat; a man having his arms tied behind him, attempts to bite off the sparrow's head, but is generally obliged to desist, by the many pecks and pinches he receives from the enraged bird.

MUMBLE-MATINS. A Popish priest.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word implying silence. "Avoir le bec gelé, to play mumbudget, to be

tongue-tyed, to say never a word," Cotgrave. "To play at mumbudget, *demurer court ne sonner mot*," Howell.

In the city of Gloucester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, M. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M. Woodcock of the collidge, when meeting, many friendly speeches past, amongst which, M. Woodcock challenged M. Bird of him, who mused that hee was of his affinity and hee never knew it. Yes, says M. Woodcock, every woodcock is a bird, therefore it must needs be so. Lord, sir, says Tarlton, you are wide, for though every woodcock be a bird, yet every bird is not a woodcock. So Master Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip, and *mumbudget* was silent.

*Tarlton's Jestes*, 4to. Lond. 1611.

MUMCHANCE. An old game, mentioned in Cotgrave, in *v. Chance*; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv. According to some writers, silence was an indispensable requisite to this game, and in Devon a silent stupid person is called a *mumchance*, Milles' *MS. Gloss*.

MUMMER. A masker. The term *munners* is now applied to the youths fantastically dressed who dance about at Christmas, and sometimes act a dramatic piece.

*A-mumming*, quoth you; why, there can be nothing worse then for a man to goe *a-mumming* when he hath no money in his purse.

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

MUMMY. (1) To beat any one to a mummy, i. e. very severely.

(2) Topsell, p. 83, mentions a herb so called. Egyptian mummy, or rather a substitute for it, was formerly used in medicine. "To make *mumme* of her grease," Fletcher's *Poems*, p. 256. Blount describes mummy, "A thing like pitch sold by apothecaries; it is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruising, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the graves in Arabia and Syria of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mummy*. The second kind is only an equal mixture of the Jews lime and Bitumen."

MUMP. (1) To beat; to bruise. *North*.

(2) To beg; to cheat; to intrude. *West*.

(3) To make grimaces. "Simper and *mumpe*," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. x.

(4) A protuberance; a lump. *Somerset*. Florio mentions "swellings in the necke called the *mumps*," p. 425.

(5) To be sulky. *Suffolk*.

(6) Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Glouc*.

MUMPER. A beggar. *Var. dial*.

MUMPING-DAY. The twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country, begging corn, &c. *Herefordsh.* See Dunkin's *History of Bicester*, p. 270, ed. 1816.

MUMPOKER. A word used to frighten naughty children. "I will send the *mumpoker* after you." *I. of Wight*.

MUMPSIMUS. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere: taken from a tale of

an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus* instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake, said, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." Bentley has made good use of this tale in his Epistles on Phalaris.

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, other be to busy and curious in their newe *sumpsimus*.

Hall, *Henry VIII* f. 361.

MUM-RUFFIN. The long-tailed tit. *Worc.*

MUN. (1) Must. *Var. dial.*

(2) The mouth. A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,  
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.

(3) *Mun fish*, rotten fish used in Cornwall for manure.

(4) A low familiar mode of address, said to be a corruption of *man*, but applied to both sexes.

MUNCH. Something to eat.

MUNCHATOES. Moustachios.

Now in my two *munchatoes* for a need,  
Wanting a rope, I could well hang myselfe.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

MUNCH-PRESENT. One who takes bribes.  
"Maunche present, *briffault*," Palsgrave.

MUNCORN. Mixed corn. *North*. In Herefordshire a muncorn team means a team of horses and oxen mixed.

MUNDAINE. Worldly possessions.

MUNDEFIE. To clear; to make clean. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 343; Serpents, p. 76.

MUNDICK. "A yellow ore mixd with tinn in the stannaries of Cornwall, which is wrought into true copper, and thereby affords a great advantage," Kennett.

MUNDLE. A slice or stick used in making puddings, &c. *North*.

MUNG. (1) Food for chickens, because usually of a mixed nature.

(2) A crowd of people. *Chesh.*

MUNGE. To munch. *Var. dial.*

MUNGER. (1) To mutter; to grumble. *North*.

(2) A horse-collar made of straw.

MUNGY. Sultry; hot. *West*.

MUNITE. To strengthen; to fortify.

Their realmes and countries are fortified and munited with a double power, that is to say, with their owne strength and the ayde of their frendes.

Hall, *Richard III.* f. 18.

MUNNION. A mullion. *Moxon*. Still in use, Barnes' Dorset Glossary, p. 329.

MUNSWORN. Forsworn. *Yorksh.*

MUNT. To hint. *North*.

MUNTE. (1) To give; to measure out mede.

(2) Went. Piers Ploughman, p. 461.

MUNTELATE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Ord. and Reg. p. 429.

MUNTINS. The intermediate upright bars of framing. A joiner's term.

MUR. (1) A mouse. *Devon*.

(2) A severe cold with hoarseness.

Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palse, goutte and mur,  
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.

Rowland's More Knaves Yet, 1612.

MURAY. A wall. (*A.-N.*)

MURCH. A diminutive man.

MURCHY. Mischief. *Devon*. The old-mur-chy, a term for the devil.

MURDERER. A very destructive piece of ordnance. It is called a murdering piece by Shakespeare.

MURDERING-PIE. The butcher-bird.

MURDLI. Joyful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

MURE. (1) A wall. (*Lat.*) Also a verb, as in Harrison's England, p. 216.

(2) Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *North*.

(3) Soft; meek; demure. *East*.

(3) To squeeze. *Cornw.*

MURELY. Nigh; almost. *Cornw.*

MURENGER. A superintendent of the walls of a town or city. *Chesh.*

MURFLES. Freckles; pimples. *Devon*.

MURGE. To joy; to gladden. (*A.-N.*) *Murgost*, merriest, Rob. Glouc. p. 349.

MURGIN. A bog; a quagmire. *Chesh.*

MURKINS. In the dark. *North*.

MURL. To crumble. *North*.

MURNE. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

Ther lete we hem sojurne,

And speke we of chaunces hard and murne.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 306.

MURRAIN-BERRIES. The berries of the black briony are so called in the Isle of Wight.

MURRE. An old dish in cookery, described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 83.

MURREY. A dark red colour.

MURLE. To muse attentively. *Cumb.*

MURTH. Plenty; abundance. *North*.

MURUNS. The herb chickweed.

MUS. Muzzle; mouth. Spelt *muz* in Tim Bobbin, Gl. ed. 1806.

MUSARD. (1) A wretch, or vagabond.

Ich wene thou art a fole *musard*

When thou of love me hast bisought.

Gy of Warwike, p. 10.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Devon*.

MUSCADINE. A rich sweet-smelling wine. Also called the *muscadel*.

And I will have also wyne de Ryne,

With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,

*Muscadel*, terantyne, and bastard,

With Ypocras and Pymment comyng afterwarde.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

MUSCET. A muscle. Nominale MS.

MUSCLE-PLUM. A dark purple plum.

MUSCOVY-GLASS. Talc.

MUSCULL. A pustule.

MUSE. (1) To wonder. *Shak*.

(2) A hole in a hedge through which game passes. Also called *muset*.

But the good and aproved hounds on the contrary, when they have found the hare, make shew thereof to the hunter, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and talle, winding to the hares *muss*, never give over prosecution with a gallant noise, no not returning to their leaders, least they loose advantage.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 152.

Or with hare-pypes set in a *muset* hole,

Wilt thou deceave the deep-earth-delving coney?

The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

(3) To gaze. (*A.-N.*)

- MUSH.** (1) Dust; dusty refuse. *North.*  
 (2) Guardedly silent. *East.*  
 (3) Anything mashed. *Lanc.*  
 (4) To break a child's spirit by unnecessary harshness. *Warw.*  
 (5) The best kind of iron ore.
- MUSERON.** A mushroom; toadstool. It occurs in Palsgrave, 1530. *Mushrump*, another form, is found in Marlowe, and Shakespeare, Tempest, ed. 1623, p. 16, col. 2.
- MUSHROOM-HITCHES.** Inequalities in the floor of a coal mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *North.*
- MUSIKER.** A musician.
- MUSK.** The herb cranes-bill.
- MUSKEL.** A caterpillar. *Devon.*
- MUSKET.** The male sparrow-hawk. See Harrison, p. 227. It is the translation of *capus* in MS. Addit. 11579.
- MUSKIN.** "A proper visage," Palsgrave.
- MUSROLL.** The nose-band of a horse's bridle. (*Fr.*) Still in use.
- MUSS.** (1) A mouse. Jonson, i. 49.  
 (2) A scramble. There was a scrambling game amongst children so called. "Striving as children play at musse," Florio, p. 38.  
 (3) The mouth. *North.*
- MUSSELL.** A lump of bread, &c.
- MUST.** (1) Ground apples. *West.*  
 (2) New wine. A very common term in old authors.  
 (3) *Well must ye*, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one.  
 (4) To turn mouldy. *Palsgrave.*
- MUSTILER.** Armour for the body.
- MUSTIR.** To talk together privately.
- MUSTREDEVILLIARS.** A kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. It is sometimes spelt *mustard-villars*.
- MUT.** Must; might. *North.* This form occurs in Torrent, p. 61.
- MUTE.** (1) A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mute* without reference to sex. *Linc.*  
 (2) The dung of hawks.  
 One used an improper term to a falconer, saying that his hawk dung'd. The falconer told him that he should have said *muted*. Anon after this fellow stumbled, and fell into a cowshare, and the falconer asking him how he came so beray'd, he answered, In a cow mute.  
*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*, 1595, p. 170.
- (3) To mew; to moult.
- (4) A pack of hounds. Sometimes, the cry of hounds. *Gent. Rec.*
- MUTESSE.** The same as *Mute* (2).
- MUTHE.** An army. (*A.-N.*)
- MUTIN.** Mutinous. *Shak.*
- MUTTING.** Sulky; glumping. *Cornw.* *Muttinge*, muttering, Chester Plays, i. 132.
- MUTTON.** A prostitute. *Mutton-monger*, a man addicted to muttons. Both terms are still in common use. "A notable smel-

smooke, or muttonmonger, a cunning solicitor of a wench," Cotgrave.

**MUTTON-TOPS.** The young tops or shoots of the goose-foot.

**MUTTY-CALE.** A very young calf. Also, a simpleton. *Yorksh.*

**MUTUATE.** Borrowed. (*Lat.*)

Whiche for to set themselves and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borrowed dyverse and sondry summes of money.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 27*

**MUWEN.** May. (*A.-S.*)

**MUX.** Muck; dirt. Hence *muxen*, a dunghill. *West.* Lye has *muxy*, a Devonshire word.

**MUZWEB.** A cobweb. *North.*

**MUZZLE.** (1) The face. *Var. dial.*

(2) To drink excessively. *Linc.*

(3) To trifle; to skulk. *Yorksh.* It seems to occur in a similar sense in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25.

(4) To grub up with the snout, as swine do. *Devon.*

**MUZZY.** Half drunk. *Var. dial.*

**MYCULLE.** Much; great.

Now alle wymmen that has your wytte,  
 And sees my childe on my knees ded,  
 Wepe not for yours, but wepe for hit,  
 And ge shalle have ful *myculle* mede.  
 He wolde agayne for your luf blede,  
 Rather or that ge damned were;  
 I pray yow alle to hym take hede;  
 For now liggus ded my dere son dere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 73.*

**MYDDYNG-PYTTE.** Dunghill-pit. See *Midden*.

That contré es so fayre on to loke,  
 And so bryght and brade, als says the buke,  
 That alle this world thare we wonne yhitte,  
 War nocht bot als a *myddyng-pytte*  
 To regarde of that contré so brade.

*Hampole, MS. Botes, p. 223.*

**MY-EYE.** A very common low exclamation of astonishment.

**MY-HEN-HATH-LAID.** A kind of game mentioned by Florio, p. 474.

**MY-LADY'S-HOLE.** A game at cards.

**MYLATE.** A dish in ancient cookery, described in Forme of Cury, p. 69.

**MYR.** Pleasant. (*A.-S.*) *Myrré*, merry, Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

Quy shuld thou leve so *myr* a thyng,

That is likand and swete. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82.*

**MYSBREYDE.** Evil birth. (*A.-S.*)

For thys skyle hyt may be seyde,  
 Handlyng synne for oure *mysbreyde*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.*

**MYSE.** To mince, or cut in small pieces.

**MYSELL.** Myself. *North.* I have also heard *mysen* in the same sense.

**MYSELVENE.** Myself. (*A.-S.*)

**MYSFARYNGE.** Hurt; injured.

He sawe a knyghte rydyng,  
 Hys ryght arme was *mysfaryng*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*

**MY-SOW-PIGGED.** An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

**MYSPAYRE.** Evil?

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare  
 Dryveth the to grete *myspayre*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.*

**MYSSE.** To fail. (*A.-N.*)

He shal have warring for blysse,  
And of blessing shall he mysse.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.*

MYSTIROWE. To mistrust. (*A.-S.*)

But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feith,  
And *mystrowid* not of his resurreccion.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 42.*

Tel me, therefore, if it be so,

Hastow thin yhe ought *mysthrowe*?

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11.*

And be no morre so *mystroward*,

But trôw trewly.

*Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.*

MYSTYMED. Skinner explains this, *maie tempus in hoc mundo impendit*.

And as he hath the world *mystymed*.

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.*

MYSJ. Mice.

After this, ther come oute of the redez a grete multitude of *mysj*, als grete als foxes, and ete up the dede bodys.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 28.*

MYTHE. Mild.

O Judas, sore ashamed thou be may

So meke and so *mythe* a mayster to tray.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 85.*

MYJTVOL. Powerful. Rob. Glouc.

NA. No. *North*. It is even a mark of North country dialect in some MSS.

NAB. (1) A cant term for the head. See a list in Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(2) The summit of an eminence. *North*.

(3) To catch; to seize; to overtake a person unexpectedly. *Var. dial.* To nab the rust, i. e. to receive punishment unexpectedly.

(4) Kennett has, "nab of a bolt, the sholder of iron sticking out about the middle of the bolt in a lock, the use of which is to receive the bottom of the bit of the key, when, in turning it about, it shoots the bolt backwards and forwards."

NABALL. A fool. One of Rowlands' epigrams, in his *More Knaves Yet*, 1612, is addressed "to all London's *naballs*."

NABBITY. Dwarfish. *East*.

NABCHET. A hat or cap. An old cant term, given by Harman, 1567. *Nabcher*, Earle, p. 253. Grose has nab-cheat.

NAB-NANNY. A louse. *East*.

NA-BUT. Only. *North*.

NACKENDOLE. Eight pounds of meal. *Lanc.*

It is supposed to be a kneading-dole, the quantity usually taken for kneading at one time. Often pronounced *aghendole*. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. under the form *eytendele*.

NACKER. (1) A young colt. *Devon*.

(2) To snap the fingers. *Wilts*.

NACKING. A handkerchief. *Cornw.*

NADDE. For *ne hadde*, had not. (*A.-S.*)

NADDLING. Nodding. *Devon*.

NÆVE. A spot; a fault. (*Lat.*)

NAF. The pudendum mulieb. *North*.

NAFFING. Grumbling; haggling. *North*.

NAG. To nick, chip, or slit. *Linc.*

NAGE. The backside. (*A.-N.*)

NAGGING-PAIN. A slight but constant pain, as the toothache. *West*.

NAGGLE. (1) To gnaw. *North*.

(2) To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *East*.

NAGGLED. Tired. *Oxon*.

NAGGY. Touchy; irritable. *North*.

NAGRE. A miserly person. *North*.

NAID. Denied. Skelton, ii. 197.

NAIF. A term applied by jewellers to a stone of true natural lustre.

NAIL. (1) Eight pounds, generally applied to articles of food. *South*.

(2) To prick a horse in shoeing.

NAIL-BIT. A gimlet. *Heref.*

NAILBURN. A kind of temporary brook or intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its visitation and duration. There are several nailburns in Kent. One may be mentioned below Barham Downs, which sometimes ceases to flow for two or three years, and then breaks out very copiously, and runs into the lesser Stour at Bridge. Warkworth, Chronicle, p. 24, gives a very curious account of these singular streams, and mentions one "byside Canturbury called Naylborne," which seems to be that above alluded to.

NAILED. Caught; secured; fixed. It occurs in the Pickwick Papers, p. 429, as a slang term, but may possibly be genuine from A.-S. *nealæcan*.

NAILER. A person who sells nails.

NAIL-PASSER. A gimlet. *West*. Kennett has *nailsin* in the same sense.

NAIL-SPRING. A hang-nail. *Devon*.

NAITINE. To deny. *Prompt. Parv.*

NAKAR. A naked person. Nominal MS.

NAKE. To make naked. (*A.-S.*)

NAKED-BED. A person undressed and in bed was formerly said to be in naked-bed, and, according to Brockett, the phrase is still in use applied to any one entirely naked. The term was probably derived from the ancient custom of sleeping without night linen, which was most common in this country during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The Danes and Saxons appear to have been far more civilized in this respect. In *Isumbras*, 102, a mother and her children are described as escaping from a fire "alle als nakede als thay were borne;" but it would seem from a passage in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 273, that the practice was not quite universal. See Mr. Wright's notes, p. 557; Ritson's *Anc. Pop. Poet.* p. 49. Compare also Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*, p. 24, "Jemy ever used to lye naked, as is the use of a number." Two very curious anecdotes in Hall, Henry VII. ff. 20, 53, may also be consulted. "In naked bedde, *au liet couché tout nud*;" in naked



bedde, *touchez nud a nud, or on les trouva  
coucher ensemble nud a nud,* Palsgrave.  
Ne be thi winpill nevere so jelu ne so stroutende,  
Ne thi faire tall so long ne so trailende,  
That tu ne schalt at evn al kuttid bilevin,  
And tou schalt to bedde gon so nakid as rou were  
[borin].  
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 15.

A noysom worm, or coverlid,  
Or side-piece of thy naked bed.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 105.

At twelve a'clock at night,  
It flowde with such a hed,  
Yes, many a woful wight  
Did swim in naked bed.

Ballad by Tarlton, 1570.

**NAKED-GULL.** An unfledged bird. This  
term is still used in Cheshire.

**NAKED-LADIES.** The plant saffron.

**NAKER.** (1) Mother of pearl. (Fr.)

(2) A kind of drum. A kettle-drum, according  
to Warton, i. 169. "Pipes, trompes, and  
nakers," Minot, p. 63. Ducange describes  
it to have been a kind of brazen drum used  
in the cavalry, and Maundeville, p. 281, men-  
tions it as a high-sounding instrument.

With trompls and with *nakerere*,  
And with the schalmous fülle clere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

**NAKETTE.** A sort of precious stone, mentioned  
in Emaré, 94, 142.

**NAKID.** Empty; unrigged.

And hath ordeyned, as sche thoughe,  
A *nakid* schip withoute sterc.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

**NAKINS.** No kind of. (A.-S.) *Nakyn*,  
Ywayne and Gawin, 897.

**NAKKE.** The neck. Perceval, 692.

**NAKNE.** Made naked; nakeded. (A.-S.)

**NALE.** Ale; ale-house. *Atte nale*, a corrup-  
tion of A.-S. *æt þan ale*, is common. See  
Piers Ploughman, p. 531; Skelton, ii. 117;  
Tyrwhitt's Glossary, p. 165; Thynne's Debate,  
p. 53; and example in v. *Atte*.  
While men loveden meri song, gamen and feire tale,  
Nou hem is wel levere gon to the *nale*,  
Ucchen out the gurdel and rume the wombe,  
Comen erliche thider and sitte ther ful longe.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

**NALL.** An awl. See Tusser, p. 10. *Naule*,  
Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 183.

**NALTERJACK.** A toad. *Suffolk*.

**NAM.** For *ne am*, am not. (A.-S.)

**NAME.** Took. (A.-S.)

The kyng had a croune on hys hede,  
It was no sylver ne gold rede,  
It was all off preysous stone,  
Als brytt as any some it schone!  
Also some as he to me come,  
Whether I wold ore not up he me name.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

On a day the erle to hur came,  
And yn hys armys he hur name.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 28, f. 117.

Goddes aungeles the soule *nam*,  
And bare hyt ynto the bosom of Abraham.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

Downe be an hylle the wey she name,  
And to the Grekyen see sche came.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

**NAMELESS.** Anonymous. Reginald Scot, in  
his Discoverie of Witchcraft, 4to. Lond. 1584,  
quotes "T. R. a *nameles* author." It occurs  
in Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 1.

**NAMELY.** Especially.

**NAMMET.** A luncheon. *South*.

**NAMMORE.** No more. (A.-S.)

He segh the child so quinite of lore,  
He wolde techen him *nammore*.

The *Sevyn Sages*, 1018.

**NAN.** (1) Used for *Anan*, q. v.

(2) A small earthen jar. *Devon*.

(3) None. Still in common use.

In al Rom that riche stede,  
Suche ne was ther *nan*.

Legend of St. Alexander, MS.

**NANCY.** (1) A small lobster. *East*.

(2) *Miss Nancy*, an effeminate man.

**NANG.** To insult. *West*.

**NANGATIS.** In no manner. (A.-S.)

**NANGNAIL.** A hangnail. *Var. dial*.

**NANKINS.** No kind of. (A.-S.)

**NANNACKS.** Valueless trifles. *East*.

**NANNLE-BERRIES.** See *Anberry*.

**NANNY.** A goat. Hence, a kept woman or  
whore. *Nanny-house*, a brothel.

**NANNY-HEN.** As nice as a nanny hen, i. e.  
very affected or delicate. Cotgrave has the  
phrase, "as nice as a nunnes henne."

Women, women, love of women  
Make bare purs with some men.

Some be nyse as a *nanne* henne,  
þit al thel be nat so;

Some be lewde, some all be shrcude,  
Go schrewes wher thel goo.

MS. Lambeth 36, f. 135.

**NAN-PIE.** A magpie. *North*.

**NANTERSCASE.** In case that. *North*.

**NANTHING.** Nothing. (A.-S.)

**NANTLE.** To fondle; to trifle. *North*.

**NAP.** (1) Expert. *Yorksh*.

(2) A stroke; a blow. *Devon*. "I nawpe one  
in the necke," Palsgrave.

(3) A small rising; a hillock. *West*.

(4) To cheat at dice. *Grose*.

(5) To seize; to grasp. *North*.

**NAP-AT-NOON.** The purple goat's beard.

**NAPE.** (1) A piece of wood used to support the  
fore-part of a loaded waggon. *North*. See  
Kennett, p. 77.

(2) A hole, or fracture. *Devon*.

(3) To behead; to kill by a stroke in the neck.  
Nominale MS.

**NAPERY.** Linen. Generally table linen.  
"Naprie store of lynen, *linge*," Palsgrave.  
The term is still in use, and any kind of light  
ornamental ware is called *napery-ware* in the  
North of England. *Napré*, MS. Cantab. Ff.  
i. 6, f. 58.

**NAPET.** A napkin; a handkerchief.

**NAPIER'S-BONES.** An instrument consisting  
of small rods, much used in the seventeenth  
century to expedite arithmetical calculations;  
so called from its inventor, Lord Napier, who  
published an account of it under the title of  
*Rabdologie, seu numerationis per virgulas*,

*libri duo*, 8vo. Edinb. 1617. See a notice of Napier's bones in *Cleaveland Revived*, 1660, p. 32, in a poem by Hall.

A moon dial, with *Napier's bones*,  
And several constellation stones.

*Hudibras*, II. iii. 1005.

**NAPKIN.** A pocket-handkerchief. Ray says, "so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire." It is frequently found in old plays, and is not yet obsolete.

**NAPPE.** To sleep. (*A.-S.*)

**NAPPER.** The head. *Var. dial.*

**NAPPERN.** An apron. *North.* We have *naprwn* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 25.

**NAPPERS.** The knees. *Linc.*

**NAPPING.** Taken napping, i. e. taken in the fact, especially in adultery. "To take napping with rem in re," Florio, p. 126.

**NAPPY.** Strong, as ale, &c. "Noppy as ale is, *vigoureux*," Palsgrave.

**NAR.** Near; nearer. *North.*

So longe we may goo seke

For that which is not farre,

Till endsd be the week,

And we never the *narro*. *MS. Cotton. Vesp. A. xxv.*

**NARD.** (1) Odoriferous.

To my smell

*Nard* sent of rue, and wormwood.

*The Muses Looking Glass*, 1643, p. 27.

(2) The herb pepperwort.

**NARE.** (1) A nose. (*Lat.*)

(2) Never. *Devon.* Also as *Nar*, q. v.

**NARES.** The nostrils of a hawk.

**NARGWE.** Narrow. *Narger*, narrower, is still used in Somerset.

Make a pipe with a brod end on the stone and the *nargwe* end on the sore tothe, so that the smok may come thowr the pype to the tothe.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**NARLE.** A hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. *Glouc.* Also, a knot in a tree; a knot in thread, &c.

**NARN.** Never a one. *West.*

**NARREL.** A nostril. "A haukes *narell*, one of the little holes whereat she drawes in, and lets out, her breath," *Cotgrave*.

**NARROW-DALE-NOON.** One o'clock. The top of Narrowdale Hills in Staffordshire is so high that the inhabitants under it for one quarter of the year never see the sun, and when it appears again they see it not till one by the clock, which they call thereabout the *narrow-dale-noon*, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noon.

**NARROW-SOULED.** Very stingy. *North.*

**NARROW-WRIGGLE.** An earwig. *East.*

**NARRY.** Not either; none. *West.*

**NAR-SIN.** Never since. *North.*

**NARWE.** Close; narrow. (*A.-S.*)

**NAS.** Was not. (*A.-S.*)

Our princes spoken wordes felle,

And seyed that her king

*Nas* bot a brethelling.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 7.

**NASH.** (1) Chilly. *Wills.*

(2) Firm; stiff; hard. *Derb.*

**NASK.** A prison. An old cant term.

**NAST.** (1) Dirt; nastiness. *West.*

(2) For *ne hast*, hast thou not?

**NASTEN.** To render nasty. *Somerset.*

**NASTIC.** Short-breathed. *Devon.*

**NASTY.** Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

**NASTY-OFF.** In a bad plight; awkwardly situated. *Somerset.*

**NAT.** A mat. *Palsgrave.* "A natt, *scorium*,"  
Nominale MS. [*Storea*.]

**NATAL.** Presiding over nativity.

**NATCHES.** The notches or battlements of a church-tower. *Kent.*

**NATE.** (1) Naught; bad. *Kent.*

(2) To use; to make use of. *Northumb.*

**NATELIE.** Neatly; in order. (*A.-S.*)

**NATHE.** The nave. "Nathe stocke of a whele," *Palsgrave*. Still in use.

**NATHELESSE.** Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

**NATHEMORE.** Not the more. *Spenser.*

**NATION.** (1) A family. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Said to be a corruption of *damnation*.

**NATIVE.** Native place. *Var. dial.*

**NATIVITY-PIE.** A Christmas-pie.

**NATLINGS.** Chitterlings. *Devon.*

**NATRELLE.** The crown of the head. "*Ver-tez*, a *natreille*," Nominale MS.

**NATTERED.** Ill-tempered. *North.*

**NATTLE.** (1) To strike; to knock. *North.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *East.*

**NATTY.** Neat; spruce. *Var. dial.*

**NATTY-BOXES.** The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade union to which they belong. *York.*

**NATTY-LADS.** Young pickpockets.

**NATURABLE.** (1) Natural. (2) Kind.

**NATURAL.** (1) Native disposition.

(2) An idiot. Still in use.

(3) Legitimate. Constantly used in this sense by early writers.

(4) Quite. *Dorset.*

(5) Kind; charitable. *Linc.* Sir Thomas More apparently uses the word in this sense in the *Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. I. iii. Shakespeare has *nature* for *good feeling*, *natural affection*. In Devonshire, simplicity is often denominated *good nature*.

(6) A term at vingt-un, a game at cards, meaning a tenth card and an ace, or the whole number of twenty-one realized at once with two cards.

**NATURELIKE.** Natural. *Palsgrave.*

**NATY.** Fat and lean, in good order for eating. *Devon.*

**NAUFRAGIATE.** To shipwreck. It occurs in *Lithgow's Pilgrimes Farewell*, 1618.

**NAUGHT.** Bad; naughty. *Be naught awhile*, an oath or execration. *To be naught with*, to be adulterous. *To call one to naught*, to abuse excessively.

**NAUGHTY-PACK.** An old phrase of abuse. Still in use, but generally applied to children in a softer manner.

**NAUN.** Nothing. *Suffolk.*

**NAUNTLE.** To elevate gently. *North.*  
**NAUP.** The same as *Nap* (2).  
**NAUR.** Nowhere. *Hearne.*  
**NAVE.** (1) Have not. (*A.-S.*)  
 That I nave childe reweth me sore;  
 If I miȝte have lever me wore.  
*Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.*  
 (2) A wooden instrument on which the straw is  
 laid in thatching. *Oxon.*  
**NAVEGOR.** An auger, a carpenter's tool.  
 This word occurs in an inventory dated A. D.  
 1301, and in *Nominale MS.*  
**NAVEL-HOLE.** The hole in a millstone for  
 receiving the grain.  
**NAVET.** Rape-seed. (*Fr.*) It is more gene-  
 rally spelt *naveu*.  
 If he eate spiders he instantly dyeth thereof, ex-  
 cept he eate also wilde ivy or sea-crabs. Likewise  
*naveu-gentill* and oleander, kill the hart.  
*Topael's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 130.*  
**NAVIES.** Excavators. *Var. dial.*  
**NAVY.** A canal. *North.*  
**NAWDER.** Neither. Still in use.  
**NAWEN.** Own. *Lydgate, p. 110.* Still in  
 use. *Craven Gl. ii. 5.*  
**NAWL.** The navel. *Somerset.* It is an archa-  
 ism. See *Pr. Parv. p. 296.*  
**NAWT.** Nought.  
 In wordely muk ys here conscience,  
 For they sette at *nawt* clene conscience.  
*MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 139.*  
**NAWTH.** Poor; destitute.  
**NAWT-HEAD.** A blockhead; a coward. *North.*  
**NAXTY.** Nasty; filthy.  
**NAY.** To deny. Also, denial, as in *Sir Eglamour,*  
*1130. It is no nay, it is not to be denied.*  
 The cardinall, then beyng Bishop of Winchester,  
 toke upon hym the state of cardinall, whiche was  
*nayed* and denyed hym by the kyng of mooste noble  
 memory. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 61.*  
**NAYE.** An egg.  
 The two eyne of the byeryne was brighttere thane  
 silver,  
 The tother was zalowere thanne the yolke of a *naye*.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*  
**NAYNSTE.** The nonce. *Nominale MS.*  
**NAY-SAY.** A refusal. *North.*  
**NAY-THEN.** A phrase implying doubt, disap-  
 pointment, or wonder.  
**NAY-WORD.** A watch-word. Also, a proverb,  
 a bye-word. *Shak.*  
**NAZART.** A mean person; an ass. *Derb.*  
 Sometimes *nazzele*, in the same sense. "Some  
 selfe-conceited *nazold*," *Optick Glasse* of Ilu-  
 mours, 1639, p. 160. Mr. Scatcherd has, "*naz-  
 zald*, an insignificant lad."  
**NAZE.** The same as *Bevel* (1).  
**NAZY.** Intoxicated. *North.*  
**NAZZLES.** Ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*  
**NE.** Not; nor. (*A.-S.*)  
 Bi Appolyn, that sitteth on hie!  
 A fairer childe never I *ne* eye,  
 Neither of lengthe *ne* of brede,  
 Ne so feire lemys hede. *Beves of Hamtoun, MS.*  
**NEAGER.** A term of reproach. *North.*  
**NEA-MAKINS.** No matter. *Yorksh.*  
**NEAMEL.** Nimble. *Yorksh.*  
**NEANY.** None.

**NEAP.** A turnip. *Cornw.*  
**NEAPENS.** Both hands full. *North.*  
**NEAR.** (1) Empty. *South.*  
 (2) Close; penurious. *Var. dial.*  
 (3) The kidney. Forby says it is the fat of the  
 kidney. "Neare of a beest, *roignon*," *Pals-*  
*grave. "Ren, a nere," Nominale MS.*  
 (4) The left side of a horse is usually termed the  
*near side.*  
 (5) Nearer. See *Nar.*  
 (6) Neither. *Linc.* See *Skinner.*  
**NEAR-HAND.** Almost. Also, probably. *Nere-*  
*hande, near, Perceval, 496.*  
 Madam, it is *ner-hand* passy prime,  
 And me behoves al for to dyne,  
 Bothe wyn and ale to drynke;  
 Whenne I have dynyed thenne wole I fare,  
 God may covere hem off here care,  
 Or that I slepe a wyneke.  
*Romance of Athelston, p. 92.*  
**NEARING-CLOTHES.** The garments or linen  
 worn next the skin.  
**NEAR-NOW.** Not long since. *Norf.*  
**NEAR-SIGHTED.** Short-sighted. *Var. dial.*  
**NEART.** Night. *Devon.*  
**NEAT.** Horned oxen. *Neat-house,* a cow-  
 house, is still in use. *Neat-foot-oil,* oil or  
 grease extracted from cows' feet.  
**NEATRESS.** A female keeper of herds.  
**NEB.** (1) The nose. Also, a bill or beak. Hence,  
 to kiss. *North.* It sometimes means the  
 face in early English, as in *Reliq. Antiq. i.*  
*124; Gy of Warwike, p. 303.*  
 Hir gray eyghen, hir *nebbis* schene.  
*Guy of Warwick, p. 6.*  
 Fram the cheke the *neb* he bar,  
 The scheld fram the schulder thar.  
*Arthur and Merlin, p. 229.*  
 Josep cam into halle and saug his brethren wepe;  
 He kiseth Benjamin, anon his *neb* he gan wipe.  
*MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10.*  
 Into his bour he is come,  
 And stant bifore hire bed,  
 And find thar *two neb* to *neb*,  
*Neb* to *neb*, an mouth to mouth;  
 Wele sone was that sorwe couth!  
*Florice and Blanchefleur, 618.*  
 (2) The pole of an ox-cart. *South.*  
 (3) The handle of a scythe. *North.*  
**NEBBOR.** A neighbour. *North.*  
**NEBLE.** A woman's nipple. *Palsgrave.*  
**NECANTUR.** The book of accounts of the  
 slaughter-house. (*Lat.*)  
**NECE.** A niece; a cousin. (*A.-N.*)  
**NECESSAIRE.** Necessary. (*A.-N.*)  
**NECESSITY.** Bad illicit spirit. *Devon.* See  
*Marshall's West of England, i. 232.*  
**NECK.** (1) To come in the neck, to follow imme-  
 diately afterwards. *Neck and crop*, com-  
 pletely.  
 (2) The turning up, or plait, of a cap, was for-  
 merly called its *neck*.  
**NECKABOUT.** Any linen or garment about a  
 woman's neck. *Sheffield.*  
**NECK-BAND.** A gorget. *Palsgrave.*  
**NECK-BARROW.** A shrine on which relics or  
 images were carried in processions.  
**NECK-BREAK.** Complete ruin. *East.*

NECK-COLLAR. A gorget. *Palsgrave*.

NECKED. When the ears of corn are bent down and broken off by wind, &c., the corn is said to be necked. *North*.

NECKING. A neck-handkerchief. *East*. Also called a *neck-tye*.

NECK-OF-THE-FOOT. The instep.

NECK-PIT. The bend at the back of the neck. *Neckepyt*, *Archæologia*, xxx. 411.

NECK-ROPE. A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam, by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.

NECK-TOWEL. A small towel used for wiping delicate crockery, &c. *Line*.

NECKUM. The three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided are called *neckum*, *sinkum*, *swankum*.

NECK-VERSE. The beginning of the 51st psalm, read formerly by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *necke-verse* cun :

Well, now to pack my dead man hence it is hye tyme I run. 1st Part of *Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 4.

At this assizes fear not to appear ;

The judge will read thy *neck-verse* for thee here.

*Clobery's Divine Glimpes*, 1659, p. 119.

NECK-WEED. Hemp. *Var. dial.*

NED-CAKE. A rich girdle cake. *North*.

NEDDER. (1) An adder. *North*. It occurs in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 9. "*Serpens, alle maner nedris*," *Nomiale MS.*

(2) Lower; inferior. *North*.

NEDDY. A jackass. *Var. dial.*

NEDE. (1) To force; to compel. (*A.-S.*)

(2) We should probably read "ende" in the following passage :

A rugged talle so a fende,

And an heved at the nede.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 57.

NEDEFUL. Distressed; indigent. (*A.-S.*)

NEDELLER. A maker of needles.

NEDELY. Necessarily. (*A.-S.*) *Nedelinges* is also used in the same sense.

Sithe it *nedylyngis* shall be so.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.*

And thay went thurgh a dry cuntree, sandye and withowtene water, and *nedylynges* thame byhoved wende armede, ther was so grete plentee of neddrys and cruelle wyld bestes.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.*

NEDINGE. Need; trouble.

NEDIRCOP. A spider. *Nomiale MS.*

NEE. Nigh. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 48.

NED-FIRE. Ignition produced by rubbing wood together. *North*.

NEEDHAM'S-SHORE. An indigent situation. This proverb is given by Ray. See Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 284.

NEEDLE. (1) To nestle; to lodge.

(2) A piece of wood put by the side of a post to strengthen it. *East*.

(3) To hit the needle, to strike the centre of the mark. A term in archery, often used metaphorically.

NEEDLE-HOUSE. A small case for needles.

"*Acuare, a nedylyhows*," *Nomiale MS. xv. Cent.* It occurs in Lydgate.

NEEDLE-POINT. A sharper. *Needler*, a keen active man; a niggard.

NEEDLE-WEED. The plant shepherd's needle.

NEEDLE-WORK. The curious frame-work of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

NEEDMENTS. Necessaries.

Her wit a commonwealth contains

Of needments for her household store.

*Deloney's Strange Histories*, 1607.

NEEDS. (1) Necessities. (2) Of necessity.

(3) Forsooth; indeed. *Somerset*.

NEELE. A needle. Also *needl*. It is an archaism, and is still in use.

NEEN. The eyes. *Yorksh.*

NEEP. Draught-tree of a waggon.

NEESE. To sneeze. *North*. This form of the word occurs in Welde's *Janua Linguarum*, 1615, Index in v. *sternuto*.

NEEST. Nighest; next. *North*.

NEET. Night. *North*.

NEEVEYE. Descendants.

NEEZLE. To nestle. *Var. dial.* Bird's-nesting is often called *birds'-neezing*.

NEGH. Almost; nearly. (*A.-S.*)

NEGHE. To near; to approach. (*A.-S.*)

For night *neghed* and thai had nede,  
Bot of herber might thai noght spede.

*MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.*

NEGHEN. Nine. See *Defawteles*.

NEGIST. Nighest; nearest. *Hampole*.

NEGLECTION. Neglect. *Glouc.*

NEGLIGENT. Reckless. This stronger meaning than is usually assigned to the word is used by Shakespeare.

NEGON. A niggard; a miser. Wrongly explained in *Gl. Towneley Myst.* p. 320.

Covaytice of wylle is os a bayt ;

Avaryce is a *negon* haldyng strayt.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 89.*

And thus men schall teche odor by the,  
Of mete and drynke no *negyn* to bee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.*

What seye 3e by these streyte *negons*,  
That se al day Goddes persones.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.*

To 3ow therof am I no *nigon*.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.*

NEGROES-HEADS. Brown loaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.

NEIF. Fist, or hand. *North*.

Alle lyardes meune, I warne 3owe byfore,

Bete the cownte with 3our *neffes*, whene 3e may do no more.

Thus endis lyarde, at the laste worde,

Yf a manne thynke mekille, kepe somewhate in horde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

NEIGHBOUR. There is a game called "Neighbour, I torment thee," played in Staffordshire, "with two hands and two feet and a bob, and a nod as I do."

NEIGHBOURING. Gossiping. *Yorksh.*

NEIL. Never.

Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and *neil* fyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

NEIST. Near; next to. *Devon*.

NEITHER-OF-BOTH. Neither. *East.*

NEIVEL. To give a blow with the neive or fist. *Cumb.*

NEKED. Little or nothing. *Gawayne.*

NEKIST. Nearest; next. (*A.-S.*)

NELE. Evil; cowardly.

NELL-KNEED. Knock-kneed. *North.*

NELSON'S-BALLS. A globular confection, in great esteem with boys.

NEMBROT. Nimrod.

And over that throw synne it come,  
That Nembrot suche emprise nom.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

NEME. Uncle. "*Neme*, neam, gossip, (Warw.),"

Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Ther undur sate a creature,  
As bryst as any son-beme,  
And angels did hym gret honoure,  
Lo! childe, he seid, this is thy *neme*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.*

In evyll tyme thou dedyst hym wronge;

He ys my *neme*, y schall the honge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.*

NEMEL. Capable. *Lydgate.*

NEMELINE. To name; to call.

NEMLY. Quickly; sharply.

NEMPNE. To name; to call. (*A.-S.*) *Nempt*,  
Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 81.

NENE. Neither. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS.  
Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

NENEEVEN. Temperance. See Batman uppon  
Bartholome, 1582.

NENET. Will not. (*A.-S.*)

NENTE. The ninth.

Of this *nente* make we ende,

And begyne of the tende.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Boues, p. 11.*

NEOPHYTE. A novice. (*Gr.*)

NEP. (1) A turnip. *North.*

(2) The herb cat-mint. *Palsgrave.* Spelt  
*nept* in MS. Lincoln, f. 292.

NEPEW. Grandson; descendant.

NEPKIN. A nectarine. *Somerset.*

NEPPERED. Cross; peevish. *Yorksh.*

NER. Never. (*A.-S.*)

As I stod on a day, me self under a tre,  
I met in a morveninge a may, in a medwe;  
A semillier to min sithe saw I *ner* non,  
Of a blak bornet al wos hir wede,  
Purfled with pellour down to the teon.

*MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.*

NERANE. A spider. Nominale MS.

NERE. (1) Nigher; nearer. (*A.-S.*)

(2) For *ne were*, were not. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The ear. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

NERFE. Nerve; sinew. (*A.-N.*)

NERLED. Badly treated. *North.*

NERVALLE. The following receipt is from an  
early MS. in my possession—

For to make a noyntement callid *nervalle*; it is  
gode for senowys. Take wylde sage, amerose,  
camemylle, betayne, sage, mynte, heyhove, hore-  
hownde, red-nettylle, lorel-levys, walworthe, of eche  
halfe a quartone; and than weche them, and stampe  
them with a *U.* of May buttur, and than put to a  
quarton of coyle oylr, and medylle them well to-  
gether, and than put it in a ertbyn pott, and cover  
it welle, and than sett it in a moyste place ix. dayys,

and than take and fry hit welle, and store it welle  
for bornyng to the botome; and than take and  
streynye it into a vesselle, and when it ys streynyd,  
set the lekur on the fyur ayene; and than put therto  
halfe a quarton wax, and a quarton of wedurse  
talow that is fayer moltyn, and a quarton franken-  
sens, and than store it welle together tyll it be welle  
medelyd; and than take it downe, and streynye it,  
and let it kele; and than take and kut it thyn, and  
let owt the watur therof, and clense it clene on the  
other syde, and than set it over the fyur ayenne tyl  
it be moltyn, and than with a feyr skome it clene,  
and than put it in boxus, and this ys kyndlé made  
*nervalle*.

NESCOCK. An unfledged bird. *North.* Figu-  
ratively applied to youth. "A neslecock, or  
youth o' th' towne," *Bride*, 1640, sig. A. iv.

NESEN. Nests. *Suffolk.*

NESETHIRULLUS. Nostrils. This form oc-  
curs in the Nominale MS. "*Narus*, a nest-  
thyrylle," MS. *ibid.*

NESH. (1) Tender; soft; delicate; weak;  
poor-spirited. *North.*

Take the rute of horsehelme, and sethe it lange  
in water, and thanne tak the *nescheste* therof, and  
stamp it with alde gres. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295.*

(2) Hungry. *Suffolk.*

NESIIN. To make tender. *Chesh.*

NESP. To peck; to bite. *Lin.*

NESPIE. The herb calamint.

NESS. A promontory of land. (*A.-S.*)

NESSE. Soft. Here used for good fortune.

In *nesse*, in hard, y pray the nowe,

In al stedes thou him awowe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 110.*

NESSES. Nests. *West.* Another form, *nestis*,  
is common everywhere.

NESSELE. To trifle. *Sussex.*

NESSELETRIPE. The youngest or most weakly  
of a brood or litter. *West.* Also called a  
*nestle-draft*, and *nestling*.

NEST. (1) The socket of the eye.

(2) A quantity or collection of articles together.  
"A nest of shelves" is in common use. "A  
bowle for wine, if not an whole *neast*," Har-  
rison's England, p. 189. "Mr. Dyce tells us  
that a nest of goblets is a large goblet contain-  
ing many smaller ones of gradually diminishing  
sizes, which fit into each other, and fill it up.

NESTARME. An intestine.

NEST-EGG. An egg left in the nest to induce  
the hen or other bird to lay more in the same.  
*Var. dial.* Metaphorically a fund laid up  
against adversity.

NESTLE. To fidget about. *North.*

NET. To wash clothes. *Yorksh.*

NETHEBOUR. A neighbour.

NETHELESSE. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

NETHER. (1) An adder. (2) Lower. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To starve with cold. *North.*

NETHERSTOCKS. Stockings. It is the  
translation of *un bas de chaussees* in Hollyband's  
Dictionarie, 1593. Kennett calls them, "boots,  
buskins." MS. Lansd. 1033.

NETT. Eat not. (*A.-S.*)

His lif him thoughte al to long,  
Thre dales after he *nett* ne drong.

*Boves of Hamtoun, p. 65.*

NETTING. Urine. *North.*

NETTLED. Out of temper; provoked. An ill-tempered person was said to have [watered] on a nettle.

NETTLE-HOUSE. A jakes. *North.*

NETTLE-SPRINGE. The nettle-rash. *East.*

NETT-UP. Exhausted with cold. *Sussex.*

NEUF. A blaze. *Devon.*

NEULTIES. Novelties; dainties. *Oxon.*

NEUME. Modulation of the voice in singing. Nominale MS.

NEVE. A nephew. Also, a spendthrift, corresponding to the Latin terms.

NEVEDE. Had not. (*A.-S.*)

NEVELINGE. Snivelling. (*A.-S.*)

NEVENE. To name; to speak. (*A.-S.*)

Not fulle fele that men coude *nevynne*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 117.*

The kyng callyd knyghtys fyve,  
And bad them go belyve  
And fynde hym at hys play;  
No evylle worde to hym ye *nevyn*,  
Butsey to hym with mylde stevyn,  
He wyle not sey yow nay!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

That the crowne in the wynters nyght  
Of Adrian ne of the sterres seven,  
To hir fayrenesse ne be not for to *neven*.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 8.*

NEVER-A-DELE. Not a bit.

NEVER-THE-LATTERE. Nevertheless.

*Never-the-lattere* whenne thei that were in the castelle beseged saw that the sege was withdrawd for fere, and the Scottes host afferde, also thei came oute of the castelle and lefte them opene &c.

*Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 2.*

NEVER-THE-NERE. Never the nearer; to no purpose; uselessly.

NEVER-WHERE. Nowhere. (*A.-S.*)

NEVIN. A kind of rich fur.

NEVV. Nephew. *Var. dial.*

NEW-AND-NEW. Freshly; with renovated beauty or vigour; again and again. It occurs in Chaucer.

NEW-BEAR. A term applied to a cow that has very lately calved. *Linc.* Brockett terms it *newcal-cow*.

NEWCASTLE-HOSPITALITY. Roasting a friend to death. *North.*

NEW-COMES. Strangers newly arrived. See Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 55. The time when any fruit comes in season is called a *new-come*.

NEW-CUT. A game at cards. It is mentioned in an epigram in MS. Egerton 923; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. Jennings, p. 57, mentions a game called *new coat and jerkin*.

Cast up the cardes, the trickes together put,  
And leaving Ruffe, lets fall upon *New Cut*.

*Machiavelli Dogge, 1617.*

NEWDICLE. A novelty. *East.*

NEWE. (1) Newly. *All newe, of newe*, newly, lately, anew, afresh.

(2) Fretted. Holme, 1688.

(3) To renew. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (*A.-S.*)

Now me *newethal* my wo.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 124.*

Then beganne hur sorowe to *newe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 186.*

NEWEFANGELNESSE. Inconstancy.

NEWEL. "A pillar of stone or wood, where the steps terminate in a winding staircase," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NEWELTIE. Novelty. *Palegrave.*

NEWYNGE. A new-year's gift.

NEWGATE. Nash, in his Pierce Penilesse, says that Newgate is "a common name for all prisons, as *homo* is a common name for a man or a woman."

NEWING. Yeast; barm. *Essex.*

NEW-LAND. Land newly broken up and ploughed. *Kent.*

NEWSED. Reported; published. *East.*

NEWST-ONE. Much the same. *South.*

NEWING. Very near. *Next kin* is a very common phrase in this sense, and *next door* is also used.

NEXT-DAY. The day after to morrow. *Sussex.*

NEXTE. Nighest. Chaucer. Fairfax has *nextly*, nearest to, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, ded.

NEXT-WAYS. Directly. *Var. dial.*

NEYDUR. Neither. Eglamour, 883.

NEYE. (1) To neigh.

He *neyed* and made grete solas  
Wondurly yn that place.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.*

(2) Near; nigh.

That birde bad on hir boke evere as he yede,  
Was non with hir but hir selve a-lon;  
With a cri gan sche me sey,  
Sche wold a-wrenchin away,  
But for I was so *neye*.

*MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.*

NEYTENE. Sickness; disease.

NI. (1) A brood of pheasants. "A ny of fey-sands, covey of partridges," MS. Porkington 10. Still in common use.

(2) An exclamation of amazement.

NIAISE. A simple witless gull. (*Fr.*) Forby has *nisy*, Vocab. ii. 233.

NIAS. A young hawk. "Niard, a nias faulcon," Cotgrave. See *Eyas*.

NIB. (1) The handle of a scythe. *Derb.*

(2) To cut up into small fragments. *Linc.*

(3) The shaft of a waggon. *South.*

NIBBLE. To fidget the fingers about: "His fingers began to *nibble*," Stanihurst, Descr. Ireland, p. 26. "To nibble with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points when they are spoken to," Baret, 1580.

NICE. (1) Foolish; stupid; dull; strange. It occurs in Shakespeare.

The eld man seyed anon,  
Ye be *nice*, everichon.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.*

He toke the wyne, and laft the spice,  
Then wist thei wel that he was *nice*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

(2) Clever; fine; good. *North.*

(3) Fastidious; fantastic. Still in use.

NICED. A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the bosom, or neck.

NICELY. Well in health. *North.*

NICET. Agreeable. *Yorksh.*

NICETEE. Folly. (*A.-N.*)

NICH. To stir a fly slightly. *North.*

NICHIL. (1) To castrate. *Yorksh.*

(2) A person who pays nothing. *West.*

NICHOLAS. The patron saint of boys. In boys' games, the cry of *Nicholas* entitles the speaker to a temporary suspension of the amusement. *St. Nicholas's clerks*, a cant term for thieves. "One of saint Nicholas clerks, or an arrant theefe," Cotgrave, in *v. Computer*. Grose has this phrase.

NICK. (1) Used in the proverbial expression "to knock a *nick* in the post," i. e., to make a record of any remarkable event. This is evidently an ancient method of recording. Similarly we have "cut your stick," in which the reference is clearly to the ancient tallies; it is equivalent to "make your mark and pass on." Hence also, "in the *nick* of time," i. e., just as the notch was being cut. In the *nick*, exactly. *North.*

(2) To *nick with nay*, to deny, a very common phrase in early English.

On her knees they kneeden adoun,  
And prayden hym off hys benysoun;  
He *nykkyd* hem with nay;  
Neyther of cros neyther offryng,  
Hadde they non kyns wetynge,  
And thanne a knygt gan say.

*Romance of Athelstone.*

(3) To deceive; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(4) To cut vertical sections in a mine from the roof. *North.*

(5) A wink. *North.* (*Teut.*)

(6) To win at dice. *Grose.* "To tye or nick a cast at dice," Florio, p. 280.

(7) To *nick the nick*, to hit exactly the critical moment or time.

(8) A raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, formerly a great grievance with the consumer. A similar contrivance in a wine-bottle is called the *kick*. Grose has *neck-stamper*, the boys who collect the pots belonging to an ale-house sent out with beer to private houses.

There was a tapster, that with his pots small-  
ness, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a  
good summe of money together. This *nick*ing of  
the pots he would never leave, yet divers times he  
had been under the hand of authority, but what  
money soever hee had [to pay] for his abuses, hee  
would be sure (as they all doe) to get it out of the  
poore mans pot againe.

*Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628.

From the *nick* and froth of a penny pot-house,  
From the fiddle and cross, and a great Scotch-house,  
From committees that chop up a man like a mouse.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 133.

Our pots were full quarded,  
We were not thus thwarted  
With froth-canne and *nick-pot*,  
And such nimble quick shot.

*Elymour Rummyngge*, ed. 1624.

(9) To catch in the act. *Var. dial.*

NICKER. (1) To neigh. *North.*

(2) A little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at *nickers*.

NICKER-PECKER. A woodpecker. *North.*

NICKET. A small short faggot. *West.*

NICKIN. A soft simple fellow.

NICKING. Convenient. *Somerset.*

NICKLE. To move hastily along in an awkward manner. *West.*

NICKLED. Beaten down and entangled, as grass by the wind. *East.*

NICK-NINNY. A simpleton. *South.*

NICKOPIT. A bog; a quagmire. *Kent.*

NICK-STICK. A tally, or stick notched for reckoning. *North.*

NICKY. A faggot of wood. *West.*

NICOTIUM. Tobacco.

NIDDE. To compel. (*A.-S.*)

NIDDERED. Cold and hungry. *North.*

NIDDICK. The nape of the neck. *West.*

NIDDICOCK. A foolish fellow. Polwhele has *nicky-cox* as a Devonshire word. "They were never such fond *niddicokes*," Holinshed, *Conq. Ireland*, p. 94.

NIDDY. A fool. *Devon.*

NIDDY-NODDY. A child's game.

NIDERLING. A mean inhospitable fellow.

This word is not in frequent use, but may be heard occasionally. *Lincol.*

NIDES. Needs; necessarily.

Thus athe sche fullyche overcome  
My ydelyns tylle y sterve,  
So that y mote *nydes* serve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.*

NIDGERIES. Trifles. *Skinner.*

NIDGET. (1) To assist a woman in her labour or travail. *East.*

(2) Part of a plough. *Kent.*

(3) A fool. "*Nigaud*, a fop, nidget, ideot, a dolt, lobcocke," Cotgrave.

NIDING. A coward; a wretch. (*A.-S.*)

NIE. Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

NIECE. A relative in general, not confined to our meaning. *Shak.*

NIEGHEND. The ninth. *Hampole.*

NIF. If. *Somerset.*

NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended. *West.*

NIFFLE. (1) A spur for a horse. *East.*

(2) To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

(3) To whine; to snifle. *Suffolk.* It occurs in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

(4) To eat hastily. *Beds.*

NIFF-NAFFS. Trifles; knick-knacks. *Niffy-naffy*, a trifling fellow. *North.*

NIFLE. A trifle. "I weigh them not a *nifle*," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 161.

"*Nyfes* in a bagge, *de tout nyfes*," Palsgrave. "Trash, rags, *nyfes*, trifles," Cotgrave.

NIFLES. Glandules. *Yorksh.*

NIG. To clip money. *Grose.*

NIGARDIE. Stinginess. (*A.-N.*)

NIGG. A small piece. *Essex.*

NIGGED-ASHLAR. Stone hewn with a pointed hammer. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

NIGGER. A fire-dog. *North.*

NIGGLE. (1) Futuo. Dekker, 1616.

(2) To deceive; to draw out surreptitiously; to steal. Still in use.

(3) To play with; to trifle. Hence, to walk mincingly. *North*.

(4) To eke out with extreme care. *East*.

(5) To complain of trifles from ill temper. *Dorset*.

(6) To nibble; to eat or do anything mincingly. *West*.

NIGGLING. Contemptible; mean. *West*.

NIGHIE. To approach. See *Neghe*.

The batayle lasted wondur longe,  
They seyde, Be Burlonde never so stronge,  
He hath fonde hys pere.  
Wyth swerdys scharpe the faght faste,  
At ylike stroke the fyre owte taste,  
They nyghed wondur nere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.*

NIGHTEST-ABOUT. The nearest way. *North*.

NIGH-HAND. Probably. *Leic*.

NIGHT-BAT. A ghost. *North*.

NIGHT-COURTSHIP. This custom, which appears to be now falling into disuse, is thus described in a note to Anderson's Ballads:—

A Cumbrian peasant pays his addresses to his sweetheart during the silence and solemnity of midnight, when every bosom is at rest, except that of love and sorrow. Anticipating her kindness, he will travel ten or twelve miles over hills, bogs, moors, and moases, undiscouraged by the length of the road, the darkness of the night, or the intemperature of the weather; on reaching her habitation, he gives a gentle tap at the window of her chamber, at which signal she immediately rises, dresses herself, and proceeds with all possible silence to the door, which she gently opens, lest a creaking hinge or a barking dog should awaken the family. On his entrance into the kitchen, the luxuries of a Cumbrian cottage—cream and sugared curds—are placed before him by the fair hand of his *Dulcinea*; next, the courtship commences, previously to which, the fire is darkened or extinguished, lest its light should guide to the window some idle or licentious eye; in this dark and uncomfortable situation (at least uncomfortable to all but lovers), they remain till the advance of day, depositing in each other's bosoms the secrets of love, and making vows of unalterable affection.

NIGHT-CROW. A well-known bird, otherwise called the night-jar. "*Nicticorax*, a nyght-craw," *Nomine MS*. Palsgrave translates it by *cresserelle*.

NIGHTERTALE. Night-time. (*A.-S.*)

His men com bi *nyxtertale*,  
With hem away his body stale.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.*

By *nyxtertale* he was slayne be kynge Darle.

*Oceleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 272.*

NIGHTGALE. The nightingale.

Wyth alkyne gladchipe thay gladdene themselvene,  
Of the *nyghtgale* notez the nolesz was swette.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

NIGHT-KERT-CHEF. A lady's neck handkerchief. It is the translation of *colleterette* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

NIGHT-MAGISTRATE. A constable.

NIGHT-MARE. The charm for the night-mare mentioned in the following curious passage is quoted in Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers:

If this disease chancing often to a man, be not  
II.

cured in time, it may perhaps grow to a worse mischief, as to the falling evil, madness, or apoplexy. But I could never learn that horses were subject to this disease, neither by relation, nor yet by reading, but only in an old English writer, who sheweth neither cause nor signes how to know when a horse hath it, but only teacheth how to cure it with a fond foolish charme, which because it may perhaps make you, gentle reader, to laugh, as well as it did me, for recreation sake I will heere rehearse it. Take a flint stone that hath a hole of his owne kinde, and hang it over him, and write in a bill,

In nomine Patris, &c.

Saint George our Ladies knight,

He walked day, so did he night,

Untill he her found,

He her beate, and he her bound,

Till truly her troath she him plight,

That she would not come within the night,

There as saint George our Ladies knight,

Named was three times, saint George.

And hang this scripture over him, and let him alone with such proper charmes as this is, the false friars in times past were wont to charme the money out of plaine folks purses. *Topseil's Beasts, 1607, p. 353.*

NIGHT-RAIL. A sort of vail or covering for the head, often worn by women at night. See Middleton's Works, i. 164. Mr. Dyce absurdly explains it night-gown, which makes nonsense in the passage referred to. Howell has, "a night-rail for a woman, *toca de muger de nochez*."

NIGHT-RAVEN. The Mattern. "*Niticorax*, a nyte-rawyn," *Nomine MS*.

NIGHT-SHADE. A prostitute.

NIGHT-SNAP. A night-robbler.

NIGHT-SNEAKERS. "Wanton or effeminate lads, night-sneakers," Florio, p. 105.

NIGHT-SPELL. A spell or charm against the night-mare.

NIGHTWARD. The night-watch.

NIGHTY. Dark. *Oxon*.

NIGIT. A coward; a dastard.

This cleane *nygit* was a foole,  
Shapt in meane of all.

*Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.*

NIGMENOG. A very silly fellow.

NIGROST. Negroes. *Hall*.

NIGRUM. Dark; black. (*Lat.*)

NIKIR. A sea monster. (*A.-S.*)

NIKLE. An icicle. *Pr. Parv. p. 259.*

NILE. The upper portion of a threshers's flail. *Salop*.

NILL. (1) A nail. *Somerset*.

Thorow my lyfte honde a *nyl* was dryve!  
Thenke thou theron, yf thou wolte lyve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.*

(2) Will not. (*A.-S.*) *Will he nill he*, whether he will or not. Hence, to be unwilling.

*Nylling* to dwell where syn is wrought.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1632, p. 117.*

(3) A needle. Still in use.

NIM. (1) To take. Also, to steal. Hence the character Corporal Nym.

*Nym*, he seyde, this theof

Faste in alle wyse,

And wyn of him the tresour,

And make him do sacrificye.

*MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon, 87.*



Then boldly blow the p-rize thereat,  
Your play for to nime or ye come in.

*The Booke of Hunting, 1586.*

(2) To walk with short quick steps. *North.*

(3) To take heed; to take care.

NIMBER. Active.

The boy being but a xj. yers old juste at the death  
of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discre-  
tion, and being *number* sprited and apte to anything.

*MS. Ashmol. 206.*

NIMGIMMER. A surgeon.

NIMIETY. Satiety. (*Lat.*)

NIMIL. Large; capacious.

NIMMEL. Nimble. *North.* "Lyght and  
nymel," *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 285.

NIN. (1) None. *North.*

(2) A child's term for liquor. "The word that  
children call their drinke by, as our children  
say *ninne* or *bibbe*," Florio, p. 64.

NINCUMPOOP. A person nine times worse  
than a fool. See *Grose*.

NIND. Needs must. *Linc.*

NINE-EYED. A term of reproach.

NINE-EYES. A kind of small eel.

NINE-HOLES. A game differently described by  
various writers. According to Forby, nine  
round holes are made in the ground, and a ball  
aimed at them from a certain distance; or the  
holes are made in a board with a number over  
each, through one of which the ball is to pass.  
Nares thinks it is the same game with *nine-  
men's morris*, called in some places *ninepenny-  
marl*.

NINE-MURDER. A kind of hawk. See Florio,  
p. 205. Cotgrave apparently mentions two  
birds so called, in v. *Escriere, Soucie*.

NINE-MUSES. An old dance, mentioned in *MS.*  
*Rawl. Poet.* 108.

NINE-PINS. A game somewhat similar to  
skittles. It is mentioned by Florio, ed. 1611,  
p. 15, and is still in use.

NINETED. Wicked; perverse. *South.*

NINETING. A severe beating. *West.*

NINGLE. A contracted form of *mine ingle*,  
common in old plays.

NINNY-NONNY. Uncertain. *Linc.*

NINNYVERS. The white water-lily.

NINNYWATCH. A vain hope; a silly or fool-  
ish expectation. *Devon.*

NINT. To beat; to anoint. *Var. dial.*

NIP. (1) A satirical taunt. Also a verb, to  
taunt satirically. "*S'entrepicquer*, to pricke,  
*nip*, taunt, quip, cut, each other," Cotgrave.  
"A dry-bob, jeast, or nip," *ibid*.

(2) A thief. An old cant term. "To nyp a  
bong," to cut a purse, Harman's *Caveat*, 1567.

(3) Cut. Robin Hood, i. 100.

(4) To snatch up hastily. *Yorksh.*

(5) A short steep ascent. *North.* Occasionally,  
a hill or mountain.

(6) To pinch closely. Hence applied to a pars-  
imonious person. *Var. dial.*

(7) A turnip. *Suffolk.*

NIP-CHEESE. A miserly person. *Var. dial.*  
Sometimes called a *nip-squeeze*, or a *nip-  
farthing*.

NIP-NOSE. A phrase applied to a person  
whose nose is bitten by frost.

NIPPER. A cut-purse. *Dekker*. Also termed  
a *nipping-Christian*.

NIPPERKIN. A small measure of beer.

NIPPET. A small quantity. *Essex.*

NIPPITATO. Strong liquor, chiefly applied to  
ale. A cant term.

NIPPLE. "A little cocke, end, or nipple  
perced, or that hath an hole after the maner  
of a breast, which is put at the end of the  
chanel of a fountaine, wherthrough the water  
runneth forth," Baret, 1580.

NIPPY. (1) Hungry. *Dorset.*

(2) A child's term for the penis.

NIPTE. A niece; a grand-daughter.

NIRE. Nigher; nearer. *West.*

NIRKUP. A donkey. *Dorset.*

NIRT. Cut; hurt. *Gawayne.*

NIRVIL. A diminutive person.

NIS. Is not. (*A.-S.*)

NISGAL. The smallest of a brood or litter.  
*Salop.*

NISOT. A lazy jade. *Skellon.*

NISSE. Navy; ships. *Hearne.*

NIST. (1) Nigh; near. *Somerset.*

(2) Nice; pleasant; agreeable. *Linc.*

NISTE. Knew not. (*A.-S.*)

And hou Fortiger him wold have none,  
Ac he *nist* where he was blcome.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 72

That was eilpeid for oute of my sytte,  
That for derkenesse y *niste* what to done.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6.

NIT. Not yet. *West.*

NITAMOST. Nothing like it. *South.*

NITCH. (1) Neat. *Dorset.*

(2) A small bundle. *Var. dial.*

(3) Got a nitch, i. e. tipsy.

NITHE. Wickedness.

But in pride and trichery,

In *nythe* and onde and lechery.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 138.

NITHER. A grimace. *Worc.*

NITHING. A wicked man. *Nythyiny*, Audelay,  
p. 16. Also, sparing, parsimonious, wicked,  
mean.

NITLE. Neat; handsome. *Var. dial.*

NITOUR. Brightness.

The amber that is in common use groweth rough,  
rude, impolished, and without clearenesse, but  
after that it is sod in the greace of a sow that giveth  
sucke, it getteth that *nitour* and shining beauty,  
which we find to be in it. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 681.

NITTICAL. Nitty; lousy. *Nitty* is not an  
uncommon word.

NITTLE. "A childish word for *little*," Urry's  
*MS. Adds.* to Ray.

NIX. (1) Nothing. A cant term.

(2) To impose upon. See *Nick*.

NO. (1) Often used ironically by our early dra-  
matists to express excess, e. g. Here's no  
rascal, implying a very great rascal.

(2) Nor; not. Still in use.

Tho were that wounded so strong,  
That that no might dours long.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 369.

The cffre in the riht side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothings, no the secunde, no the thridde, but thei maken that figure of 1 the more siguyficatyf that comith after hem.

*Rara Mathematica*, p. 29.

NOAH'S-ARKS. Clouds in the forms of arks, indicating rain. *Suffolk*.

NOB. (1) To beat; to strike. *North*.

(2) The head. *Var. dial*. Hence, a person in a superior station of life.

(3) A young colt. *Heref*.

NOBBLE. (1) To beat; to rub. *North*.

(2) A lump of anything. *East*.

NOBBLE-TREE. The head. *Suffolk*.

NOBBLY. Round, as pebbles, &c. *Var. dial*.

NOBBY. (1) A fool. *East*.

(2) Fine; fashionable. *Var. dial*.

NOBBY-COLT. A young colt. *Glouc*.

NOBILE. Grandeur; magnificence.

Sothly by Arthurs day

Was Bretayne yn grete *noible*,

For yn hys tyme a grete *whyle*

He sojourned at Carille.

*MS. Rawlinson C. 86*.

NOBILLARY. Nobleness; nobility.

NOBLE. (1) The navel. *East*.

(2) A gold coin worth 6s. 8d.

NOBLESSE. Dignity; splendour. (*A.-N.*)

*Nobley* has the same meanings.

Of what richesse, of what *nobley*,

These bokis tllie, and thus they say.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.*

And so they mett betwixt both hostes, where was right kynde and lovyng language betwixt them twoo, with parfit accord knyng togethars for evar here after, with as hartly lovyng chere and countenance, as might be betwix two bretherne of so grete *nobley* and astate.

*Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 11.*

Ilkone be worsched in hys *degré*

With grete *nobelay* and seere honoures.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 222.*

NOBSON. A blow; a stroke. *North*.

NOB-THATCHER. A peruke-maker.

NO-BUT. Only; except. *North*.

NOCENT. A wicked man. (*Lat.*)

An innocent with a *nocent*, a man unglyt with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balance.

*Hall, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 14.*

NOCK. (1) A notch, generally applied to the notch of an arrow or a bow. It is the translation of *coche* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. To nock, to set the arrow on the string. See Drayton's Poems, p. 80. *Beyond the nock*, out of reason.

(2) To tip or finish off an article with something of a different material.

(3) The posteriors. More usually called *nock-andro*. Cotgrave has, "*Cul, tayle, nockandroe, fundament.*" (4) Florio, "*Cunno, a womans nocke; cunnúta, a woman well nocked.*"

NOCKLE. A beetle, or mallet. *Norf*.

NOCKY-BOY. A dull simple fellow.

NOD. He's gone to the land of Nod, i. e. he's gone to bed.

NODCOCK. A simpleton. *Somerset*.

NODDY. (1) A fool. *Minsheu*.

(2) An old game at cards, conjectured to be the

same as cribbage. It appears from the Complete Gamester, 1682, p. 76, that *Knave Noddy* was the designation of the knave of trumps in playing that game. The game is by no means obsolete. Carr mentions *noddy-fifteen* in his Craven Gl. Noddy is now played as follows: Any number can play—the cards are all dealt out—the elder hand plays one, (of which he hath a pair or a *prial* if a good player)—saying or singing "there's a good card for thee," passing it to his right hand neighbour—the person next in succession who holds its pair covers it, saying "there's a still better than he;" and passes both onward—the person holding the third of the sort (ace, six, queen, or what not) puts it on with "there's the best of all three:" and the holder of the fourth crowns all with the emphatic—"And there is *Niddy-Noddee*."—He wins the tack, turns it down, and begins again. He who is first out receives from his adversaries a fish (or a bean, as the case may be) for each unplayed card. This game is mentioned in Arch. viii. 149; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NODDY-HEADED. Tipsy. *Oxon*.

NODDY-POLL. A simpleton. *Noddy-pate* is also used, and Florio, p. 214, has *noddy-peake*.

"*Benet*, a simple, plaine, doltish fellow, a noddipeake, a ninnnyhammer, a pea-goose, a coxe, a sillie companion," Cotgrave.

NODILE. The noddle or head. "*Occiput*, a nodyle," *Nomiale MS*.

NODOCK. The nape of the neck. "His forehead very plaine, and his *nodocke* flat," Trial of Wits, 1604, p. 25.

NOE. To know. *Nomiale MS*.

I *noe* none that is with me,  
Never ȝit sent after the;  
Never seth that my reyne begane,  
Fond I never none so herdy mane,  
That hyder durst to us wend,  
Bot iff I wold after hym send.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

NO-FAR. Near; not far. *North*.

NOG. (1) A sort of strong ale.

(2) To jog; to move on. *North*.

(3) A square piece of wood supporting the roof of a mine. *Derb*.

NOGGED. Strong limbed. *North*.

NOGGEN. Made of noggs, or hemp. Hence, thick, clumsy, rough. *West*.

NOGGERHEAD. A blockhead. *Dorset*.

NOGGIN. "A mug or pot of earth with a large belly and narrower mouth; in Cheshire, a wooden kit or piggin is called a noggin," Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NOGGING. The filling up of the interstices in a building composed partly of wood.

NOGGLE. To walk awkwardly. *North*. Hence *noggler*, a bungling person.

NOGGS. The handle of a scythe. *Chesh*.

NOGGY. Tipsy; intoxicated. *North*.

NO-GO. Impracticable. *Var. dial*.

NOGS. (1) Hemp. *Satop*.

(2) The shank-bones. *Yorksh*.

NO-HOW. Not at all. *East.*

NOHT. Nought; nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOIE. To hurt; to trouble. Also a substantive. Palsgrave has *noieing*, a nuisance.

NOILS. Coarse locks of wool. *East.* By a statute of James I. no one was permitted to put *noyles* into woollen cloth.

NOINT. To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

NOISE. (1) To make a noise at one, to scold. To noise one, to report or tell tales of. *Noise in the head*, a scolding.

(2) A company of musicians. "Those terrible *noyses*, with thredbare cloakes," Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1608.

(3) Tumult; dispute. *Weber.*

(4) To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

NOISFLODE. *Cataclismus*, Nominales MS.

NOK. A notch in a bow.

NOKE. (1) A nook, or corner.

He coverde the childe with his mantille *noks*,  
And over the water the way he tuke.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

(2) An oak. Nominales MS.

Ther may no man stonde hya stroke,  
Thogh he were as stronge as an *nok*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.*

NOKES. A ninny; a simpleton.

NOKETT. A nook of ground. *Warw.*

NOLDE. Would not. (*A.-S.*)

And *nolde* calle hirselfe none other name  
But Goddis handmayde in fulle lowe maner.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

Forsothe harme *nold* he do nonne,  
Bot he hold do meche gode.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 5.*

NOLE. A head. It is sometimes applied to a simpleton, as in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 222.

NOLT. Black cattle. *North.*

NO-MATTERS. Not well. *Suffolk.*

NOMBRE. Number. (*A.-N.*)

NOME. (1) Took; held. (*A.-S.*)

Ete ne drynke wold he never,  
But wepyng and sorowyng evir:  
Syres, sare sorow hath he *nome*,  
He wold hys endyng day wer coine,  
That he myght ought of lif goo

*MS. Rawlinson C. 86.*

Aftur thys the day was *nomyn*,  
That the batelle on schulde comyn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.*

Thow ert *nome* thef y-wis!  
Whar stele thow stede Trenchesis,  
That thow ridest upon here?

*Brues of Hamtoun, p. 73.*

And grethur credence to hym he there *nome*  
Then he dudde only tyme therby fore.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 71.*

(2) Numb. *Somerset.*

(3) A name. Nominales MS.

Her yongest brother thel lefte at home,  
Benjamin was his *nome*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.*

NOMELICHE. Namely. (*A.-S.*)

NOMINE. A long speech. *North.*

NOMMER. To number. (*A.-N.*)

For I do the wale to wiete thou myghte nerehand  
also *nommer* the sternes of hevене, as the folke  
of the empire of Perse. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.*

NOMPERE. An arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

And nempned hym for a *nounpere*,

That no debat nere. *Piers Ploughman, p. 97.*

NOMPION. One who is possessed of more knowledge than the common people. *Lanc.*

NON. Not one; none; not.

NONATION. Wild; incoherent. *West.*

NONCE. Purpose; intent; design; occasion.

This word is not yet entirely obsolete. It is derived, as Price observes, from the *A.-S.* *for than anes*.

I have a slyng for the *nonces*,

That is made for gret stonys.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

For the *nonest*, I forbare to allege the learned sort, lest the unlearned should say they could no skill on such books, nor knew not whether they were truly brought in. *Pilkington's Works, p. 644.*

Bot ȝif thowe wolde alle my steryne stroye fore the *nonys*.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*

NONE. (1) No time. *West.*

(2) Not at all. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of two or three in the afternoon. (*A.-N.*)

NONEARE. Now; just now. *Norf.*

NONE-OR-BOTH. Neither. *Essex.*

NONE-SO-PRETTY. London-pride. *East.*

NONE-SUCH. Black *nonsuch* is trefoil-seed, and white non-such is rye-grass-seed. *Norf.*

NONINO. A burden to a ballad. Shakespeare has it, *hey, nonny, nonny*. The term nonny-nony was applied to the female pudendum, and hence many indelicate allusions. "Nony-nony or pallace of pleasure," Florio, p. 194.

NONKYNS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*)

The lady lay in hir bede and slepe;  
Of tresone tuke sche *nonkyns* kepe,  
For therof wyste sche noghte.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.*

NONNE. A nun. (*A.-S.*)

NONNOCK. To trifle; to idle away the time. *Nonnocks*, whims. *East.* Some use *nonny* in the same sense.

NON-PLUNGE. Nonplus. *Nonpower* is also used. *Var. dial.*

NONSICAL. Nonsensical. *West.*

NONSKAITH. A wishing, or longing. *Cumb.*

NONUNIA. A quick time in music, containing nine crotchets between the bars.

NOODLE. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

NOOK. The quarter of a yard-land, which varies according to the place from 15 to 40 acres. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 298. Still in use.

NOOKED-END. The very farthest extremity of a corner. *Var. dial.*

NOOK-SHOTTEN. Having or possessing nooks and corners. Pegge says, "spoken of a wall in a bevil, and not at right-angles with another wall." The term is still in use, and metaphorically means *disappointed, mistaken*.

NOOLED. Curbed; broken spirited. *North.*

NOON. None. (*A.-S.*)

NOONING. A repast taken by harvest-labourers about noon. *Var. dial.* Pegge has *noon-scape*, the time when labourers rest after dinner. *Nooningscapp*, Hallamsh. Gl. p. 156.

NOONSHUN. A luncheon. *Browne.*

NOONSTEAD. The period of noon.

NOORY. A young boy. (*Fr.*)

NOOZLE. To nestle. *Somerset.*

NOPE. A bullfinch. *Var. dial.*

NOR. Than. Very common.

NORATION. Rumour; speech. *Var. dial.*

NORCHE. To nourish. *Cov. Myst.* p. 208.

NORFOLK-CAPON. A red-herring.

NORFOLK-DUMPLING. A small globular pudding, made merely with dough and yeast, and boiled for twenty minutes, according to the approved receipt of that county.

Well, nothing was undone that might be done to make Jemy Camber a tall, little, slender man, when yet he lookt like a *Norfolke dumpling*, thicke and short. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

NORI. A foster-child. (*A.-N.*)

For ml lordes doughter sche is,  
And leh his *nori* forsothe ywis. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 7.

Fye on thee, featur, fie on thee!  
The devilles owine *nurrys*. *Chester Plays*, II. 162.

NORICE. A nurse. (*A.-N.*) "*Nutrix*, *norysche*," *Nominale MS.*

NORIE. To nourish. *Gesta Rom.* p. 215.

NORISTRY. A nursery.

NORLOGE. A clock. *Nominale MS.*

NORN. Neither; nothing. *West.*

NORRA-ONE. Never-a-one. *Devon.*

NORREL-WARE. A bit-maker, or lorimer.

NORRID. Northward. *Var. dial.*

NORSTHING. Nourishment.

NORSTHYD. Nourished; taught; educated.

NORT. Nothing. *Somerset.*

NORTELRIE. Nurture; education.

NORTH. The following proverb is given by Aubrey in his *MS. Collections* for Wiltshire in the Ashmolean Museum.

"The North for largeness,  
The East for health!  
The South for buildings,  
The West for wealth."

NORTHERING. Wild; incoherent. *West.*

A silly person is called a *northern*, and some of our old dramatists use the latter word in the sense of *clownish*, or *silly*.

NORTH-EYE. To squint. *Suffolk.*

NORTHUMBERLAND. Lord Northumberland's arms, i. e. a black eye.

NORWAIS. Norwegians. *Hearne.*

NORWAY. A whetstone. *Devon.*

NORWAY-NECKCLOTH. A pillory.

NOSE. (1) *To pay through the nose*, to give an extravagant credit price. *Nose of wax*, a proverbial phrase for anything very pliable. *To follow one's nose*, to go straightforward. *To measure noses*, to meet. *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be depressed. *As plain as the nose on one's face*, quite evident. *Led by the nose*, governed. *To put one's nose out of joint*, to rival one in the favour of another. *To make a bridge of any one's nose*, to pass by him in drinking. *He cut off his nose to be revenged of his face*, he has revenged his neighbour at the expense of injuring himself. *To make a person's nose swell*, to

make him jealous of a rival. *To play with a person's nose*, to ridicule him.

(2) To smell. *Var. dial.* Hence, metaphorically, to pry into anything.

(3) A neck of land. *South.*

(4) To be tyrannical. *Oxon.*

NOSE-BAG. A bag of provender fastened to a horse's head.

NOSEBLEDE. The plant milfoil. *Millifolium*, *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 6.

NOSE-FLY. A small fly very troublesome to the noses of horses.

NOSEGENT. A nun. An old cant term, given in *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 521.

NOSE-GIG. A toe-piece to a shoe. *West.*

NOSELING. On the nose. "*Felle doune novelynge*," *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 286.

NO-SENSE. A phrase implying worthlessness or impropriety. *West.*

NOSETHIRLES. The nostrils. (*A.-S.*) Spelt *neyse-thrilles* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54.

NOSIL. (1) To encourage or embolden an animal to fight; to set on.

(2) To grub in the earth.

NÖSING. The exterior projecting edge of the tread of a stair.

NOSLE. The handle of a cup, &c. The nosle of a candlestick is that part which holds the end of a candle.

NOSSEN. Noise; rumour; report.

NOSSET. (1) A dainty dish. *Somerset.*

(2) To carouse secretly. *Devon.*

NOST. Knowest not. (*A.-S.*)

NOST-CKOCKLE. The last hatched bird; the youngest of a brood.

NOSYLL. A blackbird. *Merula*, *MS. Arundel* 249, f. 90. It occurs in *Nominale MS.*

NOT. (1) Know not. (*A.-S.*)

For whane men thenken to debate,  
I not what other thyng is good  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

(2) Smooth; without horns. *Var. dial.* Hence, to shear, or poll. *Not-head*, a craven crown.

(3) Not only. 1 *Thess.* iv. 8.

(4) A game like bandy. *Glouc.*

(5) Well tilled, as a field. *Essex.*

NOTABILITEE. A thing worthy of observation. *Chaucer.*

NOTCH. (1) The female pudendum.

(2) *Out of all notch*, out of all bounds. *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xi.

NOTCHET. A notable feat. *East.*

NOTE. (1) Use; business; employment. To use, or enjoy. *Lanc.*

But thefte serveth of wykked note,  
Hyt hangeth hys mayster by the throte.  
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

(2) A nut. *Maundevely*, p. 158.

(3) To push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull. *North.*

(4) The time during which a cow is in milk. *North.* Kennett has, "*noyt*, a cow's milk for one year." *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(5) To contend with; to fight.

(6) To eat. *Durham.* (Island.)

(7) Neat, or cattle. *North.*

NOTELESS. Stupefied. *Essex.*

NOTEMUGE. Nutmeg. *Chaucer.*

NOTERER. A notary.

NOTE-SCHALE. A nutshell.

But alle nis worth a note-schale.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.*

NOTFULHEDE. Profit; gain; utility. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, and is connected with A.-S. *nytlcnys*.

NOTHAG. The jay. "Nothagge, a byrde, jaye," Palsgrave. Spelt *nothak* in Nominale MS. f. 6. "*Ficedula*, a nuthage," Vocab. Rawl. MS. "The nuthake with her notes newe," Squirr of Lowe Degré, 55.

NOT-HALF-SAVED. Foolish. *West.*

NOTHIELES. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

*Notheles yn here dedys,*

*Se was chaste as Menerhedys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.*

NOTIER. Otherwise; nor; neither; other; another. (*A.-S.*)

NOTHING. Not; not at all. (*A.-S.*)

*His hatte was bonde undur his chyn,*

*He did hit nothyng of to hym,*

*He thoþ hit was no tyme. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

NOTORIE. Notorious. *Lydgate.*

NOTTLE. Foolish; trifling; absurd; wanton. Milles' MS. Glossary.

NOTWITHUNDERSTANDING. Notwithstanding. A curious corruption, sometimes heard, and perhaps the longest word ever used by a rustic. *Isle of Wight.*

NOUCHE. A jewel; a necklace. Oftener spelt *ouche*, as in Nominale MS.

To my Lord and nephew the king the best *nouche* which I have on the day of my death.

*Test. Vetust. p. 141.*

*Whan thou hast taken eny thyng*

*Of lovis gifte, or nouche or ryng,*

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

NOUGHT-A-DOW. Worthless. *North.*

NOUGHT-MERCHANTABLE. Not well. *Devon.*

NOUGHTY. Possessed of nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOUMBRED. A number; the sum total.

NOUN. No. (*A.-N.*)

NOUSE. Sense; knowledge. *Var. dial.* Apparently from the Greek *νοῦς*.

Oh! aid, as lofty Homer says, my *nouse*

To sling sublime the Monarch and the Louse.

*Peter Pindar, l. 229.*

NOUSLE. To nestle; to cherish; to wrap up.

Also spelt *nozzle*. "See with what erroneous

trumpries antiquitie hath bene *nozzeled*,"

Batman's Golden Booke, 1577, ded. *Nuzzeled*,

brought up in youth, Holinshed, Hist. Engl.

i. 108; nursed, habituated, Holinshed, Conq.

Ireland, pp. 46, 78.

And *nused* once in wicked deedes I feard not to

offende,

From bad, to worse and worst I fell, I would at

leysure mende.

*1st Part of Prometheus and Cassandra, ii. 6.*

NOUSTY. Peevish. *North.*

NOUT-GELD. Cornage rent, originally paid in neat or cattle. *North.*

NOUTHE. (1) Now. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nought; nothing. Hence, *nouthen-con*, to know nothing. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To set at nought; to defy.

NOVELLIS. News. (*A.-N.*)

NOVELRYE. Novelty. (*A.-N.*)

Ther was a knygt that loved *novelrye*,

As many one haunte now that folye.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.*

NOVER. High land above a precipitous bank. *Sussex.*

NOVUM. A game at dice played by five or six persons. It is mentioned in Florio, p. 210; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NOW-AND-NOW. Once and again. *Now and then*, occasionally.

NO-WAY-BUT-ONE. A phrase implying an inevitable certainty.

NO-WAYS. Not at all. *Var. dial.*

NOWEL. A cry of joy, properly that at Christmas of joy for the birth of the Saviour. (*Lat.*) It signified originally the feast of Christmas, and is often found in that sense. A political song, in a MS. of Henry VI.'s time, in my possession, concludes as follows,—

Tyll home Sulle Wylekyne,

This joly gentylle sayle,

Alle to my lorde Fueryn,

That never dyd fayle.

Therefore let us alle syng nowelle;

Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle!

And Cryst save mery Yngland and sped yt wellc.

NOWELE. The navel. Arch. xxx. 354.

NOWIE. Horned cattle. *North.*

NOWITE. Foolish; witless; weak.

NOWLE. The noddle or head. "The *nowle* refine," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viij.

NOWMER. Number. *Prompt. Parv.*

NOW-NOW. Old Anthony Now-now, an itinerant fiddler frequently mentioned by our old writers. Anthony Munday is supposed to be ridiculed under this name, in Chettle's Kindhart's Dreame, 1592.

NOWP. A knock on the head. *Line.*

NOWRE. Nowhere. Isumbras, 544. *Nowre-where* occurs in Hampole.

NOW-RIGHT. Just now. *Exmoor.*

NOWSE. Nothing. *North.*

NOWUNDER. Surely; certainly.

NOY. To annoy; to hurt. *North.*

Corporal meat, when it findeth a belly occupied with adverse and corrupt humours, doth both hurt the more, *noy* the more, and helpeth nothing at all.

*Becon's Works, p. 117.*

Of wilke some are *noye* and tille us kyndly,

And some are profitayle and esye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.*

Thus do ye recken; but I feare ye come of clerus,

A very *noyfull* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.

*Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 86.*

NOYNTIE. To anoint. *West.*

I axat a mayster of fsysyke lore,

What wold hyme drye and dryve away;

Elymosina ys an erbe ther-fore,

Oon of the best that ever I say.

*Noynte* heme therwyth ay whenne thou may,

Thynk that Requiem shalle in the rente and sece,

And some after, withyn a nyght and a day,

Thou shalt have lysesn to lyve in ease.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 47.*

NOYSAUNCE. Offence; trespass. (*A.-N.*)

**NOZZLE.** The nose. *Var. dial.*

**NOȚT.** Not. Perceval, 98, 143, 515, &c.

The lordis seid to hym anon,  
Joly Robyn let hym noȝt gon  
Tille that he have etyn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

**NUB.** (1) To push; to beckon. *North.*

(2) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(3) A husband. A cant term.

**NUBBLE.** To bruise with the fist.

**NUBBLINGS.** Small coal. *Worc.*

**NUBILATED.** Clouded. (*Lat.*)

About the beginning of March, 1600, I bought accidentally a Turkey-stone ring; it was then wholly serene; toward the end of the month it began to be nubilated. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 100.*

**NUCH.** To tremble. *Northumb.*

**NUCKLE.** Trifling work; uncertain and unprofitable employment. *North.*

**NUDDLE.** (1) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(2) To stoop in walking. *Var. dial.*

**NUDGE.** A gentle push. It is also a verb, to strike gently, to give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. *Var. dial.*

**NUFFEN.** Cooked sufficiently. *Linc.*

**NUG.** (1) A rude unshapen piece of timber; a block. *Somerset.*

(2) A knob, or protuberance. *Devon.*

(3) A term of endearment.

**NUGGING-HOUSE.** A brothel.

**NUG-HEAD.** A blockhead. *Somerset.* Carr has *num-head*, Craven Gl.

**NULL.** To beat severely.

**NUM.** Dull; stupid. *East.* Also a verb, to benumb or stupefy. "Nums all the currents that should comfort life," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. K. iii.

**NUMBLES.** The entrails, or part of the inwards of a deer.

Brede and wyne they had ynough,  
And nombles of the dere. *Robin Hood, i. 8.*

**NUMPOST.** An imposthume. *East.*

**NUMPS.** A fool. *Devon.*

**NUN.** "A little titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his heade is filleted as it were nunlike," Nomenclator, p. 60.

**NUNC.** A large lump or thick piece of anything. *South.*

**NUNCH.** A luncheon. *Var. dial.*

**NUNCHEON.** A lump of food sufficient for a luncheon. *Kent.*

**NUNCLE.** (1) An uncle. Still in use.

(2) To cheat; to deceive. *North.*

**NUNMETE.** A luncheon. *Pr. Parv.*

**NUNNERY.** A brothel. A cant term.

**NUNQUAM.** One who never returns from an errand. (*Lat.*)

**NUNRYE.** A nunnery. *Isumbras, 485.*

**NUNT.** To make an effort. *North.*

**NUNTING.** Awkward looking. *Sussex.*

**NUNTY.** Stiff; formal; old-fashioned; shabby; mean; fussy. *Var. dial.*

**NUP.** A fool. *Nupson* occurs in this sense in Ben Jonson, and Grose has it in C. D. V. T.

**NUR.** The head. *Warw.*

**NURCHY.** To nourish. "*Nutrio*, to nurchy," Vocab. MS. xv. Cent. f. 72, in my possession. Said to be in use in Devon.

**NURLY.** Lumpy; knotty. Hence, metaphorically, ill-tempered. *North.*

**NURPIN.** A little person. *Heref.* Possibly connected with *nyrvyl* in *Pr. Parv.*

**NURSE.** To cheat. A cant term.

**NURSE-CHILD.** A child before weaning. "A nource childe, or babe that sucketh," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 271.

**NURSE-GARDEN.** (1) The crab-apple tree.

(2) A nursery-garden. "Settes of young trees, or nurse-gardaynes," Cooper, ed. 1559, in v. *Semen.* Still in use.

**NURSES-VAILS.** The nurse's clothes when penetrated by nepial indiscretions. *Oxon.*

**NURSPELL.** A boy's game in Lincolnshire, somewhat similar to trap-ball. It is played with a *kibble*, a *nur*, and a *spell*. By striking the end of the spell with the kibble, the *nur* of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it with the kibble before it reaches the ground. He who drives it to the greatest distance, wins the game.

**NURT.** To nurture; to bring up.

**NUSENESS.** A nuisance. *East.*

**NUSHED.** Starved; ill-fed. *East.*

**NUT.** (1) Sweet-bread. *East.*

(2) The stock of a wheel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The lump of fat called the pope's-eye. "*Mugette de mouton*, the nut of a leg of mutton," Cotgrave.

(4) A silly fellow. *Yorksh.* This word is not applied to an idiot, but to one who has been doing a foolish action.

(5) A kind of small urn.

Also oon litel standyng peece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weying 22 ounces, also a standyng gilt *nut*, and the best dosen of the second sort of my spones.

*Test. Vetust.* p. 365.

**NUTCRACKERS.** The pillory.

**NUT-CRACK-NIGHT.** All Hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities. *North.*

**NUTCROME.** A crooked stick, used for lowering branches of hazels, in order to reach the fruit. *East.*

**NUT-HOLE.** The notch in a bow to receive the arrow.

**NUT-HOOK.** A bailiff.

**NUTMEGS.** The testes. *Var. dial.*

My precious *nutmegs* doe not wound,

For fear I should not live;

I'll pay thee downe one hundred pound,

If thou wilt me forgive.

*History of Jack Horner*, ed. 1697, p. 18.

**NUTRE.** A kind of worm.

**NUTRITIVE.** That which has nourished.

Yf ever God gave victorie to men fyghtinge in a juste quarell, or yf he ever ayded such as made warre for the wealthe and tuldion of their owne natural and nutritive country.

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 31.

**NUTTEN.** A donkey. *I. Wight.*

**NUT-TOPPER.** The bird nut-pecker. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 21.

**NUVITOUS.** Nutritious. *Salop.*

**NUY.** Annoyance; injury.

And there was so grete habundance of nedders and other venymous bestes, that thame byhoved nedre travelles armed, and that was a grete nuy to thame, and an heghe disace.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.*

**NUZZLE.** To loiter; to idle. *North.*

**NYE.** (1) An eye. Nominale *MS.*

Fro nyse japys and ribadry  
Awey thou muste turne thi nye;  
Turne thi nye, that thou not se  
This wyecud worldis vanyté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 1.*

(2) Annoyance; injury; trouble.

The patryark sawe hys grete nye,  
For Befyse he wepyd, so thort hym rewly.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.*

(3) To neigh. *Palsgrave.*

**NYME.** To name.

For every creature of God that man can nyme,  
Is good of hymself after his first creacion.

*MS. Digby 181.*

**O.** (1) Of. Still in use.

A! perles pryns, to the we pray,  
Save our kyng both nyght and day!  
Fore he is ful song, tender of age,  
Semelé to se, o bold corage,  
Lovclé and lofte of his lenage,  
Both perles prince and kyng veray.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 29.*

The wrang to here o right is lath,  
And pride wyt buxumnes is wrath.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.*

(2) One. Also, on. *Chaucer.*

Be-teche tham the proveste, in presens of lordez,  
O payne and o pelle that pendes there too.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

Where that Merlin dede him se  
In o day in thre ble.

*Arthour and Merlin, p. 74.*

(3) Anything circular; an heraldic term for a kind of spangle. Shakespeare terms the stars "those fiery o's."

(4) A lamentation. *Shak.*

(5) The arithmetical cypher.

(6) All. Bran New Wark, 1785.

(7) The woof in weaving.

**OAF.** A fool. Still in use.

**OAK.** (1) *To sport the oak*, to close the outer door, a phrase used at Cambridge.

(2) The club at cards. *West.*

**OAKEN-APPLE-DAY.** The 29th of May, on which boys wear oaken apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak tree. The apple, and a leaf or two, are sometimes gilt and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney piece, or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, getting into disuse. Sectarians have left it off, and in a few years it will probably be seldom seen. I can recollect when not a boy in a whole village let the day pass unobserv-

**NYMPHAL.** A short poem relating to nymphs. *Drayton.*

**NYMPHS.** Young female bees.

**NYMYOS.** Excessive.

Now, gracious Lord, of your *nympos* charityé,  
With hombyll harts to thi presens complayne.

*Digby Mysteries, p. 115.*

**NYNON.** Eyes.

And wash thou thi *nynon* with that water.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 77.*

**NYTE.** To deny. See *Nick.* Qu. *nycydc?*

Trewly in his entent,  
In batelle ne in tournament  
He *nytyde* us never with naye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139.*

**NYTTE.** To require; to use. (*A.-S.*)

**NYJE.** Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

Fore thofe thou wyrke bothe dey [and] nyght,  
He wyll not the, I sey the ryght;  
He wones to *nyje* the ale-wyffe,  
And he thought ever fore to thryffe.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

ant of the oaken apple. Fears were sometimes entertained in a backward season that the apples would not be forward enough for our loyal purpose. Moor's Suffolk MS.

**OAK-WEB.** The cockchafer. *West.*

**OAMY.** Light, porous, generally spoken of ploughed land. *Norf.*

**OAR.** "A busic-body, medler in others matters, one that hath an oare in others boates," Florio, p. 37.

**OARS.** Watermen.

Tarlton being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of oares to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen, that one of them was bumsie; and so, indeede, were all three for the most part. *Tarlton's Jests, 1611.*

**OAST.** (1) Curd for cheese. *North.*

(2) A kiln for malt or hops. *Kent.*

**OAT-FLIGHT.** The chaff of oats. *East.*

**OATMEALS.** One of the many terms for the roaring-boys.

**OATS.** (1) To sow one's wild oats, i. e. to leave off wild habits.

(2) In the south of England, when a horse falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is said to earn a gallon of oats.

**OAVIS.** The eaves of a house. *Essex.*

**OBADÉ.** To abide. Tristrem, p. 178.

**OBARNI.** A preparation of mead.

**OBEED.** A hairy caterpillar. *Derb.*

**OBEISSANT.** Obedient. *Palsgrave.*

That were obelassant to his heste.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

**OBESE.** "Play at obese, at billiards, and at cards," Archæologia, xiv. 253.

**OBFUSCATE.** Obscured. (*Lat.*)

Whereby the fame of all our estimacion shall now bee *obfuscate*, utterly extinguyshed, and nothyng set by.

*Hall, Edward IV. f. 10.*

**OBIT.** A funeral celebration.

These *obits* once past o're, which we desire,  
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.  
*Heywood's Iron Age*, 1632, sig. H. iv.

**OBITCH'S-COLT.** "Forty sa one like Obitch's cowt," a Shropshire phrase.**OBITERS.** Small ornaments.**OBJECTION.** A subject or argument.**OBLATRATION.** A barking-at. (Lat.)**OBLAUNCHERE.** Fine white meal?

With *oblauchere* or outhler floure,  
To make hem whytter of coloure.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.

**OBLE.** A kind of wafer cake, often sweetened with honey, and generally made of the finest wheaten bread. The consecrated wafer distributed to communicants at mass was so termed. "*Oblata*, oble," *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45. *Oblete*, a thin cake. (Teut.) "*Nebula*, oblys," *Nominale MS.*

Mak paste, and bake it in *oble-ryne*, and ett growelle of porke, and after ete the *obletes*, and thou sal have deliverance bathe abowne and bynethe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 291.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*

That reysed was at the sacre.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 66.

**OBLIGATE.** To oblige. *Var. dial.***OBLLOCATION.** Interruption. (Lat.)**OBLYSCHEDE.** Obligated; compelled.

It helpyth to paye owre dettes for synne,  
In whych to God *oblyschede* ben wee.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

Thei ben *oblischede* and thei felle, but we roos, and we ben righted.

*MS. Tanner* 16, p. 51.

The whole felowship, marchauntes, burgesses, and commonaltye of the same towne, to be bounde and *oblyshed* by ther presentes unto the most excellent and most mighty prince Edward.

*Hall, Edward IV.* f. 57.

**OBRAID.** To upbraid. *Somerset.*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,  
In Court and cittle there's no small adoe  
With this young stripling, that *obraids* the gods,  
And thinkes, 'twixt them and him, there is no ods.

*Young Gallants Whirligig*, 1629.

**OBRUTED.** Overthrown. (Lat.)

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice.

*Becon's Works*, p. 57.

**OBS-AND-SOLS.** The words *objectiones et solutiones* were frequently so contracted in the marginal notes to controversial divinity, and hence the phrase was jocularly used by more lively writers.

**OBSCENOUS.** Obscene; indecent.**OBSCURED.** Disguised. *Shak.***OBSECRATIONS.** Entreaties. (Lat.)

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests.

*Becon's Works*, p. 187.

**OBSEQUIOUS.** Funereal. *Shak.***OBSEQUIY.** Obsequiousness. *Jonson.***OBSERVANCE.** Respect. (*A.-N.*)**OBSERVE.** To obey; to respect; to crouch.**OBSSESSION.** A besieging. (Lat.)**OBSTACLE.** Obstinate. A provincial word, very common in Shakespeare's time. It is ex-

plained "stubborne or wilfull" in *Batman* uppon Bartholome, 1582.

**OBSTINATION.** Obstinacy. *Palsgrave.***OBSTRICK.** Bounden. (Lat.)

To whom he recogniseth himself to be so moche indebted and *obstricks*, that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunction.

*State Papers*, i. 259.

**OBSTROPOLOUS.** Obstreperous. A very common vulgarism. "I was going my rounds, and found this here gemman very *obstropolous*, whereof I comprehended him as an auspicious parson." This is genuine London dialect.

**OBTRECT.** To slander. (Lat.)**OC.** But. (*A.-S.*)

Oc though the grace of God almight,  
W th the tronsoun that he to prisoun tok  
A slough hem alle, so saith the bok.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 61.

**OCAPYE.** To occupy; to employ.

Tho seyde Gyc, so schalt thou noyt,  
In ydull thou *ocapye* thy thoyt.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 211.

**OCCAMY.** A compound metal, meant to imitate silver, a corruption of the word alchemy. See *Nares*.

**OCCASIONS.** Necessities of nature.**OCCIDENT.** The West. (*A.-N.*)

Of Inglande, of Irelande, and alle thir owtt illes,  
That Arthure in the *occidente* occupyes att ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

**OCCUPANT.** A prostitute. From the old word *occupy*, futuo. "A bawdy, or occupying-house," *Florio*, p. 194.

I can swive four times in a night: but thee  
Once in four years I cannot *occuple*.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 110.

**OCCUPY.** To use. *Occupier*, a tradesman.**OCCUR.** Ochre. *Palsgrave.***OCCURRE.** To go to. (Lat.)

Secondarely yf he should reyse an army so so-  
dainly, he knewe not where to *occurrre* and mete his  
enemies, or whether too go or where to tary.

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 14.

**OCCURRENTS.** Incidents; qualities. Meetings, Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 139.

Julius Cæsar himselve for his pleasure became an actor, being in shape, state, voyce, judgement, and all other *occurrents*, exterior and interior, excellent.

*Heywood's Apology for Actors*, 1612.

**OCCYAN.** The ocean.

In verré soth, as y remembre can,  
A certeyne kynrede toward the *occyan*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 22.

**OCEAN-SEA.** This phrase is often used by Sir Thomas More. "The greate brode botomlesse ocean-see," *Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. C. ii. It occurs likewise in *Hall*.

**OCHEN.** To break; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)**OCIVITY.** Sloth. *Hooper.***OCKSECROTIA.** Topsy. A cant term.**OCUB.** The cockchafer. *Somerset.***OCY.** The nightingale's note.**ODAME.** A brother-in-law. (Germ.)**O-DAWE.** Down. See *Adawe* (2).

Loke ze blenke for no bronde, ne for no bryghte  
wapyne,

Bot beris downe of the beste, and bryng theme o-dawe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.



ODD. (1) Only; single; alone. (2) Lonely; out of the way. *Linc.*

(3) *Odd and even*, a game at marbles. *Odd come shortly*, a chance time, not far off. *Odd-come-shorts*, odds and ends, fragments.

ODD-FISH. A strange fellow. *Var. dial.*

ODD-MARK. That portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Heref.*

ODDMENTS. Trifles; remnants. *North.*

ODDS. (1) To fit; to make even. Also, occasionally, to alter. *West.*

(2) Consequence; difference. *Var. dial.*

ODDY. (1) A snail. *Oxon.*

(2) Active; brisk. Generally applied to old people. *Oxon.*

ODDY-DODDY. A river-snail. *Oxon.*

ODE. Wood for dyeing.

ODER. Other. Still in use.

And beryd the cors with bothe her rede,  
As she sodenly hade be ded,  
That no man odur wiste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.*

ODERWORT. The herb dragance.

ODIBLE. Hatelul. (Lat.)

And thou shalt be maister of that worme odible,  
And oppresse hym in his owne stalle.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 56.*

All suche othis be to our Lord odible

That be made and promysyd to an evill entencion.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 69.*

ODIFFERAUNT. Odoriferous.

ODIOUS. Ill-tasted; ill-scented. *East.*

ODORAUNT. Sweet-smelling. (A.-N.)

The thrid day next my sone went doune  
To erthe, whiche was disposed plentuously  
Of aungels bright and hevenly sounne  
With odoraunt odoure ful copiously.

*MS. Bodl. 423, f. 204.*

ODSNIGGERS. An exclamation of rebuke. An immense number of oaths and exclamations may be found commencing with *ods*, a corruption of *God's*.

OEN. Owe; are indebted.

I telle it the in priveté,  
The kynges men oen to me  
A m<sup>l</sup>. pounde and mare.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

O'ERLAY. A girth; a cloak. *North.*

OERTH-IVI. The *hedera nigra*.

OERTS. In comparison of. *West.*

OES. Eyes. Nominale MS.

And notwithstandinge your manly hart,  
Frome your oes the teres wald starte  
To shew your hevynesse.

Com hithere Josephe and stande ner this rood,  
Loo, this lame spared not to shedd his blude,  
With most paynfulle distresse.

*MS. Bodl. e Mus. 100.*

OF. In; out of; from; at; on; off; by. Many of these meanings are still current in the provinces.

OFCORN. Offal corn. Finchale Chart. The term occurs in Tusser. *East.*

OF-DAWE. To recover. *Weber.*

OF-DRAD. Afraid; frightened. (A.-S.)

O-FERRE. Afar off.

Beholde also how his modire and alle his frendes  
stand alle o-ferre lokande and folowande theme  
with the mekylle murning and hertly sorowe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 181.*

OFF. (1) Upon; out of. *Off at hooks*, out of temper, or unwell. *Off and on*, changeable. *Off nor on*, neither one thing nor another.

(2) The line from which boys shoot in commencing a game of marbles.

(3) Provided; furnished. *Var. dial.*

OFF-AT-SIDE. Mad. *North.*

OFFENCIOUS. Offensive. Marlowe, ii. 305.

OFFENDED. Hurt. *Chaucer.*

OFFENSIOUN. Office; damage. (A.-N.)

OFF-IHAND. A man holding a second farm on which he does not reside is said to farm it *off-hand*. *Suffolk.*

OFFICE. The eaves of a house. *West.*

OFFICES. The rooms in a large house, appropriated to the use of the upper servants. The term is still in common use, applied to the menial apartments generally.

OFFRENDE. An offering. (A.-N.)

And sche bigan to bidde and prey  
Upon the bare grounde knelende,  
And aftir that made hir offrende.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 44.*

OFF-SPRING. Origin. *Fairfax.*

OFF-TOOK. Took by aim; hit.

OF-LONG. For a long period.

OF-SIGH. Saw; perceived. (A.-S.)

OF-TAKE. Taken. St. Brandan, p. 19.

OFTER. Oftener. *North.*

Ofter bryngeth on day,  
That alle the yere not may.

*MS. Douce 52, f. 13.*

OFTE-SITHES. Often-times. (A.-S.)

For thou and other that leve your thyng,  
Wel ofte-sithes ye banne the kyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

OF-WALKED. Fatigued with walking. (A.-S.)

OGAIN. Again. Still in use.

Fortiger nam gode coure  
That he no might ogain hem doure.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 16.*

And dede hem ogain thre thousande,  
And acounted that carroy.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 178.*

OGAINSAGHES. Contradictions. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

OGE. Again. "Come now son ogé," Gy of Warwike, p. 110.

OGHE. Ought. *Gawayne.*

OGLES. Eyes. A cant term.

OGNE. Own.

And thought ther was resone ynne,  
And syh hys ogne lyf to wyne.

*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 38.*

OGOS. Caves along the shore. *Cornw.*

OIL. To oil his old wig, i. e. to make him tipsy. *North.*

OIL-OF-BARLEY. Strong beer.

OIL-OF-HAZEL. A severe beating.

OILY. Smooth; adulatory. *Var. dial.*

OINEMENT. Ointment. (A.-N.)

Now of the seventhe sacrament,  
These clerkys kalle hyt oynement.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 74.*

OINT. To anoint. *Palegrave.*

OKE. Aked. Pret. pl. (*A.-S.*)

OKE-CORNE. An acorn. *Ortus Voc.*

OKERE. To put money out to usury. Also, usury. *Okerer*, an usurer.

Anyt, when men hadde here rest,  
He okered pens yn hys cheste.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.*

Okur hyt ys for the outrage

To take thy catel and have avauntage.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.*

One nyzte qwene mene had ryste,  
He okyryde penyes unto hys kyste.

*Robert de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 5.*

An okerer, or elles a lechoure, sayd Robyn,  
With wronge hast thou lede thy lyfe.

*Robin Hood, l. 10.*

OKERS. "Bootes for ploughmen called *okers*,"  
Huloet, 1552. "*Carpatinae*, plowmens bootes  
made of untanned leather, they may be called  
*okers*," Elyot, ed. 1559.

OKY. Moist; sappy. *North.*

OLD. (1) Famous; great; abundant. *Warw.*  
Shakespeare uses the word in this sense.  
"There will be an *old* abusing of God's pa-  
tience, and the king's English." It sometimes  
is used to denote approbation, fondness, or  
endearment; as, in Virginia and Maryland,  
the most endearing appellation by which a  
fond husband could address a beloved wife,  
used to be his calling her his *dear old woman*.

On Sunday, at masse, there was *olde* ringing of  
bels, and old and yong came to church to see the new  
roode, which was so ill fawourde, that al the parish  
mislikt it, and the children they cryed, and were  
afraid of it. *Tarilton's Neues out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

(2) Cross; angry. *Suffolk.*

(3) *Old Bendy, Old Harry, Old Scratch*, terms  
for the devil. *Old Christmas*, Christmas  
reckoned by the old style. *Old coat and  
jerkin*, a game at cards. *Old dog, old hand*,  
a knowing or expert person. *Old stager*, one  
well initiated in anything. *Old lad*, a sturdy  
old fellow. *Old stick*, a complimentary mode  
of address to an old man, signifying he is a  
capital fellow. *Old file*, an old miser.

OLDHAMES. A kind of cloth.

OLD-HOB. A Cheshire custom. It consists  
of a man carrying a dead horse's head, covered  
with a sheet, to frighten people.

OLD-KILLED. Squeamish and listless. *North.*

OLD-LAND. Ground that has been untilled a  
long while, and is newly broken up. *Essex.*

OLD-LING. Urine. *Yorksh.*

OLD-MAID. The lapwing. *Worc.*

OLD-MAN. Southernwood. *Var. dial.*

OLD-MAN'S-GAME. The game of astragals.  
*MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.*

OLD-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

OLD-SARAH. A hare. *Suffolk.*

OLD-SHEWE. A game mentioned in the  
Nomenclator, p. 298. It is apparently the  
same as King-by-your-Leave, q. v.

OLD-SHOCK. A goblin said to appear in the  
shape of a great dog or calf. *East.*

OLD-SONG. A trifle. *Var. dial.*

OLD-SOW. A wood-louse. *East.*

OLD-TROT. An old woman who is greatly  
addicted to gossiping.

OLD-WITCH. The cockchafer. *East.*

OLD-WIVES-TALE. "This is an *old wives tale*,  
or a fashion of speech cleane out of fashion,"  
Cotgrave, in v. *Lavage.*

OLIFAUNT. An elephant. (*A.-N.*)

Felled was king Rion standard,

And the four *olyfaunce* y-slawe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 344.*

The scarlet cloth doth make the bull to feare;

The coulour white the *olivant* doth shunne.

*Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.*

OLIVER. (1) A young eel. *Devon.*

(2) To give a Rowland for an Oliver, a phrase  
still in use, derived from two well-known  
characters in ancient romance.

Soche strokys were never seen yn londe,

Syth *Olyvere* dyed and Rowlonde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 109.*

OLIVERE. The olive-tree. (*A.-N.*)

OLIVER'S-SCULL. A chamber-pot.

OLLET. Fuel. Ray inserts this in his South  
and East-Country Words. Aubrey, in his  
*MS. Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, tells us that cow dung  
and straw was used for fuel at Highworth, and  
called by that name.

OLODDE.

For-thi thou gyffe, whills thou may lyfe,

Or alle gase that thou may gete,

Thi gaste fra Godd, thi gudes clodde,

Thi flesche foldes undir fete.

With I. and E. fulle sekire thou be,

That thynne executurs

Of the ne wille rekke, bot skikk and skekke

Fulle baldely in thi boures.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 213.*

O-LONKE. Along. *MS. Harl. 2253.*

OLY. Oil. Nominale *MS.*

OLYET. A little hole in anything, such as cloth,  
&c. Forby has *oylet-hole*, a perforation in a  
garment to admit a lace. The small openings  
in ancient fortifications were called *olyets*, or  
oylets. "Oylet hole, *oillet*," *Palsgrave.*

OLYPRAUNCE. Gaiety? Holloway has, "*Oly-  
prance*, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping  
match, *Northampton*."

Of rich atire es ther avauce,

Prikkand ther hors with *olyprauce*.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 64.*

OLYTE.

For whan thou doust yn longe respyte

Hyt ys forgyte that long ys *olyte*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75.*

OMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*

OMAST. Almost. *Cumb.* Several of the  
glossaries have *ommost*.

OMBER. (1) The shade. *Lanc.* Kennett has  
*oumer*, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(2) A hammer. *Salop. Antiq. p. 523.*

OMBRE. A game at cards, of Spanish origin.

It appears to be merely an alteration or im-  
provement of primero. It is thus described  
in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 12—

"There are several sorts of this game called  
L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called  
Renegado, at which three only can play, to  
whom are dealt nine cards apiece; so that

discarding the eights, nines and tens, there will remain thirteen cards in the stock; there is no trump but what the player pleases; the first hand has always the liberty to play or pass, after him the second, &c."

OME. The steam or vapour arising from hot liquids. *Dunelm.*

OMELL. Among; between. See Ywaine and Gawin, 119; and *Amell* (2).

OMFRI-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staff., in the nether coal, as it lies in the mine, the fourth parting or laming is called the omfry-floor, two feet and a half thick. Kennett, MS.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

OMPURLODY. To contradict. *Beds.*

ON. (1) In. It is a prefix to verbs, similar to a. "The kinge of Israell on-huntynge wente," MS. Douce 261, f. 40.

(2) One. *After on*, alike. *At on*, agreed. *Euer in on*, continually. *I mine on*, I singly, I by myself. *On ane*, together, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.

(3) Of; onwards. *Var. dial.* To be a little on, i. e. to be approaching intoxication. A female of any kind, when maris appetens, is said to be on. It is sometimes an expletive, as *cheated on*, cheated, &c.

ONANE. Anon. *Ritson.*

Hys hors fet wald he noht spare,  
To he cam thar the robbour ware;  
He yed unto thayr loge onane.

*Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

ONARMED. Took off his armour.

Tryamowre wened to have had pese,  
And onarmed hym also tye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

ONBEAR. To uncover, applied to the opening of a quarry. *West.*

ON-BOLDE. Cowardly; not fierce.

A man oon he ys holde,  
Febile he wexeth and on-bolde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.*

ONBRAID. Toupbraid; to reproach. *Palsgrave.*

ONCE. Once for all. A common sense of the word in old plays.

ONDE. (1) Zeal; envy; malice; hate; hatred; breath. (*A.-S.*)

Aschamid with a pitous onde,  
Sche tolde unto hire husbonde  
The sothe of alle the tale.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.*

(2) Ordained. *Yorksh.*

ONDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

ONDINE. To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*

ONDOAR. One who expounds.

ON-DREGHE. Back; at a distance.

ONE. (1) A; an individual; a person. *Var. dial.*

(2) Singular. *Leic.*

(3) Alone; singly. (*A.-S.*) "By ȝoureselfe one," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 62.

And ther y gan my woo compleyne,  
Wisschyng and wepyng alle myn oone.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.*

ONE-AND-THIRTY. An ancient and very favourite game at cards, much resembling vintg-un. It could be played by two persons,

as appears from Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 181. It is mentioned in the Interlude of Youth, ap. Collier, ii. 314; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 62; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv; Florio, p. 578; Upton's MS. Adds. to Junius.

ONED. (1) Made one; united. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Dwelt; remained.

Than axed anon str GH,  
To the barouns that oned him bi.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 27.*

ONEDER. Behind. *Chesh.* According to Ray, this is the Cheshire pronunciation of *aunder*, the afternoon.

ONEHEEDE. Unity. (*A.-S.*)

For Gode walde ay with the Fader and the Sonne,  
And wythe the Holy Gost in oneheede wonne.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 13.*

And stere them all that ever they may,  
To onehedd and to charyté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 3.*

ONELOTE. An oblation.

ONEMENTE. A reconciliation. (*A.-S.*)

Bot onementa thar hym nevr wene,  
Or eyther other herte have sought.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 115.*

ONENCE. Against. *Sevyn Sages*, 2872.

ONE-O'CLOCK. Like one-o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, &c.

ONE-OF-US. A whore.

ONE-PENNY. "*Basilinda*, the playe called, one penie, one penie, come after me," Nomenclator, p. 298.

ONERATE. To load. (*Lat.*)

ONERLY. Lonely; solitary. *North.*

ONES. Once. (*A.-S.*)

Evyr on hys maystys grave he lay,  
Ther myght no man gete hym away  
For oght that they cowlde do,  
But yf hyt were onys on the day,  
He wolde forthe to gete hys praye,  
And sythen ageyne he wolde goo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

ONE-SHEAR-SHEEP. A sheep between one and two years old. *Var. dial.*

ONFANG. Received. (*A.-S.*)

ON-FERROME. Afar off. (*A.-S.*)

Bot Alexander went bi hym ane uppone an hoghe cragge,  
whare he myghte see on-ferrome fra hym,  
and thane he saw this pestellencius beste the basilisc.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.*

ONGOINGS. Proceedings; goings on. *North.*

ONHANDE. In the hand; to the will. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii, the Egerton MS. reading *wiht wille*.

ON-HELD. Bowed down.

ON-HENELY. Ungently; uncourteously.

ONICLE. The onyx. *Onycle*, Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 25. (*A.-N.*)

ONID. Mixed and joined. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

ONIMENT. Ointment. Vocab. MS.

ONING. The only one. (*A.-S.*)

And in the tenth men myhte se  
The onyng and the unyté.

*MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xlii. f. 98.*

ONION-PENNIES. "At Silchester in Hampshire they find great plenty of Roman coins, which they call *onion-pennies* from one Onion,

- whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- ON-LENTH. Afar. *Gawayne*.
- ONLEPI. The same as *Anlepi*, q. v. *Onlepiliche* occurs in MS. Arund. 57, f. 28.  
Ich leve ine God, Vader Almiht, makere of hevene and of erthe; and ine Jesu Crist, his zone *onlepi*, oure Lord. MS. Arundel, 57, f. 94.
- ONLIEST. Only. *Chesh*. It is singularly used as a superlative.
- ONLIGHT. To alight, or get down. *West*.
- ONLIKE. Alone; only. (*A.-S.*)  
Blissed Laverd God of Israel  
That dos wondres *onlike* wele.  
MS. Egerton 614, f. 48.  
Of thi bapteme and of thi dedes,  
Of *onlych* lif that thou here ledes.  
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.
- ON-LOFT. Aloft.  
And gat up into the tre esely and soft,  
And hyng hymself upon a bowgh *on-loft*.  
MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.
- ONNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)  
Him thought that he was *onnethe* alive,  
For he was al overcome.  
MS. Laud. 108, f. 117.
- ONNISH. Somewhat tipsy. *North*.
- ONONE. Anon; immediately. (*A.-S.*)  
And as [they] satt at the supere, they knewe hym  
in brekyng of brede, and *onone* He vanyste awaye  
fro hem. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 188.
- ON-O-NENA. Always. *Lanc*.
- ON-RYGHTE. Wrong.  
Hys own lyfe for hur he lees  
Wyth mekulle *on-ryghte*.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.
- ONSAY. An onset.
- ONSET. A dwelling-house and out-buildings.  
*North*. A single farmhouse is called an *onstead*.
- ONSETTEN. Small; dwarfish. *North*.
- ON-STAND. The rent paid by the out-going to the in-going tenant of a farm for such land as the other has rightfully cropped before leaving it. *North*.
- ONSTE. Once. Chester Plays, ii. 103.
- ON-STRAYE. Apart.  
The stede strak over the force,  
And strayed *on-straye*.  
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.
- ONSWERID. Answered.  
Kyng Edward *onswerid* agayne,  
I wil go to these erles twane.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
- ONT. Will not; w'ont. *West*.
- ON-THENDE. Abject; out-cast.
- ONTHER. Under. Octovian, 609.
- ON-TYE. To untie.  
And yede Arondell all to nye,  
And wolde have hym *on-tye*.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.
- ONWILLI. Unwillingly. *Pr. Parv*.
- ONYOLBUN. A herb mentioned in MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14.
- OO. (1) One. See O.  
And at oo worde sche platly gan him telle  
The childis myzte his power dide eccelle.  
Lodgegate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.
- (2) Aye; ever. Tundale's Visions, p. 48.
- OOBIT. The larve of the tiger-moth.
- OON. An oven. *North*.
- OONABLE. Awkward; unskillfully.
- OONE. Alone, only. (*A.-S.*)  
Alle nakid but here schertis *oons*,  
They wepte and made moche mone.  
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52.
- OON-EGG. A soft-egg, one laid before the shell is formed. *West*.
- OONRYGHTTWYSLYE. Unrighteously.  
He was in Tuskayne that tyme, and tuke of oure knyghttes,  
Areste theme *oonryghttwyslye*, and raunsound thame aftyre.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.
- OONT. A want, or mole. *West*.
- OONTY. Empty. *Devon*.
- OOR. Hoary; aged.
- OOSER. A mask with opening jaws along with a cow's skin, put on for frightening people. *Dorset*.
- OOST. An host, or army. (*A.-N.*)
- OOTH. Wood; mad. *Pr. Parv*.
- OOZLING. Hairly. *North*.
- OP. To get up. *Somerset*. Also *opyy*.
- OPE. An opening. *West*.
- OPE-LAND. Land in constant till, ploughed up every year. *Suffolk*.
- OPEN. (1) A large cavern. When a vein is worked open to the day, it is said to be *open-cast*. A miner's term.  
(2) Not sprayed, said of a sow, &c. *East*.  
(3) Mild, said of the weather. *Far. dial*.
- OPEN-ERS. The medlar. (*A.-S.*) "Oponhers, medler," MS. Sloane 5, f. 6; *openarces*, MS. Bodl. 30. Palsgrave has *opynars*.
- OPEN-HEDED. Bare-headed. *Chaucer*.
- OPEN-HOUSE. To keep open-house, i. e. to be exceedingly hospitable.
- OPEN-TIDE. The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called open-tide; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- OPER. A bumper of wine. *North*.
- OPERANCE. Operation; effect.
- OPERANT. Operative; fit for action. Heywood's Royall King, sig. A. iv.
- OPIE. Opium. (*A.-N.*)
- OPINION. (1) Credit; reputation.  
(2) To opine; to think. *Suffolk*.
- OPPIATIONS. Obstructions. (*Lat.*)  
This Crocus is used very successfully for the green-sickness stopping of the Terms, Dropsy and other diseases, that proceed from *Oppiations*; the Dose is from 15 grains to a Drachm.  
Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 111.
- OPPORTUNITY. Character; habit.
- OPPOSE. To question; to argue with.  
Problemes and demandes eke  
Hys wysdom was to finde and seke,  
Wherof he wolde in sondry wyse  
Oppose hem that weren wyse.  
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 36.

**OPPRESSE.** To ravish. (*A.-N.*) Hence *oppression*, rape.

**OPTIC.** A magnifying-glass. "Not legible but through an optick," Nabbes' *Bride*, 1640, sig. G. i. Coles has the term.

**OPUNCTLY.** Opportunely. *Greene*.

**OQWERE.** Anywhere?

If his howsholde be oqwere,  
Thi parishen is he there.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 5.*

**OR.** (1) Ere; before. *North*.

Punysche patiently the transgressones  
Of mene diasreuled redressing thaire error.  
Mercy preferring or thou do rigour.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 129.*

(2) Lest. *Perceval*, 911.

(3) Than. "Rather or that," an idiom still current in the midland counties.

He wolde ageyn for youre love blede  
Rather or that ye dampned were.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.*

(4) Their. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 47.

**ORANGE-TAWNEY.** A dull orange colour.

**OR-A-ONE.** Ever a one. *South*.

**ORATION.** Noise; uproar. *Var. dial.*

**ORATORIE.** A private chapel; a closet for the purposes of prayer. (*A.-N.*)

**ORBELL.**

In the lowest border of the garden, I might see a curious orbell, all of touch, wherein the Syracusan tyrants were no lesse artfully portrayed, than their severall cruelties to life displayed.

*Braithwaite's Arcadian Princeesse*, 1635, ii. 148.

**ORBS.** Panels. *Nominale MS.*

**ORCEL.** A small vase. (*A.-N.*)

**ORD.** A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*) *Ord and ende*, the beginning and end, *Gy of Warwike*, p. 33, a common phrase. In *Suffolk*, a promontory is called an *ord*.

And touchede him with the speres ord,  
That never eft he ne spak word.

*Romance of Otuel*, p. 74.

He hit him with the speres ord,

Thurch and thurch scheldes bord.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 276.

Saul himself drowge his sword,

And ran even upon the ord.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 49.

**ORDAIN.** To order; to intend. *Devon*.

**ORDENARIE.** An ordinance. (*A.-N.*)

**ORDER.** Disorder; riot. *West*.

**ORDERED.** Ordained; in holy orders.

**ORDERS.** A North-country custom at schools.

In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the *orders*, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these *signed orders* is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth.

**ORDERS-FOUR.** The four orders of mendicant friars. *Chaucer*.

**ORDINAL.** The ritual.

**ORDINANCE.** (1) Fate. *Shak*.

(2) Orderly disposition. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Apparel. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

**ORDINATE.** Regular; orderly. (*Lat.*)

For he that stondeth clere and ordinate,  
And proude happis suffreth underside.

*Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.*

**ORDONING.** Ordinance. *Palsgrave*.

**ORE.** (1) Over. *Var. dial.*

(2) Grace; favour; mercy. (*A.-S.*)

Syr, he seyde, for Crystys ore,  
Leve, and bete me no more.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.*

(3) Sea-weed, used for manure. *South*. *Holinshead, Chron. Ireland*, p. 183, mentions *orewads*.

(4) A kind of fine wool.

**ORF.** Cattle. (*A.-S.*)

Into the brerils they forth kacehe

Here orf, for that they wolden lacche.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.*

**ORFRAYS.** Embroidery. (*A.-N.*) The term is perhaps most generally applied to the borders of embroidery or needle-work, down the cope on each side in front. See *Cotgrave*. "Orphrey of red velvet," *Dugdale's Monast. iii.* 283. It occurs in *Chaucer*.

*Fretene of orfrayes feste appone scheldes.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

**ORGAMENT.** Wild marjorum.

The blood of harts burned together with herbedragon, orchanes, *orgaments*, and mastick have the same power to draw serpents out of their holes, which the harts have being alive.

*Topseell's Four Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 130.

**ORGAN.** The herb pennyroyal.

**ORGANAL.** An organ of the body.

**ORGLES.** Organs. *Weber*.

Oure gentyl ser Jone, Joy hym mot betyde,

He is a meré mon of mony among cumpané,

He con harpe, he con syng, his *orglus* ben herd ful wyd,

He wyl nojt spare his prese to spund his selaré.

*MS. Douce 305, f. 3.*

**ORGULOUS.** Proud. (*A.-N.*) *Orgulist*, proudest, *Morte d'Arthure*, ii. 432. *Orgulyte*, pride, *ibid.* ii. 111.

**ORIEL.** This term is stated by Mr. Hamper to have been formerly used in various senses, viz. a penthouse; a porch attached to any edifice; a detached gate-house; an upper-story; a loft; a gallery for minstrels. See a long dissertation in the *Archæologia*, xxiii. 106-116. Perhaps, however, authority for an interpretation may be found which will compress these meanings, few words having really so comprehensive and varied an use. It may generally be described as a recess within a building. *Blount* has *oriol*, "the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined;" and this is clearly an authorised and correct explanation. *Nisi in refectorio vel oriolopronderet*, *Mat. Paris*; *in introitu, quod porticus vel oriolum appellatur*, *ibid.* The oriel was sometimes of considerable dimensions. See a note in *Warton*, i. 176.

**ORIENT.** The east. (*A.-N.*)

**ORIGINAL.** Dear; beloved. *Linc*.

**ORISE.** To plane, or make smooth. *West*.

ORISON. A prayer.

When thal hade made theire *oryson*.  
A voyce came fro heven down,  
That alle men myzt here;  
And seid, The soule of this synfulle wyjt  
Is wommen into heven bright,  
To Jhesu lefe and dere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

ORISONT. The horizon. (*A.-N.*)

ORISSE. To prepare, or make ready.

ORL. The alder-tree. *West.*

ORLIAUNCE. Orleans. (*A.-N.*)

Rede wyn, the claret, and the white,  
With Teynt and Alycaunt, in whom I delite;  
Wyn ryvers and wyn sake also,  
Wyne of Langdoke and of *Orliaunce* therto,  
Sengle bere, and othlr that is dwoble,  
Which causith the brayn of man to trouble.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

ORLING. An ill-grown child. *North.*

ORLINGS. The teeth of a comb.

ORLOGE. A clock, or dial. (*A.-N.*)

Gelosye salke kepe the *orloge*, and salke wakkyne  
the other ladyse, and make thame arely to ryse and  
go the wylylyere to thaire servysse.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 275.*

ORLOGER. A man who keeps clocks.

ORN. (1) Either. *Somerset.*

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

He *orn* agein him with grete jole,  
And bliuptye him and custe.

*MS. Laud. 106, f. 2.*

ORNACY. Cultivated language.

ORNARY. Ordinary. *Var. dial.*

ORNATE. Adorned. (*Lat.*)

The milke white swannes then strain'd in stille  
sublime,

Of *ornate* verse, rich prose, and nervous rime.

In short, to tellen all, doth not behove,

Where we welcome, sat weare pow'd in cuppe of love.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17. B. xv.*

ORNATELY. Regularly; orderly.

ORNDERN. Same as *Aandorn*, q. v.

ORNIFIED. Adorned. *Oxon.*

ORPED. Bold; stout. The term is used by late writers. It occurs in Golding's *Ovid*, and in the *Herrings Tale*, 1598.

Houndes ther be the whiche beth bolde and  
*orpede*, and beth cleped bolde, for thei be bolde and  
goode for the hert.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

*Orpedich* thou the bilstere,

And thi lond thou fond to were.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 65.

Doukes, kinges and barouns,

*Orped* squiers and garsouns.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 81.

That they wolke gete of here acorde

Sum *orpid* knygte to sle this lorde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.*

ORPHARION. A kind of musical instrument in the form of a lute.

ORPINE. Yellow arsenic. "*Orpine* or arsenike," *Hollyband's Dict.* 1593.

ORR. A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart.

ORRI. A name for a dog. See *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ORROWER. Horror. *Pr. Parv.*

ORSADY. Tinsel. See *Arsedine*.

ORTS. Scraps; fragments. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism.

ORUALE. The herb orpin.

ORUL. To have a longing for. *West.*

ORYBULLY. Terribly.

He apperyd fulle *orybully*, but not as he dud before.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 62.*

ORYELLE. The alder-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ORYNALLE. An urinal.

Anon he askud an *orynalle* schene,  
And sawe theryn of kyng and quene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 138.*

ORYONS. The orient, or east.

Stonys of *oryons* gret plenté,

Hir here aboute hir hed hit hong;

She rode out over that lovely le,

A-while she blew, a-while she song.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.*

ORYTHE. Aright. *Arch.* xxx. 357.

OSCHIVES. Bone-handled knives.

OSEY. A kind of wine, mentioned in the *Squyr* of Lowe Degré, 762; *Harrison*, p. 167; *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 10; *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 55.

Her land hath wine, *osey*, waxe, and graine,

Figges, reysins, hony and cordonweyne.

*Hakluyt's Navigations*, 1599, f. 189.

OSIARD. An osier-bed. *Palsgrave.*

OSKIN. An oxgang of land, which varies in quantity in different places.

O-SLANTE. Aslant; slanting.

His hand sleppid and slode *o-slante* one the mayles.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

OSMOND. A kind of iron. *Manners* and *Household Expences*, p. 301.

OSNY. To forboe; to predict. *West.*

OSPREY. The sea-eagle. *Palsgrave* calls it the *ospring*.

OSPRYNG. Offspring.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng

Were here with all his *ospryng*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 109.*

OSS. To offer, begin, attempt, or set about anything; to be setting out; to recommend a person to assist you. *Chesh.* Ray gives the Cheshire proverb, "*ossing* comes to *bossing*." Edgeworth, temp. Hen. VIII., uses to *oss* for to *prophecy*.

OSSELL. Perhaps. *Yorksh.*

OSTAYLE. An inn, or lodging.

And in her place he toke his *ostayle*,

Supposyng a lytill while ther to duelle.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 59.*

Men taghte hym sone to hem weyl,

He come and toke ther hys *osteyl*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.*

O-STEDE. Instead.

The whyche, as the custum was,

Songe a balad *o-stede* of the masse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42.*

OSTENTS. Appearances; prodigies.

When ambitious Pyles, th' *ostents* of pride

To dust shall fall, and in their ruins hide.

*Randolph's Poems*, 1643.

OSTERY. An inn. This word occurs in *MS.* Addit. 11812, f. 12. The term *osthouse* is used in *Yorkshire*. *Palsgrave* has *ostry*.

**OSTILLER.** An ostler. Vocab. MS.  
**OSTRECE.** Austria. *Hearne.*  
**OSTREGIER.** A falconer. This term was generally limited to a keeper of goshawks and tercel. *Ostringer* occurs in Blount's Gloss. p. 459, and Shakespeare has *astringer*.  
**OSTRICH-BORDE.** Wainscoting.  
**OSTYLMENT.** Furniture. *Quilibet utensile in domo, Anglice*, ostylment of howse, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 13.  
**OSTYRE.** An oyster. Nominale MS.  
**OTE.** Knows. (*A.-S.*)  
**OTEN.** Often. *Somerset.*  
**OTHE.** To swear. Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 258. "*Adjurare*, to othe," MS. Egerton 829, f. 17.  
**OTHER.** Or; either; or else. (*A.-S.*)  
**OTHER-GATES.** Otherways. *North.*  
**OTHER-SOME.** Some other. A quaint but pretty phrase of frequent occurrence. *Otherwhere*, in some other place.  
 Some blasfemede hym and said, fy one hym that distroyes; and othersome salde, othire mene saved he, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.*  
 How she doth play the wether-cocke,  
 That turne with every winde;  
 To some she will be foolishe stout,  
 To othersome as kinde.  
*Gualfrido and Barnardo, 1570.*  
**OTHER-WHILE.** Sometimes. *Far. dial.*  
 Than dwellyd they togedur same,  
 Wyth mekyll yoye and game,  
 Therof they wantyd ryght nocht:  
 They went on hawkyng be the rever,  
 And other-whyle to take the dere,  
 Where that they gode thought.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*  
**OTTOMITES.** The Ottomans. *Shak.*  
**OTTRE.** To utter. Lydgate, p. 150.  
**OTWO.** In two; asunder. (*A.-S.*)  
 Al hem thoughte they wulde here slo,  
 For they clove here mouthe evyn otwo.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.*  
**OTYRE.** An otter. It is the translation of *lutricius* in Nominale MS.  
**OU.** How. MS. Digby 86.  
**OUCH.** A jewel. "*Ouche* a jowell, *bague*," Palsgrave; "*ouche* for a bonnet, *affiquet*, *affichet*," *ibid.* The term seems to have been sometimes applied to various ornaments.  
 Of gyrdils and browchis, of *owchis* and rynggis,  
 Pottys and pens and bolis for the fest of Nowell.  
*MS. Laud. 416, f. 97.*  
**OUGHEN.** To owe; to possess, or own. (*A.-S.*)  
 A certain king, which, when he called his servants to accompts, had one brought to him which *ought* him ten thousand talents.  
*Becon's Works, p. 154.*  
 Amaris he hight, that many a tounne *ought*,  
 Prince was of Portingall, proudest in thought.  
*Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 388.*  
**OUGHT.** Something suitable. *Sussex.*  
**OULE.**  
 But *oule* on stok and stok on *oule*,  
 The mote that a man defoule.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.*  
**OUMER.** The grayling fish. *North.*

**OUNDE.** (1) A kind of lace. (2) A curl. *Undy*, waving, curly, said of hair laid in rolls. (*A.-N.*)  
 Cloth of gold of tissue entered *ونده* the one with the other, the *ونده* is warke wayng up and doune, and all the borders as well trapper as other was garded with letters of fine gold.  
*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 79.*  
 The hynder of hym was lyk purple, and the taylor was *ونده* overthwert with a colour reede as rose.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39.*  
**OUNFERD.** Displeasure?  
 To thi neybour fore love of me,  
 To make *debate* ny dyscorde,  
 And thou dust me more *ounferd*,  
 Then thay thou wentust barefote in the strete.  
*MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.*  
**OUNGOD.** Bad; wicked. (*A.-S.*)  
**OUNIN.** A weak spoilt boy. *North.*  
**OUNSEL.** The devil. From the old word *ounselt*, wicked. "*Ich were ounselt*," MS. Digby 86. (*A.-S.*)  
**OUPI.** A fairy, or sprite. *Shak.*  
**OUR.** (1) Hour. Still in use.  
 There may areste me no pleaseance,  
 And *our* be *our* I fele grevaunce.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 117.*  
 (2) Anywhere. *Weber.*  
 (3) Over. Still in use. This would generally be printed *ovre*.  
 Hit was leid *oure* a broke,  
 Therto no man hede toke;  
*Oure* a streme of watur elene,  
 Hit scrvyd as a brygge I wene.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 30.*  
 (4) A term implying relationship. *Our Thomas*, Thomas belonging to our family. *Far. dial.*  
**OURN.** Ours. *Far. dial.*  
**OURY.** Dirty; ill-looking; untidy. *Linc.*  
**OUSE.** The liquor in a tanner's vat.  
**OUSEL.** The blackbird.  
 House-doves are white, and *ouels* blackebirds bee,  
 Yet what a difference in the taste we see?  
*The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.*  
**OUSEN.** Oxen. *North.*  
**OUSET.** A few small cottages together, like a Highland clachan. The word is originally outstead, one-stand, i. e. one farmhouse and its appurtenances standing *solus*, all alone by itself, and no other one near it. *North.*  
**OUST.** To turn out. *Var. dial.*  
**OUT.** (1) Away! It is often an exclamation of disappointment. (*A.-S.*) *Out, alas!* occurs in Shakespeare.  
 The gentill prynce and his pepull to London did passe,  
 Into the cite he enteryd with a company of men and trow,  
 For the wiche his enmys cryed, *Oute* and alas!  
 Thayre red colowrus chaungid to pale hewe;  
 Thanne the nobyll prynce began werkys new,  
 He toke prisoner a kyng and a clerke, loo,  
 How the will of God in every thyng is doo!  
*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*  
 (2) Full; completely. Tempest, i. 2. Still in use, Heref. Gl. p. 76.  
 (3) An excursion of pleasure.  
 (4) *Out o' cry*, out of measure. See the Comedy of Patient Grissel, p. 20. *Out of heart*, worn out, applied to land; down-hearted, to a man,

*Out at heels, out at the elbows*, very shabbily dressed. *Out at ley*, said of cattle feeding in hired pastures. *Out of hand*, immediately, without delay. *Out of temper*, too hot or too cold. *Out of the way*, extravagant, uncommon. *To be at outs*, to quarrel. *To make no outs of a person*, not to understand him.

OUTAMY. To injure, or hurt?

Ac the helm was so hard y-wrojt,  
That he migt outamy him nojt  
Wyth no dynt of swerde.

MS. Ashmole, 33, f. 49.

OUT-AND-OUT. Throughout; entirely; completely. *Out-and-outer*, a slang phrase implying anything supremely excellent.

The kyng was good alle aboute,  
And she was wyckyd outs and oute,  
For she was of suche comforte,  
She lovyd mene ondir her lorde.

MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

OUTAS. (1) The octaves of a feast.

(2) A tumult, or uproar. Nominale MS.

OUT-ASKED. On the third time of publication, the couple are said to be out-asked, that is, the asking is out or over. Used in the South-East of England.

OUT-BEAR. To bear one out; to support one in anything. *Palsgrave*.

OUT-BORN. Removed. (A.-S.)

OUT-BY. A short distance from home.

OUT-CAST. The refuse of corn. *Pr. Parv.* It is explained in *Salop. Antiq.* p. 524, "the overplus gained by maltsters between a bushel of barley, and the same when converted into malt."

OUT-CATCH. To overtake. *North*.

OUT-CEPT. To except. *Palsgrave*.

OUTCOME. A going out. It occurs in MS. Cotton. *Vespas. D. vii*.

OUT-COMLING. A stranger. *Lanc.*

OUT-CORNER. A secret or obscure corner.

"An out-nooke in a towne where poore folkes dwell," Florio, p. 97. *Out-place*, *Palsgrave*.

OUT-CRY. An auction. An auctioneer was called an *out-crier*.

OUT-DONE. Undone.

A supper was drest, the king was a guest,  
But he thought 'twould have outdone him.

Robin Hood, ii. 169.

OUT-DOOR-WORK. Field-work. *West*. Also called *outen-work*.

OUTELICHE. Utterly; entirely.

OUTEN. Strange; foreign. *Outener*, a non-resident, a foreigner. *Linc.*

OUTENIME. To deliver. (A.-S.)

OUT-FALL. A quarrel. *North*.

OUT-FARING. Lying without. *Somerset*.

OUTGANG. A road. *North*.

OUT-GO. To go faster, or beat any one in walking or riding.

OUT-HAWL. To clean out. *Suffolk*.

OUTHEES. Outcry. (*Med. Lat.*)

OUTHER. Either. Still in use.

And gyf y were de yn outhere werlde,  
Hys preyer shulde for me be herde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

For outhere it wille falle on the umire toward or  
on the umbre froward. MS. *Shane* 213.

OUTHOLD. To hold out; to resist.

OUT-HORNE. An outlaw.

OUTING. (1) A feast given to his friends by an apprentice, at the end of his apprenticeship: when he is out of his time. In some parts of the kingdom, this ceremony is termed by an apprentice and his friends burying his wife. *Linc.*

(2) An airing. *Var. dial.*

(3) An evacuation, or letting-out. *North*.

OUTLAY. Expenditure. *Var. dial.*

OUTLER. An animal not housed. *North*.

OUTLERS. Out-standing debts. *Yorksh.*

OUT-LESE. The privilege of turning cattle out to feed on commons. *North*.

OUT-LESS. Unless. *Yorksh.*

OUTNER. A stranger. *North*.

OUT-OF. Without.

Neither can anything please God that we do, if it  
be done out-of charity. *Becon's Works*, p. 154.

OUTPARTERS. Thieves.

OUT-PUT. To cast out. (A.-S.)

OUTRAGE. Violence. (A.-N.)

OUTRAIE. To injure; to ruin; to destroy. (A.-N.) *Palsgrave* explains it, to "do some outrage or extreme hurt."

Sir Arthure, thyne enemy, has outeraided this lordex,  
That rode for the rescowe of gone riche knyghtes

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

OUTRAKE. An out-ride or expedition. To raik, in Scottish, is to go fast. Outrake is a common term among shepherds. When their sheep have a free passage from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds they call it a good outrake. *Percy*.

OUTRANCE. Confusion. (A.-N.)

OUTRE-CUIDANCE. Pride. (*Fr.*)

OUT-REDE. To surpass in counsel. (A.-S.)

OUTRELY. Utterly. (A.-N.)

OUT-RIDERS. (1) Bailiffs errant, employed by the sheriffs to summon persons to the courts. See *Blount's Law Dictionary*, in v.

(2) Highwaymen. *Somerset*.

OUT-ROP. A public auction. *North*. "An out-cry or outrope," Howell, 1660.

OUTSCHETHE. To draw out a sword.

OUTSCHONNE. To pluck out. (A.-S.)

OUTSETTER. An emigrant. *Yorksh.*

OUT-SHIFTS. The outskirts. *East*.

And poore schollers and souldiers wander in backe  
lanes, and the out-shiftes of the citie, with never a  
rag to their backs. *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

OUTSHOT. A projection of the upper stories in an old house. *North*. Hence *outshot-window*.

OUTSIDE. (1) At the most. *Var. dial.*

(2) Lonely; solitary; retired. *North*. In Dorsetshire it is *outstep*.

OUTSTEP. Unless.

My son's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, I'tha  
gaol, for peeping into another man's purse; and,  
outstep the king be miserable, he's like to totter.

Haywood's *Edward IV.* p. 73.

OUT-TAKE. To deliver. (A.-S.)



**OUT-TAKEN.** Taken out; excepted. *Out-take*, except, is also common. It occurs several times in *Lydgate*.

Bot he myzte noȝte wyne over, the water was so depe and so brade, bot if it had bene in the monethe of July and August; and also it was fulle of ypo-taynes and scorpiones, and cocadrilles, *out-taken* in the forsaId monethes. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 31.*

Alle that y have y graunt the  
*Outtake* my wyfe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 96.*

**OUTWALE.** Refuse. *North.*

**OUTWARD.** An outside. *Shak.*

**OUTWERINGNES.** Abuse. (*A.-S.*)

**OUT-WINDERS.** Bow-windows. *South.*

**OUT-WRIGHE.** To discover. (*A.-S.*)

**OUZE.** Mud. Still in use.

To voyage his large empire, as secure  
As in the safest ouze, where they assure  
Themselves at rest.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.*

**OUȝTE.** Aught; anything.

But that thyng may y not embrace  
For ouȝte that y can speke or doo.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.*

Hou faryth that noble clerk,  
That mekyl can on Goddys werk,  
Knowest thou ouȝt hys state?  
And come thou ouȝt be the erl off Stane,  
That wurthy lord in hys wane,  
Wente thou ouȝt that gate?

*Romance of Athelston.*

**OVEN.** (1) The following proverb is given by Ray, and is still in use.

A suspicious ill liver, for the wife would never have sought her daughter in the oven unlase she herselfe had bene there in former times.

*The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. F. iii.*

(2) A great mouth. *Var. dial.*

**OVEN-BIRD.** The long-tailed titmouse. It's nest is called an *oven's-nest*.

**OVENED.** Sickly; shrivelled. *Lino.*

**OVEN-RUBBER.** A pole used for stirring the fire in a large oven.

**OVER.** (1) Compared with. *West.*

(2) Upper. Still in use.

(3) Above; besides; beyond. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To recover; to get over. *North.*

(5) Important; material. *Exmoor.*

(6) Too. Sir Perceval, 1956.

(7) To put one over the door, to turn him out. Over the left, disappointed.

**OVERAIGNES.** Gutters.

**OVER-ALL.** Everywhere.

**OVERANENT.** Opposite. *Var. dial.*

**OVERBLOW.** To blow hard. *Chesh.*

**OVERBOD.** Remained or lived after. (*A.-S.*)

**OVER-BODIED.** When a new upper part is put to an old gown. *Lanc.*

**OVER-BUY.** To give more for anything than it is really worth.

**OVER-CLOVER.** A boy's game, so called in Oxfordshire, the same as *Warner*, q. v. They have a song-used in the game, commencing,

"Over clover,  
Nine times over."

**OVER-CRAPPID.** Surfeited. *Devon.*

**OVERCROW.** To triumph over; to sustain. "Laboured with tooth and naile to *overcrow*," *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82.*

**OVER-DREEP.** To overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no longer *over-dreep* the best hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that live and thrive by comfortable beames.

*Nash's Pierce Penneilesse, 1502.*

**OVERE.** Shore. (*A.-S.*) Jennings has *overe*, the perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water rivers.

For michulle hongur, I undurstonde,  
She come out of Sexlonde,  
And rived here at Dovere,  
That stonde upon the sees *overe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 96.*

**OVERESTE.** Uppermost. (*A.-S.*)

An appille *overeste* lay on lofte,  
There the poysoun was in dighte.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.*

**OVERFACE.** To cheat. *Somerset.*

**OVER-FARE.** To go over. It occurs in *MS.*

Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

**OVER-FLOWN.** Intoxicated.

**OVER-FLUSH.** An overplus. *East.*

**OVER-FRET.** Made into fretwork.

Scho come in a velvet,  
With white perle overfret.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

**OVERGANGER.** One who escapes.

By Jacob in haly writt es undirstande an *over-ganger* of synnes. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 224.*

**OVERGET.** To overtake. *Var. dial.* It occurs in *Palsgrave, 1530.*

**OVERGETH.** Passed over.

The tyme of yeris *overgeth*

That he was a man of brede and lengthe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 97.*

**OVERGIVE.** (1) To ferment. (2) To thaw. *East.*

**OVER-GO.** To pass over. (*A.-S.*) It is here used for the part. *pa.*

As I went this undyre tyde,  
To ple me be myn orchard syde,  
I fell on slepe all-be-dene,  
Under an ympe upone the grene;  
My meydens durst me not wake,  
Bot lete me lyze and slepe take,  
Tyll that the tyme over-passyd so,  
That the undryne was *over-go*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

**OVER-HAND.** The upper-hand. *North.*

Thurgh the helpe of our goddis, he schalle hafe the *over-hande* of alle youre neightebours, and your name schalle spred over alle the werlde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.*

He sent us never no schame ne schenche in erthe,  
Bot ever jit the *over-hande* of alle other kynges.

*Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.*

**OVERHED.** A cut given over the head in fencing. Kyng Alisaunder, 7396.

**OVERHERRE.** Superior. (*A.-S.*)

Spaynardis also that withoute doute bothe in nombre of peple and strengthe of bodies of olde tyme have ben oure *overherres*.

*Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.*

**OVERHEW.** To overgrow and overpower, as strong plants do weak ones. *East.*

**OVER-HIE.** To overtake. *North.*

OVER-HILT. Covered over. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-HIP. To hop, or pass over.

OVER-HOPE. Sanguineness. (*A.-S.*)

On ys presumption of herte bold,

That ys *overhope* on Yngliche told.

*MS. Bodl. 48, f. 123.*

OVER-HOUSE-MEN. Small wire drawers.

OVERING. Passing over. *Var. dial.*

OVERIST-WERKE. The clerestory.

He beheld the werke full wele,

The *overyst-werke* above the walle

Gane schyne as doth the crystallle.

A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,

So godly ther wer batelyed aboute.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

OVER-KEEP. Good living. *Var. dial.*

OVERLAND. A roofless tenement. *Overland-*

*farm*, a parcel of land without a house to it.

*Devon.*

OVERLAYER. A piece of wood used to place the sieve on, after washing the ore in a vat.

*Derb.* A mining term.

OVER-LEDE. To oppress. *Lydgate.*

OVERLIGHT. To alight, or descend. *West.*

OVERLING. Ruler; master.

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyn awene,

*Overlyng* of Ynglande undyre thysclvene.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

OVER-LIVE. To outlive. (*A.-S.*)

OVERLOOKED. Bewitched. *West.* The term occurs in Shakespeare.

OVERLY. (1) Slight; superficial. Sometimes an adverb. "I will doe it, but it shal be *overly* done, or to be ridden of it," Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. "Thou doest this *overlie*, or onely for an outward shewe," Baret, 1580.

He prayeth but with an *overly* desire, and not from the deep of his heart, that will not bend his endeavours withal to obtain what he desirith; or rather indeed he prayeth not at all.

*Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 51.*

(2) To oppress. *Overlie*, oppressively, Stanishurst's Ireland, p. 22.

OVERMASTE. Overgreat. (*A.-S.*)

Gye we oon of the twelve,

*Overmaste* he sate be hymselfe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 215.*

OVERMASTER. To overcome one.

OVER-MEASURE. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

OVERNOME. Overtaken. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-PEER. To overhang. *Shak.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Nageoire*.

OVER-QUALLE. Be destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

That zere whete shalbe over alle;

Ther shalle mony childur *over-qualle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.*

OVER-RINNE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-RUN. To leave unfinished. *West.*

OVER-SAIL. To project over, a term used by bricklayers. *North.* "Ere I my malice cloake or *oversaile*," Du Bartas, p. 357, which seems to be used in a similar sense.

OVERSCAPE. To escape.

Whiche for to counthe is but a jape,

As thynge whiche thou myste *overscape*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

OVER-SCUTCHED-HUSWIVES. Whores.

*Shak.* "An overswitcht houswife, a loose wanton slut, a whore," Kennett, MS.

OVERSE. To overlook. *Palsgrave.*

That he should rule, *overse*, and correct the manners and condicions of the people.

*Hall, 1548, Hen. V. f. i.*

OVERSEEN. (1) Mistaken; deceived. *West.* It occurs in Palsgrave.

(2) Tipsy. "Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat *overseene*," Cotgrave. See Thoms' Anecd. and Trad. p. 54.

OVERSEER. (1) An overlooker frequently appointed in old wills. Sometimes the executor was so called. According to MS. Harl. 3038, "too secuturs and an overseere make thre theves."

(2) A man in the pillory.

OVERSET. To overcome. Still in use.

OVERSHOOT. To get intoxicated.

OVERSLEY. The lintel of a door.

OVER-STOCKS. Upper-stockings. *Baret.*

OVER-STORY. The clerestory.

OVERTAKE.

Summe of hem began to strife,

Gret *overtake* for to dryfe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 13.*

OVERTAKEN. Intoxicated.

OVERTE. Open. (*A.-N.*)

OVERTHROWE. To fall down. (*A.-S.*)

OVERTHWART. Across; over against. (*A.-S.*)

As an adjective, cross, contrary, contradictory, perverse, opposite. It is sometimes a verb, to wrangle.

That strokes the nekes out als the hert,

And als ane hors of prys that lokes *overthwert*.

*MS. Harl. 2260.*

He thawght his hart so *overthwart*,

His wysdom was so *auer-a*,

That nature could not frame by art

A bewty hym to lure-a. *MS. Ashmole 48, f. 120.*

OVER-TIMELICHE. Too early. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-WELTED. Overturned. *North.* We

have *over-walt*, overcome, in Syr Gawayne.

OVERWEMBLE. To overturn. *Beds.*

OVER-WHILE. Sometimes; at length.

OVER-WORN. Quite worn out. *East.*

OVER-YEAR. Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept *over-year*, and are termed *over-year* bullocks. *Norfolk.*

OVVIS. The eaves of a house. *Devon.*

OW. You. Still in use in Yorkshire.

OWE. To own; to possess.

Ah, good young daughter, I may call thee so,

For thou art like a daughter I did *owe*.

*Chron. Hist. of King Leir, 1605.*

When Charles the fifth went with his armye into Affrique and arrived at Larghera, a noble city of Sardinia, there happened an exceeding great wonder, for an oxe brought forth a calfe with two heades, and the woman that did *owe* the oxe, presented the calfe to the Emperour.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 94.*

OWENNE. Own. (*A.-S.*)

To lese myne *owenne* lyfe therfor.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.*

OWERE. An ewer. "Basyne and *owere*,"  
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

OWIERE. Anywhere. (*A.-S.*)

The hegest hille that was *owhere*,  
The flood overpassed seven ellen and more.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

Ajen langoure the beste medicine  
In alle this world that *owhere* may be founde.

*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.

For thogh y be bryghte of blee,  
The fayrest man that ys *owghtwhare*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 19.

Wist ich *owhar* ani bachelor,  
Vigrous and of might cler.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 244.

OWL. (1) A moth. *Sussex*.

(2) To take owl, to be offended, to take amiss.  
*I live too near a wood to be frightened by an owl*, I understand matters too well to be alarmed by you. To walk by owl-light, to skulk for fear of being arrested.

(3) A kind of game so called is mentioned by Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660, sect. 28.

(4) Wool. *North*.

(5) To go prying about. *West*.

OWLER. (1) The alder-tree. *North*.

(2) A smuggler. *South*. Kennett says, "those who transport wool into France contrary to the prohibition are called *owlers*."

OWLERT. An owl. *Salop*.

OWLGULLER. To pry about. *Suffolk*.

OWLISTHEDE. Idleness.

OWL'S-CROWN. Wood cudweed. *Norf*.

OWLY. Half stupid; tired. *Suffolk*.

OWMAWTINE. To swoon.

OWMLIS. The umbles of a deer. This occurs in Nominal MS.

OWN. To acknowledge. *Var. dial.*

OWRE. An hour. *North*.

After mete a longe *owre*

Gye went with the emperowre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 173.

OWRISH. Soft; wet; marshy. *Linc*.

OWSE. Anything. *North*.

OWTED. Put away.

Thee night with brightnes is *owted*.

*Stanyhurst's Virgil*, 1583, p. 20.

OWTTANE. Taken out. (*A.-S.*)

Sex cases there are *owttane*,

That nane assyles bot the pape allane.

*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 5.

OWTJETTEDE. Scattered out. "Oyle owt-jettede es thi name," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192. (*A.-S.*)

OWUNE. An oven. *Devon*.

Tak the hate lafe as it comes owt of the *owune*,  
and mak soppes of the crommes in gude rede wyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 292.

OWYTIL. Ought. (*A.-S.*)

He was bothe meke and mylde, as a gode chylde  
*owyt* to bee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 51.

OX-BOW. The bow of wood that goes around the neck of an ox. Still in use.

OXENFORDE. Oxford.

Away rode the abbot all sad at that word,  
And he rode to Cambridge, and *Ozenford*;

But never a doctor there was so wise,

That could with his learning an answer devise.

*King John and the Abbot of Canterbury*.

OXEY. Of mature age. *Glouc*.

OX-EYE. The larger titmouse. *North*.

OX-FEET, (in a horse) is when the horn of the hind-foot cleaves just in the very middle of the fore part of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe: they are not common, but very troublesome, and often make a horse halt.

OX-HOUSE. An ox-stall. *Exmoor*. It occurs in Nominal MS.

OXLIP. The greater cowslip. *Var. dial.*

OX-SKIN. A hide of land.

Fablan, a chronographer, writing of the Conquerour, sets downe in the history thereof another kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to understand; foure akers (saith he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a yeare; in Yorkshire and other countries they call a hide an *oze-skinne*. *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. 1614.

OXT. Perplexed. *Warw*.

OXTER. The armpit. *North*.

OXY. Wet; soft; spungy. It is generally applied to land. *South*.

OYAN. Again. (*A.-S.*)

Thai seggen alle the wounded man,

And leved hem wel, and went *oyan*.

*The Sevnyn Sages*, 1348.

OYE. A grandchild. *North*.

O-YES. For *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier. *Shak*.

OYINGE. Yawning; gaping. *Weber*.

OYNEJONES. Onions. This occurs in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. *Oynone*, Nominal MS.

OYS. Use; nature.

Alswe here es forbodene alle maner of wilfulle  
pollusyone procured one any maner agaynes  
kyndly *oys*, or other gates.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

OYSE. To use.

For a man excuses nocht hys unconnyng,

That hys wytte *oyss* nocht in leerenyng.

*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 16.

And therefore, sene Godd hymselfe made it, than  
awe it maste of alle othire *orysones* to be *oyssede* in  
alle haly kyrke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 209.

OYSTER. An oyster of veal is the blade-bone dressed with the meat on.

OYSTERLY. A kind of green plum, ripening in August. MS. Ashmole 1461.

OȚT. Out; completely.

And when the halle was rayed *oȚt*,

The scheperde lokid al aboute.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

**P** To mind one's P's and Q's, i. e. to be very careful in behaviour.

**PACADILE.** A kind of collar put about a man or woman's neck to support and bear up the band or gorget. See *Piccadil*.

**PACE.** (1) To parse verbs. *Lilly*.

(2) A herd or company of asses.

(3) To pass away; to surpass. (*A.-N.*)

(4) In architecture, a broad step or any slightly raised stone above a level. See *Britton*.

**PACE-EGGS.** Eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colours, given to children about the time of Easter. A custom of great antiquity among various nations, and still in vogue in the North of England.

**PACEGARDES.** Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

**PACEMENT.** Peace; quietness.

**PACK.** (1) A dairy of cows. *Chesh.* Properly, a flock of any animals.

(2) A heap, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

He lefte slayne in a slake

Tene score in a *pakke*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

(3) A term of reproach, generally applied to a woman. "A whore, queane, punke, drab, flurt, strumpet, harlot, cockatrice, naughty *pack*, light huswife, common hackney," Cotgrave. See *Naughty-pack*.

(4) A measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels.

(5) A pedlar's bundle. *Var. dial.*

(6) To collect together, to combine, especially for an unlawful or seditious purpose. *Packs*, agreements, combinations, Harrison's England, p. 246.

(7) *Pack and Penny Day*, the last day of a fair, when bargains are usually sold.

(8) To truss, or fill up. *North.*

**PACKERS.** Persons employed in barrelling or packing up herrings.

**PACKET.** (1) A false report. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any horse-pannel to carry packs or bundles upon. *Chesh.*

**PACK-GATE.** A gate on a *pack-way*, q. v.

**PACKING.** To go *packing*, to go away about one's business. *Var. dial.* "Make speede to flee, be packing and awaie," Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

**PACKING-WHITES.** A kind of cloth.

**PACKMAN.** A pedlar. *Var. dial.*

**PACK-MONDAY.** The first Monday after the 10th of October.

**PACK-PAPER.** Paper used for packing tradesmen's wares in, &c.

**PACK-RAG-DAY.** Old May-day: so called because servants being hired in this county from Old May-day to Old May-day, pack up their rags or clothes on this day preparatory to leaving their then servitudes for home or fresh places. *Linc.* Forby gives the term to Old Michaelmas-day.

**PACK-STAFF.** A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack. "As plain as a *pack-staff*" was a proverbial simile. We now say *pike-*

*staff*. It was also a term of contempt. Thus *aerunna* is translated "a *pack-staff* misery" in Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615.

**PACK-THREAD.** To talk *pack-thread*, to use indecent language well wrapped up.

**PACK-THREAD-GANG.** A gang that would not hold long together, some of whom might be induced by a reward to split upon the others. *Linc.*

**PACK-WAY.** A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses. *East.*

**PACKY.** Heavy with clouds packed together: thus they say before a thunderstorm, "It looks *packy*." *Linc.*

**PACOB.** A kind of wine, so called from some sort of Brazilian fruit.

**PACOLET'S-HORSE.** An enchanted steed belonging to Pacolet, in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. He is frequently alluded to by early writers.

**PACTION.** Combination; contract.

Since with the soule we in soft *pac-tion* bee,  
These sounds, sights, smells, or tastes, can nere please mee;

My soule is fled, no more in me't can move,

Alas! my soule is only where I love.

*Tyrocinium Poccoso, Rawl. MS.*

**PAD.** (1) A path. *Linc.* In canting language, the highway was and is so called.

(2) A quire of blotting-paper, used in offices for clerks to write on. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pannier. *Norfol.*

(4) A *pad in the straw*, something wrong, a screw loose. "Here lyes in dede the *padde* within the strawe," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 108. Still in use.

(5) A kind of brewing tub. *Devon.*

(6) To make a path by walking on an untracked surface. *East.*

(7) To go; to walk. *Var. dial.* Especially spoken of a child's toddling.

(8) The foot of a fox. *Var. dial.*

(9) A sort of saddle on which country-market women commonly ride, different both from the pack-saddle and side-saddle, of a clumsy make, and as it were padded and quilted; used likewise by millers and maltsters.

(10) "A burthen fit either for a person on foot, or to carry behind upon a *pad-nag*; item a *pad* of yarn, a certain quantity of skains made in a bundle; a *pad* of wool, a small *pack* such as clothiers and serge-makers carry to a spinning-house," MS. Devon Gl.

**PADDER.** A footpad.

**PADDINGTON-FAIR.** An execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington.

**PADDLE.** (1) A small spade to clean a plough with. *West.*

(2) To lead a child. *North.*

(3) To abuse any one. *Essex.*

(4) To toddle; to trample. *East.*

(5) "To *padde*, proprie aquam manibus pedibusque agitare, metaphorice adhibere plus paulo; to have *paddled*, to have made a little too free with strong liquor; to *padde* etiam designat molliter manibus tractare aliquid et

agitare, as to paddle in a ladies neck or bosom," MS. Devon Glossary.

**PADDLE-STAFF.** A long staff, with an iron spike at the end of it, like a small spade, much used by mole-catchers.

**PADDLING-STRINGS.** Leading strings. *North.*

**PADDOCK.** A toad. In the provinces the term is also applied to a frog. "In Kent we say to a child, your hands are as cold as a paddock," MS. Lansd. 1033. To bring had-dock to paddock, i. e. to outrun one's expenses. It is used as a term of contempt in the following passage:

Boys now blaberyn bostynge of a baron bad,  
In Bedlem is born be bestys, suche bost is blowe;  
I xal prune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad,  
Scheldys and sperys shalle I there sowe.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 164.

**PADDOCK-CHESE.** The asparagus. This name occurs in an ancient list of plants in MS. Bib. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 89.

**PADDOCK-RUD.** The spawn of frogs. *Cumb.*

**PADDOCK-STOOL.** A toadstool. *North.*

**PADDY.** Wormeaten. *Kent.*

**PADDY-NODDY.** Embarrassment. *North.*

**PAD-FOOIT.** A kind of goblin. *Yorksh.*

**PAD-LAND.** A parish pound. *Devon.*

**PAD-NAG.** "I immediately form'd a resolution of following the fashion of taking the air early next morning; and fix'd upon this young ass for a pad-nag," Life of Mrs. Charke.

**PADOWE.** Padua. Warkworth, p. 5.

He set hym up and sawe their biside  
A sad man, in whom is no pride,  
Right a discrete confessor, as I trow,  
His name was called sir John Doelow;  
He had commensed in many a worthier place  
Then ever was Padou, or Doleyn of Grace.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

**PADSTOOL.** A toadstool. *North.*

Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycium, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is a kind of mushrom, or *padstool*, which is cut off yearly, and that another growth in the roome of it, a part of the roote or foot being left in the stone, groweth as hard as a flint, and thus doth the stone encrease with a naturall fecundity; which admirable thing (saith he) I could never be brought to beleve, untill I did eate thereof in myne owne house.

*Topseell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 494.

**PAD-THE-HOOF.** To walk. *North.*

**PAE.** A peacock. *Ritson.*

**PAFFELDEN.** Baggage. *Cumb.*

**PAFFLING.** Trifling; idle; silly. *North.*

**PAG.** To carry pick-a-back. *Linc.*

**PAGAMENT.** A kind of frieze cloth.

**PAGE.** The common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. It is, I believe, extensively used through Suffolk, and probably farther. As an appendage of royalty or nobility, a page is now chiefly known to us. In old English, the term is applied to a boy-child, or boy-servant.

**PAGENCY.** A scaffold. The term pageant was originally so used, and metaphorically applied to a part in the stage of life. *Pagion*, a pageant, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 61.

**PAGETEPOOS.** Efts; lizards; frogs. *Cornw.*

**PAGYIN.** Writing?

This boke of alle haly writes es mast usede in haly kirke servyse, forthi that it es perfeccioun of divyne pagyin. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.*

**PAID.** (1) A sore. *Staff.*

(2) Drunk; intoxicated.

**PAIDE.** Pleased; satisfied. (*A.-N.*)

So excusyd he hym tho,

The lady wende hyt had byn soo.

As Syr Marrokk sayde.

He goth forth and holdyth hys pce,

More he thenkyth then he says,

He was fulle crylle payde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

**PAIGLE.** The cowslip. *East.*

The yellow marigold, the sunnes owne flower,

Pagle, and pinke, that dekke faire Floraes bower.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

**PAIK.** To beat severely. *North.*

**PAILET.** A couch. (*A.-N.*)

**PAIL-STAKE.** A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in the dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Glouc.*

**PAIN-BALK.** An instrument of torture, probably the same as the *brake*.

**PAINCHESES.** Tripe. *North.*

**PAINCHESES-WAGGON.** A north-country phrase implying incessant labour.

**PAINE-MAINE.** A fine bread. "Payne mayne, *payn de bouche*," Palsgrave.

*Paynedemaynes* prevaily

Scho fett fra the pantry. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.*

**PAINFULLY.** Laboriously. The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, was, as we are told on the title-page, "*painfully* gathered and set in order."

Most happy we were, during our continuance here, in the weekly sermons and almost frequent converse of Mr. Edward Calamie, that was the preacher of that parish; and this indeed was one of the chief motives that drew us thither to partake of his *painful* and pious preaching. *MS. Harl. 646.*

**PAINING.** Pain; torture. (*A.-S.*)

Ther he saw many a sore torment,

How sowls were put in gret paynyng;

He saw his fadur how he brent,

And be the memours how he hyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67.*

**PAINT.** To blush.

**PAINTED-CLOTH.** Cloth or canvass painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry. It was frequently the receptacle of verses or mottos.

**PAINTER.** The rope that lies in the ship's longboat or barge, always ready to fasten her or hale her on the shore. Whence we have the sea-proverb, *I'll cut your painter*, meaning I will prevent your doing me any hurt, injury, or mischief. See *Grose*, in v.

**PAINTICE.** Penthouse. The shed where blacksmiths shoe horses. *Derby.*

**PAIR.** (1) A number. *Cornw.*

(2) A pack of cards.

(3) To grow mouldy, as cheese. *West.*

(4) Only a pair of shears between them, i. e. little or no difference.

And some report that both these fowles have scene  
Their like, that's but a *payre* of sheeres betweene.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 105.

**PAIRE.** To impair. (*A.-N.*)

Hit was wel l-wroughte and faire,  
Non egge-tol mighte it nought pairs.

*Beves of Hampton*, p. 40.

**PAIRING.** The name of a marriage feast in Devon, when the friends of the happy couple present them with various things, and sometimes money. *MS. Devon Glossary*, p. 172. It is now obsolete.

**PAIR-OF-STAIRS.** A flight of stairs.

**PAIR-OF-WINGS.** Oars. *Grose*.

**PAIR-OF-WOOD.** Timber supporting the broken roof of a mine.

**PAIR-ROYAL.** A term at cards, meaning three of a sort. See *Prial*.

**PAISE.** (1) To weigh. (*A.-N.*)

*Paise* thy materes or thou deme or decerne,  
Let ryght in causes holde thy lanternne.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) To open a bolt or lock by shoving as with a knife point. *Northumb.*

**PAISFULIK.** Peacefully. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 34.*

**PAISTER.** "I comber, I payster with over many clothes wearyng aboute one, *jenmoufle*," *Palsgrave*. Pester?

**PAIT.** The rut of a wheel. "*Orbita, Anglice* a paytt," *Nominales MS.*

**PAITRICK.** A partridge. *North.*

**PAITRURE.** Part of a horse's armour, for defending the neck.

**PAIWURT.** The herb saxifrage.

**PAJOCK.** This word occurs in *Hamlet*, iii. 2, altered by modern editors to peacock, a substitution by no means satisfactory, nor are far-fetched etymological conjectures more so. The nearest approach to the term I have met with in old English is to be found in the word *paphawkes* in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 179. Both are used as terms of contempt.

**PAKE.** To peep at. "What are you *paking* at?" Perhaps it would be better spelt peak. *Suffolk.*

**PALABRAS.** Words. (*Span.*)

**PALACE.** A storehouse. *Devon.* "At Dartmouth I am told there are some of these storehouses called palaces cut out of the rock still retaining the name," *MS. Devon Gloss.*

**PALASINS.** Belonging to the court.

**PALATE.** A thin oval plate or board with a hole at one end for admittance of the thumb, which a painter holds to spread and mix his colours while he is drawing.

**PALAVER.** To flatter. *Var. dial.*

**PALCH.** To walk slowly. *Devon.*

**PALCHIN.** This word is of very unusual occurrence. It seems to mean a kind of short spear such as is used for spearing large fish. "Pawlclyne for fyssche, lunchus," *Nominales MS.* Ducange explains *lunchus* as *lancea*, *hastla*, from the Greek *λῆρυξ*. It does not occur in the *Prompt. Parv.* nor in the *Medulla*.

**PALCHING.** Mending clothes. *Exmoor.*

**PALE.** (1) To beat barley. *Chesh.*

(2) To ornament; to stripe.

*Palases* prouddliche pyghte, that *palysd* ware ryche  
Of palle and of purpure, wyth precyous stones.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

(3) A ditch, or trench. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Egerton 829*, f. 5.

(4) A small fortress.

(5) An inclosure for cattle. *Line.*

(6) A stripe in heraldry.

(7) To make pale. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A limit or boundary. *Shak.*

(9) To leap the pale, i. e. to be extravagant, to exceed one's expenses.

If you proceede as you have begunne, your full feeding will make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your leaping the pale will cause you looke pale, your too close following the fashion will bring you out of all forme and fashion.

*The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. C. iv.

**PALEIS.** A palace. (*A.-N.*)

**PALERON.** Part of the armour. "A pece of harness, *espalleron*," *Palsgrave*.

**PALESTRALL.** Athletic. It occurs in *Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide*, v. 304.

**PALET.** Scull; head. "Knok thi palet," *Minot's Poems*, p. 31. There was a kind of armour for the head also so called, as appears from *Pr. Parv.*, probably lined with fur.

**PALEW.** Pale. It occurs in the *Optick Glasse of Humours*, 1639, p. 108.

It is somewhat fatty, in colour *palew*, reddish, high coloured, and without other signes of concoction.

*Fletcher's Differences*, 1623.

**PALFREIS.** Saddle-horses. *Chaucer.*

And wel a *palefrey* bistride,

And wel upon a stede ride. *Havelok*, 2060.

**PALING.** Imitating paces. (*A.-N.*)

**PALINGMAN.** A fishmonger. *Skinner.*

**PALL.** "I palle as drinke or bloodo dothe by longe standing in a thyng, *je appallys*," *Palsgrave*. Still in use.

**PALLADE.** Palle, or rich cloth. "He dyd of his surcote of pallade," *Isenbras*, 124.

**PALL-COAT.** A short garment, somewhat like a short cloak with sleeves.

**PALLE.** A kind of fine cloth. It was used at a very early period to cover corpses, and the term is still retained for the cloth which covers the coffin; but this was by no means its most general use, for the robes of persons of rank are constantly mentioned as made of "purple palle;" and in a passage in *Launfai* tapestry of that material is mentioned. An archbishop's pall is thus described by *Stanhurst*, p. 31—"A pall is an indowment appropriated to archbishops, made of white silke the breadth of a stole, but it is of another fashion." *Descr. of Ireland*, 1586.

So fere he went I sey i-wys,

That he wyzt not where he was.

He that sate in boure and halle,

And on hym were the purpull palle,

Now in herd heth he lyzet,

With levys and gresse his body Lydyth.

*MS. Ashmole 61*, xv. Cent.

For also wel to him hit falles

As a dongehulle sprad with pallees.

*MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 52.

This twaylle y bordryd about was

With palle, the mountenease of han hondbrede

*Chron. Filodun.* p. 64.

**PALLED.** (1) Turned pale. *Devon.*

(2) Senseless, death-like, as one is from excessive drinking. In use in Yorkshire.

**PALLEE.** Broad; used only in conjunction with another word, as *pallee-foot*, a large broad foot, *pallee-paw*, a large broad hand. *Somerset.*

**PALLEN.** To knock. (*A.-S.*)

**PALLESTRE.** A child's ball. (*A.-N.*)

**PALL-HORSE.** A horse bearing a pannier. "*Sagmarius, Anglice a palhors,*" *Nomine MS. f. 4.* Ducange explains *sagmarius* by *equus citellarius*.

**PALLIAMENT.** A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. *Shak.*

**PALLIARD.** A born beggar. According to the Fraternite of Vacabondes, 1575, "is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys doxy goeth in like apparell." *Paliardize*, dirtiness and shabbiness, *Hamlet*, 1608, p. 181; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 36. The following account of them is given by a writer of the last century:—A cant name for a wretched set of men and women, whose whole delight is to live by begging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honest industry, and who to move compassion in the spectators, the women go about with one, two, or more small children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though starved with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a distressed widow, and almost starved, &c. at the same time her male companion lies begging in the fields, streets, &c. with cleyms or artificial sores, made with spearwort or arsenick, which draws them into blisters, or by unslacked lime and soap, tempered with the rust of old iron, which being spread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, presently so frets the skin, that the flesh appears raw, and shocking to the sight; the impostor at the same time making a hideous noise, and pretending great pain, deceives the compassionate, charitable, and well-disposed passengers, whom, when opportunity presents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if resisted.

**PALLING.** Languishing; turning pale.

**PALLIONES.** Tents. *Northumb.*

**PALL-MALL.** A game, thus described by Cotgrave, "A game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet strucke through a high arch of yron (standing at either end of an ally one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, winnes." See *Mall* (4). James I. mentions *palle maille* among the exercises to be used moderately by Prince Henry. "*Palle maille* a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an ally, which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game is used at the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell," *Blount's Gloss.* ed. 1681, p. 463.

**PALL-WORK.** Rich or fine cloth, work made of *palle*, q. v. See *Degrevant*, 629.

**PALM.** (1) Properly exotic trees of the tribe *palmacea*; but among our rustics, it means the catkins of a delicate species of willow gathered by them on Palm Sunday. "Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes, *chatton*," *Palsgrave*, 1530.

(2) The broad part of a deer's horn, when full grown. (*Gent. Rec.*) *Palmed-deer*, a stag of full growth.

**PALM-BARLEY.** A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley.

**PALMER.** (1) Properly, a pilgrim who had visited the Holy Land, from the palm or cross which he bore as a sign of such visitation; but Chaucer seems to consider all pilgrims to foreign parts as palmers, and the distinction was never much attended to in this country.

Says John, if I must a begging go,

I will have a *palmer's* weed,

With a staff and a coat, and bage of all sort,

The better then I may speed.

*Robin Hood*, ii. 129.

(2) A wood-louse. "A worme having a great many feete," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

(3) A stick or rod.

**PALMING-DICE.** A method of cheating at dice, formerly in vogue, by secreting one of the dice in the palm of the hand instead of putting in the box, and then causing it to fall with the other, the number of the former of course being guided by the hand. Hence the expression to palm anything upon one.

**PALM-PLAY.** Tennis. (*Fr.*)

**PALPABLE.** "Apte or mete to be felte, *pal-pable*," *Palsgrave*. See *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

**PALPED.** Obscured; darkened.

**PALSTER.** A pilgrim's staff.

**PALTER.** To hesitate; to prevaricate. *Linc.* "To haggle, hucke, dodge, or *paulter* long in the buying of a commoditie," *Cotgrave*. "Most of them are fixed, and *palter* not their place of standing," *Harrison's England*, p. 182.

**PALTERLY.** Paltry. *North.*

**PALTOCK.** A kind of doublet or cloak which descended to the middle of the thigh. (*A.-N.*) *Cotgrave* explains *palletoc*, "a long and thicke pelt or cassocke; a garment like a short cloake with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our moderne pages are attired in." The paltock was worn by priests, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 438; and in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 149, *Gawayne* says he attended *Arthur* "to poynte his *paltocke* that longen to hymself." *Palsgrave* has, "paltocke of lether, *pellice*; paltocke a garment, *halcret*; paltocke a patche, *palleteau*." The second meaning apparently refers to some defensive garment. Paltock seems also to have been applied to some ornament or ornamental cap worn on the head of a person high in authority.

**PALTRING.** A worthless trifle. "Triflings, *paltrings* not worth an old shoe," *Florio*, p. 100. Forby has *paltry*, rubbish, refuse.

**PALVEISE.** A shield. See *Florio*, p. 353.

PALY. A roll of brah such as is given to hounds.

"Paly of bryn, *cantabrum*," Pr. Parv. "*Cantabrum*, furfur caninum, quo canes pascuntur," Papias. See Ducange.

PALYNGE. Turning pale. (*A.-N.*)

For in here face alway was the blode,  
Withoute *palyngs* or eny drawyngs doune.

*Lydgate, MS Ashmole 39, f. 47.*

For in hire face alway was the blode,  
Withoute *palyngs* or any drawyngs doune.

*Ibid. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.*

PAM. The knave of clubs.

PAME. (1) The mantle thrown over an infant who is going to be christened. *West.*

(2) The palm of the hand. *West.*

PAMENT. A pavement. *Palsgrave*. Square paving bricks are called *pamments* in Norf.

PAMFILET. A pamphlet. (*A.-N.*)

PAMMY. Thick and gummy; applied to the legs of such individuals as are at times said to have beef down to the hocks. *Linc.*

PAMPE. To pamper; to coddle.

PAMPERING. "The craft of pampering or setting out saleable things," Howell, 1660.

PAMPESTRIE. Palmistry.

PAMPILION. A coat of different colours, formerly worn by servants. It occurs with this explanation in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593. There was a kind of fur so called.

PAMPINATION. Pulling leaves that grow too thick. List of old words prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

PAMPLE. (1) To indulge. *North.*

(2) To toddle, or pad about. *East.*

PAMPRED. Pampered; made plump.

PAN. (1) To unite; to fit; to agree. *North.*

Douce gives the following proverb in his MS.  
Additions to Ray—

Weal and women cannot pan,  
But wo and women can.

(2) Hard earth, because, like a pan, it holds water and prevents it from sinking deeper. *East.* Is this the meaning in *Ben Jonson*, v. 43?

(3) The skull; the head. (*A.-S.*)

That he nesmot his hed of thanne,  
Whereof he tok away the *panne*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

(4) In houses, the pan is that piece of timber which lies upon the top of the posts, and upon which the beams rest.

(5) Money. A cant term.

(6) A tadpole, or frog. *Somerset.*

PANABLE. Likely to agree. *North.*

PANACHE. The plume of feathers on the top of a helmet. (*A.-N.*)

PANADE. A kind of two-edged knife. (*A.-N.*) Misread *parade* by *Tyrwhitt*. See *Wright's Anecdota Literaria*, p. 24.

PANADO. A caudle of bread, *Florio*, p. 353. Currants, mace, cinnamon, sack, and sugar, with eggs, were added to complete the caudle. There were different ways of making it.

To make a *Ponado*.

The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currants, and so much bread as you think meet; so boll it,

and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.

A *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 74. Another receipt, which differs somewhat from this, may be worth giving.

To make *Ponado* after the best fashion.

Take a quart of spring-water, which, being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace; boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.

*The Accomplished Ladies Rich Closet*, 1706, p. 74.

PANARY. A storehouse for bread.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY. Shrove-Tuesday, which is a pancake feast day in all England. At *Islip*, co. *Oxon*, the children of the cottagers go round the village on that day to the different houses to collect pence, singing these lines—

Pit-a-pat, the pan is hot,  
We are come a-Shroving.  
A little bit of bread and cheesc  
Is better than nothing.

The pan is hot, the pan is cold!

Is the fat in the pan nine days old?

PANCHEON. A large broad pan. *East.*

PANCRIDGE. A common corruption of *St.*

*Pancras*. *Pancridge parson*, a term of contempt, *Woman is a Weathercock*, p. 30.

Great *Jacke-a-Leut*, clad in a robe of ayre,  
Threw mountaines higher then *Alcides* beard;  
Whilst *Pancridge* church, arm'd with a samplier blade,  
Began to reason of the businesse thus.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, l. 120.

PANCROCK. An earthen pan. *Devon.*

PANDEL. A shrimp. *Kent.*

PANDEWAFF. Water and oatmeal boiled together, sometimes with fat. *North.*

PANDORE. A kind of lute. It is probably the same as *Bandore*, q. v.

PANDOULDE. A custard. *Somerset.*

PANE. (1) A division; a side; a piece. "A pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glasse window," *Cotgrave*. "A pane of a wall, *pan de mur*," *Palsgrave*. The term is still in use, applied to a division in husbandry work.

In the West part of the same gate and the way into the college, on the North pane eight chambers for the poore men, and in the West pane 6 chambers.

*Nichols' Royal Wills*, p. 300.

(2) A hide or side of fur; fur. (*A.-N.*) "A pane of furre, *panne*; pane of gray furre, *panne de gris*," *Palsgrave*. "A pane of ermines," *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 122. See *Eglamour*, 858; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 421. *Pane* has our first meaning in a pane or piece of cloth. "A pane of cloth, *panniculus*," *Baret*, 1580, an insertion of a coloured cloth in a garment. It seems to mean the skirt of a garment in *Ywayne and Gawin*, 204, and also in the following passage: She drouze his mantel bi the *pane*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.

Saying, him whom I last left, all repute,

For his device, in handsomng a suit,

To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, cut, and pleit,  
Of all the court to have the best conceit.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 121.

PANED-HOSE. Breeches formed of stripes, with small panes or squares of silk or velvet,



*Paned*, striped, Thynne's Debate, p. 10. Forby, ii. 243, mentions *paned curtains*, made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together.

**PANEL.** An immodest woman. *Linc.*

*Panels* march by two and three,  
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

*Old Lincolnshire Ballad.*

**PANES.** Parsnips. *Cornw.*

**PANG.** To fill; to stuff. *North.*

**PANHIN.** A small pan. *East.*

**PANICK.** A kind of coarse grain like millet. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

**PANK.** To pant. *Devon.*

**PANNAGE.** The mast of the oak and beech which swine feed on in the woods.

Besides that a man shall read in the histories of Canterbury and Rochester, sundrie donations, in which there is mention onely of *pannage* for hogges in Andred, and of none other thing.

*Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 211.

**PANNAM.** Bread. A cant term. The following is a curious old canting song:

The ruffin cly the nab of the harman-beck,  
If we mawnd *pannam*, lap or ruff-peck,  
Or poplars of yarum; he cuts bing to the ruffmans,  
Or els he sweares by the light-mans  
To put our stamps in the harmans.  
The ruffian cly the ghost of the harman-beck,  
If we heave a booth, we cly the jerke.

*Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620.

**PANNEL.** The treeless pad, or pallet, without cantle, with which an ass is usually rode. "Pannell to ryde on, *batz, panneau*," Palsgrave. See Tusser, p. 11.

**PANNICLE.** A membrane. (*Lat.*)

The headache either commeth of some inward causes, as of some choleric humor, bred in the *pannicles* of the braine, or else of some outward cause, as of extreame heat or cold, of some blow, or of some violent savour. Eumelus saith, that it commeth of raw digestion; but Martin saith most commonly of cold. *Topseel's Beasts*, 1607, p. 348.

**PANNIER-MAN.** A servant belonging to an inn of court, whose office is to announce the dinner. See Grose.

**PANNIERS.** To fill a woman's panniers, i. e. to get her with child. "*Emplir une femelle*, to fill her panniers, get her with yong," Cotgrave. The phrase is still in use.

**PANNIKELL.** The skull, or brain-pan. *Spenser.*

**PANNIKIN.** Fretting; *taking on*, as a sickly or wearisome child. *Suffolk.*

**PANNY.** A house. A cant term.

**PAN-PUDDING.** A mention of the *pan puddings* of Shropshire occurs in Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 146.

**PANSHARD.** A piece or fragment of a broken pan. *Dorset.*

**PANSHON.** An earthenware vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for milk when it has to be skimmed; also for other purposes. *Linc.*

**PANSY.** The heartsease. *Var. dial.*

**PANT.** (1) A public fountain; a cistern; a reservoir. *North.*

(2) A hollow declivity. *West.*

**PANTABLES.** Slippers. "To stand upon one's

*pantables*," to stand upon one's honour. Baret, 1580, spells it *pantapple*.

Is now, forsooth, so proud, what else!

— And stands so on her *pantables*.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 85.

Plutarche with a caveat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the litle crackhalter that carrieth his master's *pantables*, to set foote within those doores. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

Hee standeth upon his *pantables*, and regardeth greatly his reputation.

*Saker's Narbonus*, 1580, 2d part, p. 99.

**PANTALONE.** A zany, or fool. (*Ital.*) In early plays, he generally appeared as a lean old man wearing spectacles. "A pantaloone or Venetian magnifico," Howell, 1660.

**PANTALOONS.** Garments made for merry-andrews, &c., that have the breeches and stockings of the same stuff, and joined together as one garment.

Bring out his mallard, and eft-soons

Beshake his shaggy *pantaloons*.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 13.

**PANTAS.** A dangerous disease in hawks, whereof few escape that are afflicted therewith; it proceeds from the lungs being, as it were, baked by excessive heat, that the hawk cannot draw his breath, and when drawn cannot emit it again; and you may judge of the beginning of this evil by the hawk's labouring much in the pannel, moving her train often up and down at each motion of her pannel, and many times she cannot mute nor slice off; if she does, she drops it fast by her. The same distemper is also perceived by the hawk's frequent opening her clap and beak. *Markham.*

**PANTER.** A net, or snare. (*A.-N.*) "Panter, snare for byrds," Pr. Parv. "The birdd was trapped and kaute with a pantere," Lydgate, p. 182. See Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 215; *Apol. Loll.* p. 93; *Hartshorne's Auc. Met. Tales*, pp. 122, 123, 124, 126. "Panther to catche byrdes with, *panneau*," Palsgrave.

**PANTERER.** The keeper of the pantry. Grose has *pankler*, a butler.

*Panterer* yche the prey, quod the kyng.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 15.

**PANTILE-SHOP.** A meeting-house. *Var. dial.*

**PANTO.** To set seriously about any business or undertaking. *North.*

**PANTOFLE.** A slipper, or patten. "A wooden pantofle or patin," Elorio, p. 71. "*Se tenir sur le haut bout*, to stand upon his pantofles, or on high tearmes," Cotgrave, in v. *Bout*. See *Pantables*. "The papall panton heele," Lithgow's *Pilgrimes Farewell*, 1618.

**PANTON.** An idle fellow. *Somerset.*

**PANTON-GATES.** "As old as Panton Gates," a very common proverb. There is a gate called Panton Gate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**PANTRON.** A small earthen pan. *Linc.*

**PANYM.** A heathen. *Palsgrave.* Hardyng; f. 91, has *panymyerie*, idolatry.

**PAP.** "To give pap with a hatchet," a proverbial phrase, meaning to do any kind action in an unkind manner.

**PAPALIN.** A papist.

PAPAT. The papacy. (*A.-N.*)

A cardinale was thilke tide,  
Whiche the *papat* longe hath deslrid.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 79.*

PAPDELE. A kind of sauce. "Hares in papdele." *Forme of Cury*, p. 21.

PAPELARD. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*) In the following passage, subtle, cunning.

I se the aungels bere the soule of that womane to hevyne, the which so longe I have kepte in synne. He, this *papularde* preste, hathe herde oure counsaylle, ande hathe delyverede here frome synne, ande alle oure powere.

*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 455.

PAPELOTE. A kind of caudle.

PAPER. To set down in a paper, or list. See an obscure passage in Henry VIII. i. 1.

PAPERIN. Made of paper. *West.*

PAPER-SKULLED. Silly; foolish. *Var. dial.*

PAPER-WHITE. White as paper.

PAPEY. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, suppressed by Edward VI.

PAP-HEAD. A woman's nipple. *Palsgrave.*

PAPISHES. Papists. *Devon.*

PAPLER. Milk-pottage. *Somerset.*

PAP-METE. Pappy food such as is given to children. *Pr. Parv.*

PAPMOUTH. An effeminate man. *North.*

PAPPE. (1) The female breast. (*Lat.*)

O woman, loke to me agayn,  
That playes and kisses your childe *pappys*;  
To se my son I have gret payn,  
In his brest so gret gapis,  
And on his body so many swappys.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 72.*

(2) To pamper; to coddle.

PAP-WORT. The herb mercury.

PAPYNES. A dish in cookery, described in *MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.*

PAPYNGAY. A parrot. *Maundevice*, p. 238.

PAR. (1) A young salmon; also, the young coal-fish. *North.*

(2) A pen for animals. *East.*

PARABOLES. Parables; proverbs. (*A.-N.*)

PARADISE. A garden, library, or study. See *Britton's Arch. Dict.* in v.

PARADISE-APPLE. "Is a curious fruit, produced by grafting a permain on a quince," *Worldge's Treatise of Cider*, 1678, p. 207.

PARAFFYS. Paragraphs. "Paraffys grete and stoute," *Reliq. Antiq. i. 63*. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* and *Nominale MS.*

PARAGE. Parentage; kindred. (*A.-N.*) See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 26.

*Persones grete, and of hie parage.*

*Lydgate, Rawlinson MS.*

PARAGON. To excel greatly. *Shak.*

PARAILLE. (1) Apparel; arms. (2) Nobility; men of rank. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMARROW. A sow-gelder. *North.*

PARAMENTS. Furniture; ornaments; hangings of a room. (*A.-N.*)

PAR-AMOUR. Love; gallantry. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMOUR. A lover of either sex. (*A.-N.*)

PARAQUITO. A parouet. (*Ital.*) Sometimes used as a term of endearment.

PARASANGUE. A measure of the roads among

the ancient Persians, varying from thirty to sixty furlongs, according to time and place.

Whatever instructions he might have [had] from his master Johnson, he certainly by his own natural parts improved to a great heighth, and at last became not many *parasanges* inferior to him in fame by divers noted comedies.

*Phillips Theatrum Poetarum*, ed. 1675, ii. 157.

PARAVANT. Beforehand; first. (*Fr.*)

PARAVENTURE. Haply; by chance. (*A.-N.*)

PARAYS. Paradise. (*A.-N.*)

Blessed be thou, levedy, ful of hevene blisse,  
Suete flur of *parays*, moder of mildenesse.

*MS. Harl. 2253, f. 81.*

PARBREAK. To vomit.

Oh, said *Scogin's* wife, my husband *parbraked* two crows. *Jesus*, said the woman, I never heard of such a thing.

*Scogin's Jest.*

PARBREAKING. Fretful. *Exmoor.*

PARCAS. Perhaps. *MS. Sloane 213.*

PARCEIT. Perception. (*A.-N.*)

PARCEL. (1) Much; a great deal. *Devon.*

(2) Part, or portion. *Parcel-gilt*, partly gilt, *Dugdale's Monast. ii. 207.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,  
Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet,  
Not though a captain do come in thy way,  
Bright *parcell* guilt, with forty dead mens pay:  
Not though a brisk perfum'd pert courtier  
Deign with a nod thy curtesie to answer.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 118.

(3) Parsley. *North.*

PARCEL-MAKERS. Two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of escheators' accounts, and deliver them to one of the auditors of that court.

PARCEL-MELE. By parcels, or parts. (*A.-S.*)

PARCENER. One who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor, as a daughter or sister.

So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable  
amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them  
belongeth, by the award of good men.

*Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 575.

PARCHEMINE. Parchment. (*Fr.*)

By a charter to have and to hold,  
Under my seale of lede made the mold,  
And writen in the skyne of swyne,  
What that it is made in *parchemyn*,  
Because it shuld perpetually endure,  
And unto them be both stable and sure.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

PARCHMENT. A kind of lace.

PARCHMENTER. A parchment-maker.

PARCLOSE. A parlour. In earlier writers, the term is applied to a kind of screen or railing. "Parclos to parte two rounes, *separation*," *Palsgrave*. See the *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

I pray you, what is there written upon your *parclose* door?

*Bacon's Works*, p. 63.

The fader loggid hem of sly purpos  
In a chambre nexte to his joynynge,  
For bitwixe hem nas but a *perclose*.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.*

That the roof of that chapel be raised, the walls  
enhanced, the windows made with strong iron work,  
with a quire and *perclose*, and two altars without the  
quire.

*Test. Vetust.* p. 336.

**PARCYAND.** The character &. *North.*  
**PARDAL.** A leopard.

The souldiers of the moores weare garments made of Lyons, *pardale*, and beares skinnies, and sleepe upon them; and so is it reported of Herodotus Megarensis the musitian, who in the day-time wore a Lyons skin, and in the night lay in a beares skin.

*Topseil's Beasts*, 1607, p. 39.

**PARDE.** *Par Dieu*, a common oath. *Pardy* is used by Elizabethan writers.

And for that licour is so presious  
 That oft hath made [me] dronke as any mous,  
 Therfor I will that ther it beryd be  
 My wrecchid body afore this god *pardé*,  
 Mighti Bachus that is myn owen lorde,  
 Without variaunce to serve hym or discorde.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

**PARDONER.** A dealer or seller of pardons and indulgences. (*A.-N.*)

**PARDURABLE.** Everlasting. (*A.-N.*)

But th' Erie, whether he in maner dispaired of any good *pardurable* continuance of good accord betwixt the Kyng and hym, for tyme to come, consyderinge so great attempts by hym comytted agaynst the Kyng.

*Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 12.

**PARE.** To injure; to impair.

**PARELE.** To apparel. *Lydgate.*

But I am a lady of another contré,  
 If I be *parelled* moost of price,  
 I ride aftur the wilde fee,  
 My raches rannen at my devyse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 117.*

**PARELL.** Whites of eggs, bay salt, milk, and pump water, beat together, and poured into a vessel of wine to prevent its fretting.

**PARELS.** Perilous. *Parrell*, peril.

He knewe the markys of that place,  
 Then he was in a *parels* case.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 221.*

How marvelous to man, how dowtfull to drede,  
 How fer paste manny reson and mynde hath it bee!  
 The comynge of Kyngge Edwarde and his good spede,  
 Owte of Dochelonde into Englonde over the salte see.  
 In what *parell* and trowbill, in what payne was hee,  
 Whanne the salte watur and tempest wrought hym  
 gret woo,

But in adversitee and ever, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

**PAREMENTS.** (1) Pavements. *North.*

(2) Ornamental furniture, or clothes.

(3) The skin of deer, &c.

**PARENTELE.** Kindred. (*A.-N.*)

**PARENTREYNARIE.** Interlinear. (*A.-N.*)

**PARFAITNESS.** Perfection; integrity. *Parfit*, perfect, is common both as an archaism and provincialism. (*A.-N.*)

**PARFOURME.** To perform. (*A.-N.*)

**PARFURNISH.** To furnish properly.

**PARGARNWYNE.** A reel for winding yarn.

**PARGET.** To roughcast a wall. It is the translation of *crépir* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is explained in Mr. Norris's *MS. Glossary*, "to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar made of cow dung and lime." Ben Jonson uses the term metaphorically. It is also a substantiv, as in Harrison's England, p. 187; *parjetings*, ib. p. 236.

Thus having where they stood in vaine complained of their wo,

When night drew weare they bad adue, and ech gave kisses sweete

Unto the *parget* on their side, the which did never meete.

*Golding's Oeld*, 1567.

To the Trinity Gild of Linton, for the mending of the caway, and *pergetyng* of the Gild Hall, xj. s. viij. d.

*Test. Vetust.* p. 618.

**PARIETARY.** The herb called pellitory. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

**PARINGAL.** Equal. (*A.-N.*)

For he wolde not *ye* were

*Paringal* to him nor pere.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.*

**PARING-AND-BURNING.** Burnbeating; den-shering; sodburning. *Yorksh.*

**PARING-IRON.** An iron to pare a horse's hoofs with. *Palsgrave.*

**PARING-SPADE.** A breast-plough. *Yorksh.*

**PARIS-BALL.** "Lytell Pares balle, *esteuf*," *Palsgrave.*

**PARIS-CANDLE.** A large wax candle. *Peris-candelle*, Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 121.

**PARIS-GARDEN.** "Paris Garden is the place on the Thames bank-side at London, where the bears are kept and baited; and was anciently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard the Second's time; who by proclamation ordained that the butchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the city might not be annoyed thereby," Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 473. Paris Garden seems to have been first employed as a place for baiting wild beasts as early as Henry VIII.'s time. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 251. A dreadful accident which occurred there on January 13th, 1582-3, by the fall of some scaffolding, is alluded to by several contemporary writers. Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18, thus mentions it,—"On Sondag the stage" at Paris Garden fell down all at ones, being full of people beholding the bearebaiting, many being killed thereby, more hart, and all amazed. The godly expownd it as a due plague of God for the wickednes ther usid, and the Sabath day so profanely spent." Allusions to Paris Garden are very common; to its loud drum, to the apes, &c.

**PARISHENS.** Parishioners. (*A.-N.*)

The furst principale parte lungus to your levynge;

The ij. part to holé church to hold his honesté;

The iij. part to your *parechyngs* that al to zoue bryng,

To hom that faylun the fode, and fallun in poverté.

*Blind Audelay's Poems*, p. 33.

The prcat wote never what he menes

That for lytyl curseth hys *parysesshenes*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.*

**PARISHING.** A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish.

**PARISH-LANTERN.** The moon.

**PARISH-TOP.** A large top formerly kept in a village for the amusement of the inhabitants. *Shak.*

**PARIS-WORK.** A kind of jewellery.

**PARITOR.** An apparitor. *Hall.*

PARK. (1) A farm, field, or close. *Devon.*

(2) Slang term for a prison. *York.*

(3) A kind of fishing net. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

PARKEN. A cake made chiefly of treacle and oatmeal. *North.*

PARKER. "Parcar, *verdiere*," Palsgrave.

PARKLEWYS. The herb *agnus castri*.

PARLE. To speak; to confer with. (*A.-N.*)

A president that any man, being a member thereof, might without cause be excluded, and so letted to *parle* theare his mynd in publike matters for the wealth of the realme, and such other private causes as doo occur. *Egerton Papers*, p. 26.

PARLEMENT. A consultation; an assembly for consultation. (*A.-N.*)

PARLEY. To argue. *Yorksh.*

PARLISH. Perilous; dangerous. Also, clever, acute, shrewd. *North.* *Parlous* is very common in old plays. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 132, is a receipt "for heme that hath a *parelles* coche," i. e. perilous cough.

Beshrew you for it, you have put it in me:  
The *parlorest* old men that ere I heard.

*Chron. Hist. of King Lestr.*, 1605.

PARLOUR. In the cottages of poor people, if there are two rooms on the ground floor, the best room they live in is called the house; the other is called a *parlour*, though used as a bedroom. *Linc.* In ancient times, the parlour was a room for private conversation or retirement. Kennett explains it, "the common-room in religious houses into which after dinner the religious withdrew for discourse and conversation."

PARMACITY. *Spermaceti*. *Shak.* Still in use, according to Craven Gl. ii. 32.

PARMASENT. Parmesan cheese. It would seem from Dekker that there was a liquor so called, but see Ford, i. 148.

PAROCH. A parish. *Leland.*

PAROCK. "When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was call'd a *parock*," Kennett, MS.

PARODE. An adage, or proverb. (*Gr.*)

PAROLIST. A person given to talking much or bombastically. See Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 112.

PAROS. A parish. *Pr. Parv.*

PAROSYNNE. Gum. MS. Med. Rec.

PAROW. The rind of fruit.

PARPLICT. Perplexity.

PARRE. (1) To inclose. (*A.-S.*) "Ful straitly *parred*," Ywaine and Gawin, 3228. Forby has *par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals.

Bot als-swa say 3e are *parred* in, and na ferrere may passe; therefore 3e magnyfyre your manere of lyffynge, and supposes that 3e are blyssed because that 3e er so spered in. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.

(2) A young leveret. *Devon.*

PARRELL. A chimney-piece. (*A.-N.*)

PARRICK. "Parrocke a lytell parke, *parquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use. *Parroken*, to inclose or thrust in, occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Pr. Parv. The term was also applied to a cattle-stall.

PARROT'S-BILL. A surgeon's pincers.

PARSAGE. An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.

PARSE. To pierce. Pilkington's Works, p. 273.

PARSEN. Personal charms. *Cumb.*

PARSEYVE. To perceive.

Thoghe a man *parseyve* hyt noghte,  
Thou stelyst hyt and thefte hast wroghte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PARSIL. Parsley. *North.*

PART. (1) Some; little. *North.*

(2) To partake; to share. (*A.-N.*)

(3) "Idye, I parte my lyfe," Palsgrave. "Timely-parted ghost," Shakespeare.

PARTABLE. Partaker. Lydgate, p. 86.

Thoghe hyt were outhere mennys synne,  
3yt art thou *partable* theynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

PARTAKER. An assistant.

Yet thou must have more *partakers* in store,  
Before thou make me to stand.

Robtn Hood, ll. 31.

PARTED. Endowed with abilities.

PARTEL. A part, or portion.

So this pleyinge hath thre *partells*, the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath gyven us his grace *passynge* oure neytheboris, and in so myche more thanke we hym, fulfilling his wil, and more tristying in hym agen alle maner reprovyn of owre ennys. *Reliq. Antiq.* ll. 87.

PARTENELLE. Partner; partaker. MS. Harl. 1701 reads *partable*.

Yf it were other mens syne,  
3it er thou *partenelle* therin.

Robert de Brunne, MS. Rouces, p. 13.

PARTIAL. Impartial. See Nares.

PARTICULARS. Great friends. *North.*

PARTIE. (1) A part. (2) A party. (*A.-N.*)

PARTISAN. A kind of short pike. See Harrison's Britaine, p. 2. It was used in places where the long pike would have been inconvenient. "A partisan, a javeline to skirmish with," Baret, 1580.

PARTISE. Parts; bits. (*A.-N.*)

And as clerkes say that are wise,  
He wrougte hit not bi *partise*.

Curvor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

PARTLESS. In part; partly. *East.* In Durham, *partlings* is similarly used.

PARTLET. A ruff or band formerly much worn about the neck by both sexes, but more latterly it seems to have been worn exclusively by women. "A maydens neckerchefe or linnen *partlette*," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Strophium*. The term was sometimes applied to the habit-shirt. "Wyth gay gownys and gay kyrtels, and mych waste in apparell, rynges, and owchis, wyth *partelletes* and *pastis* garneshed wyth *perle*," More's Supplicacyon of Soulys, sig. L. ii. "A neckerchiefe or *partlet*," Baret, 1580.

PARTNERS. The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

PARTNIT. "Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *mort pou*," Palsgrave.

PARTOURIE. Portion.

PARTRICH. A partridge. *Jonson.*

**PARTURB.** To pervert, or confound.

Mary, therefore, the more knave art thou, I say,  
That *parturbest* the worde of God, I say.

*The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.*

**PARTY-CLOTH.** Cloth made of different colours. *Pr. Parv.* Shakespeare has *party-coated* and *party-coloured*.

Whose *party-coloured* garment Nature dy'd  
In more eye-pleasing hewes with richer graine  
Then Iris bow attending Aprils raine.

*Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 115.*

**PARTY-FELLOW.** A copartner. *Palsgrave.*

**PARURES.** Ornaments. "Parowr of a vestiment, *parure*," *Pr. Parv.* Ducange has *parare*, ornare.

I bequethe to the said chirche ane hole sute of  
vestmyntes of russet velvet. One coope, chesible  
dilacones, for decones; with the awbes and *parures*.

*Test. Vetust. p. 207.*

**PARVENKE.** A pink. (*A.-N.*)

Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys;  
With lilyewhite leres lossun he is.  
The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,  
With alisaundre thare-to, ache and anys.

*MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63.*

**PARVIS.** A church porch. The parvis at London was the portico of St. Paul's, where the lawyers met for consultation.

And at the *parvisse* I will be

A Powlys betwijn ij. ande iij.

*Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 8.*

**PARWHOBBLE.** To talk quickly. *West.* "A parwhobble, a parley or conference between two or three persons," *MS. Devon. Gloss.*

**PARYARD.** The farmyard. *Suffolk.*

**PARYLE.** Peril. (*A.-N.*)

That he wolde wende in exsyle,  
And put hym in soche *paryle*.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 194.*

**PARYST.** Perished.

So that no hare sall wante in no stede,

For thare sall no hare be *paryst*.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 149.*

**PAS.** A foot-pace. (*A.-N.*)

He thoyt more then he seyde,  
Towarde the court he gaf a brayde,  
And jede a wells gode *pas*.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 51.*

I stalked be the strem, be the stromd,  
For I be the flod fond  
A bot down be a lond,

So passed I the *pas*. *Reliq. Antig. ii. 7.*

**PASCHAL.** A large candlestick used by the Roman Catholics at Easter.

**PASCH-EGGS.** See *Pace-Eggs*.

**PASE.** (1) To ooze out. *Dorset.*

(2) To raise; to lift up. *North.*

**PASE-DAY.** Easter-day. The following proverbial lines refer to the Sundays in Lent:

Tid, mid, misera,

Carl, Paum, good *Pase-day*.

**PASH.** (1) To strike with violence so as to break to pieces. *Palsgrave.*

Comming to the bridge, I found it built of glasse  
so cunningly and so curiously, as if nature herself  
had sought to purchase credit by framing so curious  
a peece of workmanship; but yet so slenderly, as  
the least waight was able to *pash* it into innumerable peeces.

*Green's Guydonius, 1593.*

Shall *pash* his cox-combe such a knoecke,  
As that his soule his course shall take.

*How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.*

(2) A heavy fall of rain or snow.

(3) Anything decayed. *North.*

(4) A great number. *North.*

**PASKE.** The passover; Easter. (*A.-S.*)

To Moyes oure Lorde tho tolde

What wise thei shulde *Paske* holde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.*

**PASKEY.** Short-breathed; asthmatic. *West.*

**PASMETS.** Parsnips. *Wills.*

**PASS.** (1) A whipping or beating. *Cornw.*

(2) To die. *Palsgrave.*

(3) To surpass; to excel. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to be very extraordinary.

(4) To judge; to pass sentence. (*A. N.*)

(5) To report; to tell. *Devon.*

(6) To care for, or regard. *Shak.*

(7) A frame on which stones pass or rest in forming an arch.

(8) To toll the bell for the purpose of announcing a death. In general use.

(9) To go. Also, let it go, or pass. It was also a term used at primero and other games. The knight *passyd* as he come.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 244.*

(10) *Well to pass*, well off, rich; equivalent to *well to do*, which is in very common use.

His mothers husband, who reputed was  
His father, being rich and *well to passe*,  
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,  
On forraigne shores did travell now and than.

*Scott's Philomythie, 1616.*

**PASSADO.** A term in fencing, meaning a pass or motion forwards.

**PASSAGE.** (1) A ferry. *Devon.*

(2) An old game at dice, thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 67:—"Passage is a game at dice to be play'd at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he has thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doublets above ten, and then he passes and wins; high runners are most requisite for this game, such as will rarely run any other chance than four, five, or six, by which means, if the caster throws doublets, he scarcely can throw out."

**PASSAMEN.** A kind of lace. (*Fr.*) In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed than no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *passamen* lace.

**PASSAMEZZO.** A slow dance, very often corrupted to *passa-measure*, or *passing-measure*, and by Shakespeare to *passy-measure*. The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavin* has thus been explained, but it is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, "two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, reprynce back." It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a "*passy-measures pavin*."

**PASSANCE.** A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and prettie posies.

*Saker's Narbonus*, 1st part, 1580, p. 131.

**PASS-BANK.** The bank or fund at the old game of passage. See *Grose*, in v.

**PASSE.** Extent; district.

All the *passes* of Lancashire,

He went both *ferre* and *nere*. *Robin Hood*, i. 63.

**PASSEL.** Parcel; a great quantity.

**PASSEN.** Surpass; exceed.

Hys *toschys passen* a *fote longe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 63.*

**PASSENGER.** A passage-boat.

**PASSER.** A gimlet. *Leic.*

**PASSING.** Exceeding; excessive.

In sooth, he tould a *passing*, *passing jest*.

*How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

An elder brother was commending his younger brother's green cloak which he wore, and said it became him *passing* well. *Falsh*, brother, says he, but a black mourning cloak from you will become me better. *Oxford Jests*, 1706, p. 83.

**PASSING-MEASURE.** An outrage.

**PASSION.** Sorrow; emotion.

**PASSIONAR.** A book containing the lives and martyrdoms of saints. (*Lat.*) It occurs in the *Nominale MS.* in my possession.

**PASSIONATE.** Pathetic; sorrowful. Also a verb to express passion, or sorrow.

**PASS-ON.** To adjudicate. *Shak.*

**PAST-ALL.** Uncontrollable. *Var. dial.*

**PASTANCE.** Pastime. It occurs in *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 19.

Though I sumtyme be in England for my *pastaunce*, Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce.

*Bale's Kyng Johan*, p. 8.

**PASTE.** A term in old confectionary for hard preserves of fruit.

**PASTEIS.** Pasties. (*A.-N.*)

Ther is a wel fair abbel

Of white monkes and of gret.

Ther beth bowris and halles;

All of *pastetis* beth the wallies.

*Cocaigne, ap. Wright's Purgatory*, p. 55.

**PASTELER.** A maker of pastry. See *Rutland Papers*, p. 42. More usually *pasterer*. *Palsgrave* has *pastler*.

**PASTE-ROYAL.** Is mentioned in *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 455. The ancient manner of making *paste-royal* is thus described:

*How to make Paste-royal in Sauces.*

Take sugar, the quantity of four ounces, very finely beaten and seared, and put it into an ounce of cinnamon and ginger, and a grain of musk, and so beat it into paste with a little gum-dragon steep'd in rose-water; and when you have beaten it into paste in a stone mortar, then roul it thin, and print it with your moulders; then dry it before the fire, and when it is dry, box it up and keep it all the year. *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, pp. 53-54.

**PASTETHE.** A perfuming-ball.

**PASTICUMP.** A shoemaker's ball. *Linc.*

**PASTOREL.** A shepherd. (*A.-N.*)

Poveralle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre

With porkes to pasture at the price gates.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.*

**PASTRON.** Fetters for unruly horses, affixed to

that part of the animal's leg called the *pastern*. See *Archæologia*, xxvi. 401. "Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*," *Palsgrave*.

**PASTS.** "Payre of pastes, *unes passes*," *Palsgrave*. See *Partlet*.

**PASTURE.** To feed. *Gesta Rom.* p. 85.

**PAT.** (1) Pert; brisk; lively. *Yorksh.*

(2) A hog-trough. *Sussex.*

**PATACOON.** A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d.

**PATAND.** The lowest sill of timber in a partition. (*A.-N.*)

**PAT-BALL.** To play at ball. *Oxon.*

**PATCH.** (1) A fool. The domestic fool was formerly so called.

Why dooing *patch*, didst thou not come with mo this morning from the ship? *Menæchmi*, 1595.

(2) A cherry-stone. *Devon.*

(3) A child's clout. *West.*

(4) To *patch upon*, to blame. *East.*

**PATCHES.** Black patches were formerly worn on the face, and considered ornamental. This curious fashion is alluded to in a rare work entitled *Several Discourses and Characters*, 8vo. 1689, p. 175.

**PATCH-PANNEL.** Shabby; worn out.

**PATE.** (1) A badger. *North.*

(2) Weak and sickly. *Exmoor.*

**PATENE-CUT.** Tobacco cut up and tied, prepared for smoking. *North.*

**PATEREROS.** Chambered pieces of ordnance. See the *Archæologia*, xxviii. 376.

**PATERONE.** A workman's model, a pattern. More usually spelt *patron*.

Disfigurid *pateronys* and quaynte,  
And as a dede kyng thay weren paynte.

*Archæologia*, xxii. 381.

**PATES.** Boats; vessels. *Weber.*

**PATH.** To go in a path; to trace or follow in a path. *Shak.*

**PATHERISH.** Silly, applied to sheep that have the disease called "water on the brain." *Sussex.*

**PATHETICAL.** Affected. *Shak.*

**PATENATE.** Patient. *West.*

**PATIENCE-DOCK.** Snakeweed. *North.*

**PATIENT.** To tranquillize. *Shak.*

**PATIENTABLE.** Patient. *Devon.*

**PATINE.** The cover of a chalice.

**PATISING.** (1) "Patisyng, a treatie of peace, as frontier townes take one of another, *pastisaige*," *Palsgrave*. "I patyse as one frontyer towne dothe with another in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse, *je patyse*," ib.

(2) Splashing in water. *Devon.*

**PATLET.** The same as *Partlet*, q. v.

**PATREN.** To pray; properly, to repeat the paternoster; to mutter. *Chaucer.*

**PATRICK'S-PURGATORY.** A celebrated cavern in Ireland, an eminent object of pilgrimages and superstitions. Its entire history is to be found in *Mr. Wright's work* so called, 8vo. 1844.

They that repaire to this place for devotion his sake use to continue therein foure and twentie houres, which dooing otherwhyle with hostile me-

ditions, and otherwhile a dread for the conscience of their deserts, they saie they see a plaine resemblance of their owne faults and vertues, with the horror and comfort thereunto belonging, the one so terrible, the other so iolous, that they verelie deeme themselves for the time to have sight of hell and heaven. The revelations of men that went thither (S. Patrike yet living) are kept written within the abbeie there adjoining. When anie person is disposed to enter (for the doore is ever spard) he repairth first for devise to the archbishop, who casteth all pericles and dissuadeth the pilgrime from the attempt because it is known that diverse entering into that cave, never were seene to turne backe againe. But if the partie be fullie resolved, he recommendeth him to the prior, who in like maner favourable exhortheth him to choose some other kind of penance and not to hazard such a danger. If notwithstanding he find the partie fullie bent, he conducteth him to the church, Injoineth him to begin with praier and fast of fiftene dales, so long together as in discretion can be indured. This time expired, if yet he persevere in his former purpose the whole convent accompanieth him with solemne procession and benediction to the mouth of the cave, where they let him in, and so bar up the doore untill the next morning. And then with like ceremonies they await his returne and reduce him to the church. If he be seene no more they fast and praie fiftene dales after. Touching the credit of these matters, I see no cause, but a Christian being persuaded that there is both hell and heaven, may without vanitie upon sufficient information be resolved, that it might please God, at sometime, for considerations to His wisdome known; to reveale by miracle the vision of joies and paines eternall. But that altogether in such sort and by such maner, and so ordinariie, and to such persons, as the common fame dooth utter, I neither beleve nor wish to be regarded. I have confert with diverse that had gone this pilgrimage, who affirmed the order of the premisses to be true; but that they saw no sight, save onelie fearefull dreams when they chanced to nod, and those they said were exceeding horrible. Further they added, that the fast is rated more or lesse, according to the qualitie of the penitent.

*Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, ed. 1586, pp. 28-29.

**PATRICO.** A cant term among beggars for their orator or hedge priest. This character is termed *patriarke-co* in the *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, 1575, "a patriarke-co doth make marriages, and that is untill death depart the married folke, which is after this sort: when they come to a dead horse or any dead catell, then they shake hands, and so depart every one of them a severall way."

**PATRON.** A sea-captain. "Patrone of a gally, *patron de galee*," *Palsgrave*. Generally, any superior person, and sometimes a king.

**PATTEN.** A plaister. This is given as a Wiltshire word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 2.

**PATTENS.** Stilts. *Norf.*

**PATTER.** To mutter. *Palsgrave*.

His herte was full of payne and wo,  
To kepe theyr names and shewe them ryght,  
That he rested but lytell that nyght.  
Ever he patred on their names faste;  
Than he had them in ordre at the laste.

*How the Ploughman learned his Paternoster.*

**PATTERN.** A pittance. *North.*

**PATTICK.** A simpleton; a fool, one that talks nonsense; a little jug. *West.*

**PAUK.** To pant for breath. *West.*

**PAUKY.** Sly; mischievous; pettish; proud; insolent. *North.*

**PAUKY-BAG.** A bag for collecting fragments from a wreck. *Norf.*

**PAUL.** To puzzle. *North.*

**PAULING.** A covering for a cart or waggon. *Linc.* Qu. from *palle*?

**PAUL'S.** As old as St. Paul's, a common proverbial saying in Devon, and is found in old writers. The weathercock of Paul's is frequently referred to in early books. "I am as very a turncote as the wethercocke of Poles," *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, p. 24. A chronicle in *MS. Vespas.* A. xxv. under the reign of Henry VII. thus mentions it—

M. Knelsworth, mayir. Then came in dewke Phillipp, of Burgon, agaynst his wille with tempest of wethir, as he was goying into Spayn, whiche afterward was kyng of Castelle. Then was Polles wethir-cok blown down.

Old St. Paul's was in former times a favorite resort for purposes of business, amusement, lounging, or assignations; bills were fixed up there, servants hired, and a variety of matters performed wholly inconsistent with the sacred nature of the edifice. "A poore squis, such as forlorne foreiners use to have in Pauls Church," *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. Lond. 1614.

In *Powls* hee walketh like a gallant courtier, where if hee meet some rich chuffes worth the gulling, at every word he speaketh hee makes a mouse of an elephant; he telleth them of wonders done in Spaine by his ancestors; where, if the matter were well examined, his father was but swabber in the ship where Civill oranges were the best merchandize; draw him into the line of history, you shall heare as many lies at a breath as would breed scruple la a good conscience for an age. *Wits Miserie*, 1596.

**PAULTRING.** Pilfering stranded ships. *Kent.*  
**PAUL-WINDLAS.** A small windlass used for raising or lowering the mast of a vessel.

**PAUME.** (1) The palm of the hand. (*A.-N.*)

With everyche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge.  
*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Arthure*, f. 61.

A bryd whynged merveylously,  
With *paumes* streynynge mortally.

*MS. Cott. Tiber.* A. vii. f. 77.

His smale *paums* on thy chekis leyne.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) A ball. (*A.-N.*) "Paume to play at ten-nys with, *paume*," *Palsgrave*.

**PAUMISH.** Handling anything in an awkward manner, like one who has no fingers and is obliged to do everything with his palms, or hands. *Somerset.*

**PAUNCE.** (1) The viola tricolor.

The purple violet, *paunce*, and heart's-ease,  
And every flower that smell or sight can please.

*Haywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

(2) A coat of mail.

Thurgh *paunce* and plates he percede the maylez,  
That the prowde penselle in his pawnche lenger.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.



PAUNCH. To wound a man in the paunch.

Also, to gut an animal. *Palsgrave.*

PAUNCH-CLOUT. (1) Tripe. (2) A belly-hand.

PAUNCH-GUTS. A person with a large stomach. *South.*

PAUNED. Striped; ornamented.

After the banquet ended with noise of minstrelles, entered into the chamber eight maskers with white berdes, and long and large garments of blewie satyn *pauned* with stipes. *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 69.*

PAUNSONE. A coat of mail?

A pesane and a *paunsonc*, and a pris girdille.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.*

PAUP. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

PAUPUSSES. Paupers. *Suffolk.*

PAUSATION. A pause. *Devon.*

PAUSE. To kick. *North.*

PAUSER. Calmer; more temperate.

The expedition of my violent love

Outran the *pauser* reason. *Macbeth, li. 3.*

PAUT. To paw; to walk heavily; to kick; to beat. *North.* Cotgrave has *Espautrer*, to paut, pelt, thrash, beat, &c.

PAUTCH. To walk in deep mud. *Somerset.* "Sossing and *possing* in the durt," Gammer Gurton, p. 178.

PAVAGE. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another.

All thes thre yer, and mor, potter, he seyde,

Thow hast hantyd thes wey,

Yet wer tow never so cortys a man

One peny of *pavage* to pay. *Robin Hood, i. 83.*

PAVED. Turned hard. *Suffolk.*

PAVELOUNS. Pavilions; tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAVES. The stall of a shop.

PAVIN. A grave and stately dance.

PAVISE. A large kind of shield.

And at the nether ende of the *pavisse* he gart nayle a burde, the lenthe of a cubit, for to covere with his legges and his fete, so that no party of hym myste be sene. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.*

And after that the shotte was done, whiche they defended wyth *pavishes*, thei came to handestrokes, and were encontred severally, as you shall here.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42.*

Them to help and to avanc,

With many a proud *pavys*. *Reliq. Antiq. li. 22.*

PAVISER. A soldier armed with a pavise, or buckler. (*A.-N.*)

Their prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre, With pylours and *pavyssers* and pryse men of armes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.*

PAVONE. A peacock. *Spenser.*

PAVY. The hard peach.

PAVYLERS. Pavilioners; the men who pitched the tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAWK. To throw about awkwardly. *Suff.*

Hence *pawky*, an awkward fellow.

PAWMENT. A pavement. *Pr. Parv.*

PAWN. (1) A peacock. *Drayton.*

(2) The palm of the hand.

PAWNCOCK. A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

PAWN-GROPER. A dirty miserly fellow.

PAW-PAW. Naughty. *Var. dial.*

PAWT. A similar word to *potter*. A servant is said to *pawt* about when she does her work in an idle slovenly way, when she makes a

ii.

show only of working, putting out her hands and doing in fact nothing. *Line.*

PAWTENERE. (1) A purse; a net-bag. "*Mer-cipium*, a pawtnere," Nominale MS. probably for *marcipium*. *Palsgrave* has "pautner, *malette*." "Pence in thy pawwkner," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 192.

I toke hyt owt and have hyt here,

Lo ! hyt ys here in my *pawtenere*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 244.*

Clement xl. pownde can telle

Into a *pawtenere*. *MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 87.*

Alas he ner a parsun or a vecory,

Be Jhesu ! he is a gentylmon and jolye arayd ;

His gurdilis harneschit with silver, his baalard hongus bye,

Apon his parté *pautener* uche mon ys apayd.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 3.*

(2) Wickedness. (*A.-N.*)

Then answeryd the messengerc,

Fulle false was hys *pawtenere*,

And to that lady seyde ;

Madame, yf y ever dysckver the,

I graunt that ye take me,

And smyte of my hedde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 95.*

(3) A vagabond; a libertine. (*A.-N.*)

For temperour me seyde tho,

And trowelich me bihete theerto,

That he me wold gret worthschipe,

And now he me will sle with schenschipe,

For the speche of a losanger,

And of a feloun *pautener*. *Gy of Warwike, p. 113.*

(4) Cruel? Ellis, i. 197, has *partener* in the following passage, where the editor (Mr. Turnbull) reads *pantever*!

Gode knight hardi, and *pautenor*,

Y nam nothter your douke no king.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 8.*

PAX-BREAD. A small tablet with a representation of the crucifixion upon it, presented in the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the faithful. Coles erroneously explains it by *panis osculatorius*. "Paxe to kysses, *paix*," *Palsgrave*, 1530.

PAX-WAX. See *Faxwax*. This term occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

PAY. (1) To beat. Still in use.

If they uncase a sloven and not unty the points, I so pay their armes that they cannot sometimes untye them, if they would. *Robin Goodfellow, 1620.*

When he had well din'd and had filled his panch,

Then to the winecellar they had him straight way,

Where they with brave claret and brave old Canary,

They with a foxe tale him soundly did pay.

*The King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.*

(2) To make amends. Also a substantive, satisfaction. (*A.-S.*)

Than can the maydyn up-stande,

And askyd watur to hur hande ;

The maydenys wysche withowten lett,

And to ther mete they ben sett.

Gye entenyd alle that daye

To serve that lady to hur paye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 148.*

(3) To please; to satisfy. (*A.-N.*)

PAYEN. A pagan, or heathen. (*A.-N.*)

The *painens* and king Saphiran

Defolod our Cristen men.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 230.*



And this was the furst passage,  
That the apostlis in party  
Made among folke that were *paeny*.  
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 122.

PAYL. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Salop.*

(2) The band of a tub or barrel.

PAYLOUNS. Pavilions; tents. *Weber.*

PAYMAN. A kind of cheese-cake.

PAYMENT. (1) Impairment. They say, "He'll take no *payment*," meaning, He'll take no injury, he'll be none the worse. *Linc.*

(2) To give a woman her payment, i. e. to get her with child.

PAYNE. (1) A coat of mail.

The knyght rase, and his *paynes* sett.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 143.

(2) Bread. Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

(3) Field; plain. "I *salle dy* in the *payne*,"  
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

PAYNES. Pence. R. de Brunne, MS.

PAYS. (1) Country. (2) Pitch. (*A.-N.*)

PAYSANICE. Pausing or stopping. *Chauc.*

PAY-THE-PEPPERIDGE. A schoolboy having on a new suit of clothes is subjected to have a button pulled off unless he "pay the pepperidge," by giving a *douceur* to his playfellows. *Suffolk.*

PEA. (1) A peahen. See Nares.

(2) To look with one eye. *North.*

(3) A weight used in weighing anything with the steelyard. *South.*

PEA-BLUFF. A tube, one, two, or three feet long, usually of tin, through which boys blow a pea with considerable force and precision. *Suffolk.*

PEACIL. To tell, or inform against. *Var. dial.*

PEA-ESH. Pease-stubble. *West.*

PEA-GOOSE. A silly fellow. Perhaps more properly peak-goose. Cotgrave has the term, in *v. Benet*, *Niais*. Forby explains it, "one who has an aspect both sickly and silly."

PEA-JACKET. A loose rough coat, with conical buttons of a small size. *North.*

PEAK. Lace. *Var. dial.*

PEAKISH. Simple; rude.

Once hunted he untill the chace,

Long fasting, and the heat

Did house him in a *peakish* gaunge

Within a forest great. *Warner's Albions England.*

PEAKRELS. A name given to the inhabitants of the Peak in Derbyshire.

PEAL. (1) A noise, or uproar. *North.*

(2) To pour out a liquid. *Glouc.*

(3) A batch of bread. *Devon.*

PEALE. To cool. *Yorksh.*

PEALING. A lasting apple that makes admirable cider, and agrees well with this climate, the tree being a good bearer.

PEA-MAKE. See *Make* (2).

PEAN. To strike or beat. *Cumb.*

PEAR-COLOURED. Red.

PEARK. To peep. *Var. dial.*

PEARL. (1) This term was metaphorically applied to anything exceedingly valuable.

(2) White spots in the eyes were called pearls. See Harrison's England, p. 234. According

to the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, pearl, pin, and web, or any unnatural spot or thick film over a horse's eye, comes from some stroke or blow given him, or from descent of the sire, or dam; the pearl being known by a little round, thick, white spot, like a pearl, from which it had its name, growing on the sight of the eye. Among hunters, pearl is that part of a deer's horn which is about the hurr.

PEARL-COATED. A sheep with a curled fleece is said to be pearl-coated. *North.*

PEARLINS. Coarse bone-lace.

PEART. Brisk; lively. *Var. dial.*

Give your play-gull a stoole, and my lady her foole,

And her usher potatoes and marrow,

But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,

And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow.

*Brit. Bibl.* ii. 167.

Then, as a nimble squirrell from the wood,

Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,

Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.

*Brown's Britannia's Pastorals*, p. 135.

PEAS-AND-SPORT. See *Scadding-of-Peas*.

PEAS-BLOSSOM-DAMP. A damp in coal-pits less noisome than ordinary damp.

PEASCOD. "I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her," &c. Shakespeare.

"The efficacy of *peascods* in the affairs of sweethearts is not yet forgotten among our rustic vulgar. The kitchen maid, when she shells green pease, never omits, if she finds one having *nine* pease, to lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first clown who enters it, is infallibly to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart," Mr. Davy's MS. Suffolk Gloss. Anderson mentions a custom in the North, of a nature somewhat similar. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, rubbed with pease-straw by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village. "Winter time for shoeing, peas-cod time for wooing," old proverb in MS. Devon Gl. The divination by *peascods* alluded to by Mr. Davy is thus mentioned by Gay,—

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see

One that was closely fill'd with three times three;

Which, when I cropp'd, I safely home convey'd,

And o'er the door the spell in secret laid;

The latch mov'd up, when who should first come in,

But, in his proper person,—Lubberkin!

But perhaps the allusion in Shakespeare is best illustrated by the following passage, which seems to have escaped the notice of all writers on this subject,—

The *peascod* greene oft with no little toyle

Hee'd seeke for in the fattest fertil'st soile,

And rend it from the stalke to bring it to her,

And in her bosome for acceptance wooe her.

*Brown's Britannia's Pastorals*, p. 71.

PEASE. (1) To issue from a puncture in globules resembling peas. *Somerset.*

(2) To appease.

The ten commandments bring no man to perfect.

tion, and are nothing less than able to *pease* the divine wrath. *Becon's Works*, p. 49.

(3) A single pea. *Spenser*.

PEASE-BOLT. Pease-straw. *East*. It occurs in Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 28.

PEASE-BRUSH. Pease-stubble. *Heref.*

PEASE-PORRIDGE-TAWNY. A dingy yellow.

PEASHAM. Pea-straw. *South*.

PEASIPOUSE. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. *Glouc.*

PEA-SWAD. A peascod. *North*.

PEAT. A delicate person.

A citizen and his wife the other day  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
I overtook, the wench a pretty *peat*,  
And (by her eye) well fitting for the seat.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 90.

PEAWCH-WAL. A sort of coal, which reflects various colours. *Staff.*

PEBBLE-BOSTER. A stone-breaker; a man who breaks stones for mending the roads. *Staff.*

PECCAVI. A familiar use of this Latin phrase is common among schoolboys, equivalent to a confession of being in the wrong. It occurs in the *Historie of Promos and Cassandra*, p. 32, and in *Ilall*.

PECE. A drinking-cup. *Palsgrave*. "Cateria, Anglice a pese," *Nominales MS.*

They toke away the sylver vessell,  
And all that they myght get,  
*Peces*, masars, and spones,  
Wolde they non forgete.

*Robin Hood*, l. 32.

PECH. To pant; to breathe heavily. *Cumb.*

PECK. (1) Meat; victuals. Dekker uses it in this sense. *Linc.* To eat. *Oxon.* "We must scat before we peck."

(2) A pickaxe. *West*.

(3) To *peck upon*, to domineer over.

(4) To stumble. *Yorksh.*

(5) A large quantity. *Var. dial.*

(6) To pitch. Still in use.

PECKHAM. "It's all holiday at Peckham with me," i. e. it is all up with me.

PECKISH. Hungry. *Var. dial.*

PECKLED. Speckled. Still in use.

PECTOLL.

Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes,  
The newe broched doublettes open at the brestes,  
Stuffed with *pectoll* of their loves smokes.

*A Treatise of a Galaunt*, n. d.

PECTORAL. Armour for the breast. The term was also applied to a priest's stole. The second meaning of *pectoral* given by Ducange is *rationale*, stola pontificalis.

PECULIAR. A mistress. *Grose*.

PECUNIAL. Belonging to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englyshmen did  
litle passe upon the observacion and keynge of  
penall lawes or *pecunial* statutes, made and enacted  
for the preservacion of the common utilytee and  
wealthe.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 57.*

PECUNIOUS. Money-loving.

PECURIOUS. Very precise. *East*.

PEED. A species of hamper without a lid, in which mackerel are hawked about the streets.

*East*. Moor tells us, in Norwich an assemblage whither women bring their small wares of eggs, chickens, &c. to sell, is called the *Peed-market*. Ray says, "Dorsers are *peeds* or panniers carried on the backs of horses, on which higgiers used to ride and carry their commodities. It seems this homely but most useful instrument was either first found out, or is the most generally used, in this county (Dorset), where fish-jobbers bring up their fish in such contrivances, above an hundred miles, from Lime to London." In his North-country words he has "a whisket, a basket, a skuttle, or shallow *ped*." Tusser uses *ped*, ed. 1812, p. 11. Holme, 1688, has explained it an angler's basket.

PEDAILE. Footmen. *Hearne*.

PEDANT. A teacher of languages.

PED-BELLY. A round protuberant belly, like a *ped*, q. v. *East*.

PEDDER. (1) A pedlar. *Var. dial.* Forby explains it, one who carries wares in a *ped*, pitches it in open market, and sells from it.

(2) A basket. *Nominales MS.*

PEDDLE. Employment. *North*.

PEDDLE-BACKED. Said of a man carrying a *ped* or pack like a pedlar.

PEDDLING. Trifling; worthless.

PEDELION. *Helleborus niger*. *Gerard*.

PEDER. A small farmer. *Linc.*

PEDESAY. A kind of cloth.

PEDISSEQUANTS. Followers. (*Lat.*)

Yet still he striveth untill wearied and breathlesse,  
he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the  
rage of al the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting  
goddesse Diana.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 136.

PEDLAR'S-BASKET. Ivy-leaved snap-dragon.

PEDLAR'S-FRENCH. The cant language. The term was also applied to any unintelligible jargon. Still in use.

PEDLAR'S-PAD. A walking-stick. *North*.

PEDNAMENE. Head to feet; as in many Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife, and children (even grown up) of both sexes, all in one bed. *Polchehele*.

PEDNPALY. A tomtit. *Cornw.*

PEED. Half-blind. See *Pea*.

PEE-DEE. A young lad in a keel, who takes charge of the rudder. *North*.

PEEK. A grudge. *Simulas*, Upton's MS. additions to Junius.

PEEKED. Thin. *Dorset*.

PEEKING. "A peeking fellow, one that carries favour by low flattery and carrying tales, and picks holes in the character of others by lies or ill-natur'd stories," MS. Devon Gl.

PEEL. (1) A pillow; a bolster; a cushion for lace-making. *West*.

(2) A square tower; a fortress. *North*.

(3) Stir; noise; uproar. *Yorksh.*

(4) To peel ground, i. e. to impoverish it, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) To strip. *Var. dial.* Peel'd priest, stripped or bald priest. There is an early receipt for "a man *peyl'd* or scallyd," in Lincoln MS.

(6) The long-handled shovel with which bread, &c. is thrust into a hot oven, or taken out. "Also put into an oven with a *peele*," Florio, p. 237. "Pele for an ovyn, *pelle a four*," Palsgrave. "*Pele, pala*," Nominale MS. Thus described by an anonymous lexicographer: a wooden instrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which pastry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemen's houses to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be used at feasts or great entertainments; also the name of the instrument that bakers, &c. use to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; also an instrument that printers hang up their sheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the press, that they may dry.

PEEL-BEARS. Pillow-cases. *Devon*.

PEEL-CLOTH. A pillow-case. *Devon*.

PEELER. An iron crow-bar. *Kent*.

PEELING. A paring. *Var. dial.*

PEENGING. Fretful; whining. *North*.

PEEP. (1) An eye. *Somerset*. Grose has *peepers*, eyes, Class. Dict. Vulg. Tong.

(2) A flock of chickens. Also, to chirp. "*Pipio*, to peepe like a chicke," Elyot.

PEEP-BO. A nursery pastime, in which a child is amused by the alternate hiding and exposure of the face; "suing the word to the action." The term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient.

PEEPER. An egg-pie. *Devon*.

PEEPING-TOM. A nickname for a curious prying fellow, derived from an old legendary tale, told of a tailor of Coventry, who, when Godiva Countess of Chester, rode at noon quite naked through that town, in order to procure certain immunities for the inhabitants (notwithstanding the rest of the people shut up their houses) slyly peeped out of his window, for which he was miraculously struck blind. His figure, peeping out of a window, is still kept up in remembrance of the transaction, and there is an annual procession yet held at Coventry, in which the feat of Lady Godiva is attempted to be represented, without violating the principles of public decency. A newspaper of last year tells us that,—

The Godiva procession at Coventry was celebrated with much pomp last week. The lady selected for the occasion (who was a handsome-looking woman, and conducted herself with great propriety) was very differently habited from the great original she personated, being clad, from shoulder to feet, in close-fitting woven silk tights. Over this was placed an elegant pointed satin tunic, fastened by an ornamental girdle. Two handsome lace scarfs formed the body, and was fastened underneath each arm to a blonde Polka edged with gold. A zephyr's wing, in folds, descended from the shoulders, and was fastened on the bosom by a rich brooch, attached to which was a white cord and gold tassels. The head gear consisted of a pearl coronet, surmounted by a

large plume of white ostrich feathers.—The procession was obliged, by a heavy shower of rain, to beat a premature retreat.

PEEPY. Sleepy; drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i. e. to sleep. *Var. dial.*

PEER. (1) To peep. *Shak*.

(2) To pour out liquid. *Ozon*.

(3) Tender; thin; delicate. *Line*.

(4) The minnow. *Somerset*.

PEERELLE. A pearl. See *Abounde*.

PEERK. To walk consequentially. *North*.

PEERY. Inquisitive; suspicious. It occurs in 'A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke,' 8vo. 1755, p. 155.

PEES. Peace. (*A.-N.*)

Wyth grete honowre under hys honde  
He made *pees* as he wolde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

Gladys-more that gladis us alle,

This is begynnyng of oure gile,

Gret sorow then shalle falle,

Wher rest and *pees* were wont to be.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 123.*

PEESE. To ooze out. *South*.

PEET. A pit. *Somerset*.

And bad with that goo make a *peet*,

Whereinne he hath his dougter set.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 169.*

PEEVISH. (1) Piercing cold. *North*.

(2) Foolish; trifling; silly. Ray gives it the meanings, witty, subtle.

PEE-WEE. To peak; to whine. *East*.

PEE-WIT. The lapwing. *Var. dial.*

PEFF. To cough faintly. *North*. In Lincolnshire, a short, dry, hacking cough is often called a peffling cough.

PEG. (1) To move briskly. *Var. dial.* To peg away, to do anything very quickly.

(2) To beat. To take down a peg or two, i. e. to humble a person.

(3) A diminutive of Margaret.

(4) A leg, or foot. (5) A tooth.

PEG-FICED. A West country game. The performers in this game are each furnished with a sharp-pointed stake. One of them then strikes it into the ground, and the others throwing theirs across it endeavour to dislodge it. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavour to beat it into the ground up to the very top.

PEGGY. A sort of slender poker, with a small portion of the end bent at right angles for the purpose of raking the fire together. Davy's MS. Suffolk Gl.

PEG-IN-THE-RING. At top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed.

PEGNIS. Machines; erections. (*Lat.*)

PEGO. The penis. *Grose*.

PEGS. Small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

PEG-TRANTUM. A wild romping girl. *East*. Gone to Peg Trantum's, i. e. dead.

PEIGH. To pant ; to breathe hardly.  
PEINE. Penalty ; grief ; torment ; labour.  
Also, to put to pain. (*A.-N.*)

PEIREN. To diminish, injure. (*A.-N.*)

PEISE. A weight. (*Fr.*)

PEITRELL. The breastplate ; the strap that crosses the breast of a horse. This word occurs in Chaucer, and in an old vocabulary in MS. Jes. Coll. Oxon. 28.

In the sacrifices of the goddess Vacuna, an asse was feasted with bread, and crowned with flowers, hung with rich jewels and *peytrels*, because (as they say) when Priapus would have ravished Vesta being asleep, she was suddenly awaked by the braying of an asse, and so escaped that infamy : and the Lampasaceni in the disgrace of Priapus did offer him an asse.

*Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 23.

Hir *paytrell* was of a rialle fyne,

Hir cropur was of araife,

Hir bridulle was of golde fyne,

On every side hong bellis thre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.*

PEIZE. To weigh down ; to oppress.

PEJON. A pigeon. *Lydgate*.

PEKE. To pry about. *Palsgrave*. Also, to peep, to jut or project out.

PEKISH. Ignorant ; silly.

PEKKE. Pack. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.*

PEL. A kind of post, at which a knight would exercise for jousting.

PELCH. Weak ; faint ; exhausted. *North.*

PELDER. To encumber. *Cumb.*

PELE. (1) A paling ; a rail.

Ryghte as he thoughte he dede eche dele,

He fede and clambe upp on a pele.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.*

(2) To pillage ; to rob.

Namly pore men for to pele,

Or robbe or bete withoute skyle.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.*

PELER. A pillar.

To a *pelar* y was bownden all the nyght,

Scorged and betyd tyl hyt was day lyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.*

PELETIR. The pelltitory. *Palsgrave*.

PELF. Rubbish, refuse. *Warw.* Money is rubbish, and hence the term. "Pelfe, trash, *id est*, money," Florio, p. 63. "Who steals my purse steals trash," Shakespeare. *Pelfish*, silly, trifling, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80. Ill-gotten gains are called *pelfry*.

PELFIR. Spoil ; booty ; pillage.

PELK. To beat ; to thrash. *North.*

PELL. (1) A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. To pell, is to wash into pells or pools, as water does when it flows very violently. To pell away, is to wash away the ground by the force of water. *Susser*.

(2) A heavy shower. *North.*

(3) To drive forth. "Shal ich forth pelle," Havelok, 810.

(4) Fur ; a skin of an animal. "Arayd with pellys aftry the old gyse," Cov. Myst. p. 246. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in *Lydgate*.

(5) An earthen vessel. *Devon*.

PELLER. A peg, or pin.

PELLERE. A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body. Any fur garment was so called. *Pelury*, rich fur, Hardyng, f. 72. Hail has *pellerie*.

And furred them with armyne,

Ther was never yit *pellere* half so fyne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

PELLES. A kind of oats. *Cornw.*

PELLET. (1) Sheep's dung. *Palsgrave*.

(2) A shot, or bullet. See Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 132.

PELLET-GUNS. "Two little cannons called *pellet-guns*, namely, one of iron and the other of brass, fitted with wood," MSS. in Winchester Archives, dated 1435.

PELL-WOOL. An inferior wool ; wool cut off after a sheep's death.

PELOTE. A pellet ; a small round piece of anything, not necessarily globular.

Of picche sche tok him a *pelote*,

The whiche he schulke into the throte

Of Minotaure caste rygt.

*Cower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 160.*

PELOWARE. A pillar. *Vocab. MS.*

PELRINE. A poor pilgrim. (*A.-N.*)

PELSE. (1) Rain ; sleet. *North.*

(2) Trash ; refuse ; vile stuff.

PELSEY. (1) Obstinate ; cross ; mischievous ; bad ; wicked ; evil. *North.*

(2) A stroke or blow. *Beda*.

PELT. (1) The skin, applied chiefly to the skin of a sheep, hence a "sheep's pelt ;" and a man stripped is in his pelt. *North.*

(2) Put. See *Sevyn Sages*, 751.

Thurch chaunce, and eke thurch gras,

In hir for sothe *pelt* y was.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 40.

(3) A miserly stingy fellow. "A pelt or pinch-becke," Huloet, 1552.

(4) In falconry, the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk. See *Gent. Rec.*

(5) Rage ; passion. *Var. dial.* It occurs as a verb in Shakespeare.

(6) To yield ; to submit.

(7) A blow ; a stroke. *East*. It is a verb in the following passage :

Wherefore, seyde the belte,

With grete strokes I schalle hym *pelte* ;

My mayster schall full welle thene,

Both to clothe [and] fede his men.

*MS. Ashmole 61.*

(8) A kind of game, similar to whist, played by three people.

PELTER. (1) Anything large. *Cumb.*

(2) To pater ; to beat. *North.*

PELTING. (1) Angry. See *Pelt* (5)

At which, Mistres Minerva beeing netled, and taking the matter in dudgeon thus to be provoked, and withall reprehending the mayde very sharply for her saucines, in a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woven, and so full of varietie, with her shittle. The mayde heereat beeing sore greaved, halfe in despayre not knowing what to doe, yeelding to passion, would needes hang herselfe.

*Topsell's Serpents*, 1608, p. 259.

(2) Trifling ; paltry ; contemptible.

That Wednesday I a weary way did passe,  
Raine, wind, stones, dirt, and dabbling dewie grasse,  
With here and there a *pelting* scatter'd village,  
Which yeelded me no charity or pillage.

*Taylor's Workes*, i. 124.

**PELT-ROT.** A disease that kills sheep, arising from ill-feeding. *North*.

**PELTRY.** Skins. *Var. dial.*

**PEN.** (1) A place in which sheep are inclosed at a fair or market. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shut up, to confine. *Heref.*

(3) A spigot. *Somerset.*

(4) The root of a feather. The feather itself is also so called. *Pennes*, quills, Maumdevile, p. 269.

(5) A sow's pudendum. *North.*

(6) A dam or pond-head to keep the water before a mill. In common use.

(7) A prison. A cant term.

(8) A barrel kept for making vinegar.

**PENAKULL.** (1) An isolated rock?

He ys yn a castelle styffe and gode,  
Closyd with the salte flode,  
In a *penakull* of the see.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 104.*

(2) A pinnacle.

He ledd hym forth upon the playne,  
He was war of a *penakulle* pyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 49.*

**PENANCE.** Repentance. (*A.-N.*)

**PENANCE-BOARD.** The pillory.

**PENANT.** A person doing penance.

**PEN-BAUK.** A beggar's can.

**PENCI.** Thought. (*A.-N.*)

**PENCILED.** Painted.

**PEND.** (1) To distress, or to be in need. Also, a case of necessity. *East.*

(2) To depend. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A roof vaulted with masonry, but not joined.

(4) Pressure; strain; force. *Suff.* Also, to incline or lean.

**PENDALL.** The keystone of an arch.

**PENDANT.** A carpenter's level.

**PENDANT-FEATHERS.** The feathers at the joints of a hawk's knee. *Berners.*

**PENDANTS.** Hanging ornaments.

**PENDICE.** A penthouse. *Strutt*, ii. 131.

**PENDICLES.** Lice. *MS. Devon. Gl.*

**PENDID.** Belonged. *Perceval*, 1936.

**PENDIL.** A pendulum. *North.*

**PENDLE.** Suddenly. *Heref.* "He came *pendle* over the hill upon him."

**PENDLE-ROCK.** The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. There is a mountain called *Pendle* Hill, and the word seems genuine, though it is singular how it could have found its way there. The word *pen* is said to be of Phœnician extraction, and signifies *head* or *eminence*. It was first introduced into Cornwall, where the Phœnicians had a colony who worked the tin mines. Hence we have many names in Cornwall which begin with *pen*.

**PENDOLLY.** A child's doll. *Linc.*

**PENDUGAM.** The penguin. *Skelton*, ii. 344.

**PENELLES.** Strong wooden boards.

**PENEST.** Punished; pained.

**PENFEATHERED.** Shabby. *Linc.* A horse, whose hair is rough, is so called.

**PENIBLE.** Industrious; painstaking.

That wyl serve the to pay,  
*Peynoble* al that he may

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.*

With many woundys ful terrible,

And rebukys ful *penible*.

*MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xlii. f. 90.*

**PENITENCER.** A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. (*A.-N.*)

**PENMAN.** A person who writes.

**PENNER.** A pen-case. "*Pennare*, a pener,"

Nominal MS. inter nomina rerum pertinentium clericis. It is the translation of *calamar* in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

**PENNET.** An occasional pen used for sheep, or cows. *Somerset.* Jennings has *pennin* in the same sense.

**PENNE-VAIR.** A kind of fur.

**PENNILESS.** To sit on the penniless bench, i. e. to be very poor. There was a public seat at Oxford so called. See *Brand*, i. 240.

**PENNING-TIME.** Bedtime. *Oxon.*

**PENNITAUNCER.** The priest who enjoins penances. "Penytauncer, *penitancier*," Palsgrave. It occurs in Nominal MS.

**PENNOCK.** A little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex.*

**PENNY.** *Penny wise pound foolish*, careful in small matters and extravagant in great ones. *Clean as a penny*, very clean, completely. *Head penny*, a penny formerly paid to a curate at a burial by poor people. *Penny hop*, a country club of dancers, where each person pays a penny to the fiddler on every night they meet to improve themselves in dancing. In London, a private ball of the lower gentry, admission one penny, is so called. *Penny-lattice-house*, a very low ale-house. *Penny-pots*, pimples on the face of a drunken person. *Penny-worth*, a small quantity, an equivalent. *A good penny-worth*, a cheap bargain.

**PENNYD.** Winged. *Palsgrave.*

**PENNY-FATHER.** A penurious person. "Hee (good old *penny-father*) was glad of his liquor, and beganne to drinke againe," *Pasquill's Jests*, 1629. It occurs in *Palsgrave*.

Ranck *penny-fathers* scud, with their halfe hammes  
Shadowing their calves, to save their silver dammes.

*Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus*, p. 33.

Again, the great men, the rich myers and *penny-fathers*, following the example of their princes and governors, they in like sort sent packing out of their doores the schoole-mistresse of all labour, diligence and vertue, and will not permit a webbe, the very patterne, index, and anathema of supernatural wisdom, to remaine untouched.

*Topseell's Bonata*, 1607, p. 262.

**PENNY-MEASURE.** A clay lying above the penny-stone, of which coarse earthenware is made.

**PENNY-PRICK.** "A game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark," *Hunter's*

Ilallamsh. Gl. p. 71. Grose explains it, "throwing at halfpence placed on sticks which are called hobs."

Their idle houres, (I meane all houres beside  
Their houres to eate, to drinke, drab, sleepe and ride)  
They spend at shove-board, or at penny-pricke.

*Scott's Philomythis*, 1616.

**PENNY-STONE.** (1) A kind of coarse woollen cloth. "Transforme thy plush to pennystone and scarlet," *City Match*, 1639, p. 5. It was in common use for linings.

(2) The game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes. *Kennett*.

(3) The best iron ore. *Salop*.

**PENNY-WAGTAIL.** The water-wagtail. *East*.

**PENNYWEED.** The plant rattle.

**PENNY-WHIP.** Very small beer. *Lanc*.

**PENNY-WINKLE.** The periwinkle. *Var. dial*.

**PENONCEAL.** A banner. (*A.-N.*)

Endelonge the schlipis borde to schewe  
Of penonceals a riche rewe,

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 235.*

**PENS.** Pence. (*A.-S.*) *Pens-lac*, lack of pence, or money.

**PENSE.** To be fretful. *East*. Hence *pensey*, fretful, complaining, dull.

**PENSELL.** A small banner. *Palsgrave*.

**PENSIFEHED.** Pensiveness. *Chaucer*.

**PENSIL.** A large blister. *Somerset*.

**PENSION.** "That assembly or convention which in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn a Council, in Gray's Inn called a Pension," *Kennett*.

**PEN-STOCK.** A floodgate erected to keep in or let out water from a millpond as occasion may require. *South*.

**PENSY.** The pangs. *Palsgrave*.

**PENT.** Pended, or appended.

**PENTACLE.** The figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, was so called, and was formerly worn as a preservative against demons. When it was delineated in the body of a man, it was supposed to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded. "Their lights and pentacles," *Ben Jonson*.

**PENTAUNCER.** A penitent.

**PENTECOSTAL.** An offering made at Whitsuntide by the churches and parishes in each diocese to the cathedral.

**PENTED.** Belonged; pertained.

**PENT-HOUSE-NAB.** A broad-brimmed hat.

**PENTICE.** The part of a roof that projects over the outer wall of a house, and sometimes sufficiently wide to walk under; an open shed or projection over a door; a moveable canvass blind to keep the sun and rain from stores outside a door. It is the translation of *auvens* in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593. "Pentes or paves, *estal, subtil*," *Palsgrave*. "Pentys over a stall, *auvent*," *ibid*.

**PENTICLE.** A covering. *Fairfax*.

**PENULE.** The scrotum. (*Lat.*)

**PELOUR.** A furred robe. (*A.-N.*)

**PEON.** A barbed javelin.

**PEOREN.** Equals; companions. (*A.-N.*)

**PEPILLES.** The water purslain.

**PEPINE.** A kernel. This word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

**PEPINNERY.** That part of an orchard where fruit-stones are set for growing.

**PEPLE.** People. (*A.-N.*)

**PEPLISH.** (1) To fill with people. *Palsgrave*.

(2) Vulgar. *Troilus and Creis*. iv. 1677.

**PEPPER.** (1) To overreach. *Linc*.

(2) To rate, or scold. *Var. dial*.

(3) To beat; to thrash. *East*.

(4) To take pepper in the nose, i. e. to be angry, to take offence. To suspect, or mistrust, *Florio*, p. 11.

Myles, hearing him name the baker, took straight pepper in the nose, and, starting up, threw of his cardinals robes, standing in his dusty cassocke, swore I by cockesbread, the baker; and he that saies to the contrary, heere stand I, Myles, the bakers man, to have the proudest cardinall of you all by the eares. *Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

Pepper ys come to a marvelous pryce,

Som say, thys Lenton season;

And every body that ys wyse

May soone perceive the reson:

For every man takes pepper i' the nose

For the waggyng of a strawe, God knowse,

With every waveringe wynd that blowese.

*Elderton's Lenton Stuffe*, 1570.

(5) To rain quickly. *Var. dial*.

**PEPPERED.** Infected with *lues venerea*.

**PEPPERERS.** Grocers. *Stowe*.

**PEPPERGATE.** There is a Cheshire proverb, "When the daughter is stolen, shut the *peppergate*." This is founded on the fact, that the mayor of Chester had his daughter stolen as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street; the young man who carried her off came through the Pepper-gate, and the mayor wisely ordered the gate to be shut up; agreeable to the old saying, "When the steed is stolen shut the stable door."

**PEPPERIDGE.** The barberry. *East*.

**PEPPERNEL.** A lump, or swelling.

**PEPPERQUERN.** A pepper-mill. *Palsgrave*.

**PEPPER-SQUATTER.** A pair of snufflers.

**PEPPERY.** Warm; passionate.

**PEPS.** To throw at. *West*.

**PER.** Liquid *pers* when it falls connected like a string. *Lanc*.

**PERADVENTURE.** Without all peradventure, i. e. without all doubt.

**PERAGE.** Rank. (*A.-N.*)

**PERAUNTER.** Perchance. (*A.-N.*)

For in some houre, sothly this no fable,  
Unto some man she graunteth his desyres,  
That will not after in a thousande yeares  
*Peraunter*: ones condescende  
Unto his will nor his lust him sende.

*Lydgate's Troye*, 1555, sig. P. lii.

I dar the hete a foule or twoo,

*Perauntur* with a conyue.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

**PERCASE.** Perchance. *Palsgrave*.

**PERCEIVANCE.** Perception. *East*. It occurs in *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540. *Perceiverance*, *Middleton*, iii. 388.

**PERCEIVE.** To understand. *Palsgrave*.

**PERCEL.** A parcel, or part. (*A.-N.*)

**PERCELEY.** Parsley. *Palsgrave.*

**PERCEL-MELE.** Piecemeal. (*A.-N.*)

**PERCER.** A rapier; a short sword. "Percer blade, *estoc*," *Palsgrave.*

**PERCH.** A measuring-rod.

**PERCHE.** (1) To pierce; to prick.

This like beste myzte thay on na wyse *perche* with  
thaire speres, bot with mellis of yrene thay slew it.

*MS. Lincoln A.1. 17, f. 30.*

(2) To perish, or destroy.

And gif it the woman in drynkynge,

And sche schal be diliyverd withoute *perchyng*.

*MS. Harl. 2869, f. 96.*

**PERCHEMEAR.** A parchment-maker.

**PERCHER.** A large wax candle, generally used for the altar. *MS. Sloane 1986.*

The Maister of the Roles dyd present her torches  
and *perchers* of wax, a good nombre.

*State Papers, 1. 583.*

**PERCILE.** Parsley. (*A.-N.*)

**PERCLOSE.** A conclusion.

But looke for smother matter in the midst,  
and most smooth in the *perclose* and wind-up of all.

*Dent's Pathway, epist.*

**PERCOCK.** A kind of early apple.

**PERCULLIS.** A portcullis. *Hall.*

**PERDE.** *Par Dieu*, verily. (*A.-N.*)

Hitt were peté

Butt they shold be

Begellid, *perdé!*

Withowtyn grase.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.*

**PERDICLE.** The eagle-stone.

**PERDU.** A soldier sent on a forlorn hope;  
any person in a desperate state. (*Fr.*) It  
sometimes means, in ambush.

**PERDURABLE.** Everlasting.

But gain is not alwayes *perdurable*, nor losse  
alwayes continuall.

*Hall, Henry VI. f. 59.*

**PERDURE.** To endure; to last.

**PERDY.** Same as *Perde*, q. v. It seems some-  
times to mean, perchance.

*Perdy*, seid the scheperde, nowe

Hitt shalbe thougt if that I mow.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

This is their practise, if *perdy* they cannot at the  
first time smelling, find out the way which the deede  
doores tooke to escape. So at length get they that  
by art, cunning, and diligent indeavour, which by  
fortune and lucke they cannot otherwise overcome.

*Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 166.*

**PERE.** (1) To appear. (*A.-N.*)

The xiiij. nyghte was come to ende, the goste  
muste *pere* ageyne. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.*

To a bisschop that hest Aubert

Saynt Myghell *perut* be nygt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.*

(2) A peer; an equal. (*A.-N.*)

That on was fyftene wyntyr old,

That other thryttene, as men he told,

In the world was non her *pere*;

Also whyt so lyllye flour,

Red as rose off here colour,

As bryt as blome on brene.

*Romance of Athelston.*

Then was ther a bachylere,

A prowde pryncce withowtyn *pere*,

Syr James he hyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

(3) To strive to be equal.

In hevene on the hyghest stage

He wolde have *peeryd* with God of blis.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.*

**PEREGALL.** Equal. *Chaucer.*

Everyche other through great vyolence

By very force bare other unto grounde,

As full ofte it happeth and is founde,

Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*.

*Lydgate's Troye, 1556, sig. P. v.*

Jit ther were any of power more than hee,

Or *peregalle* unto his degre.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

**PEREGRINE.** A kind of falcon.

Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-less-ning kin

Still won the girdlons from the *peregrin*.

*Browné's Britannia's Pastorals, il. 23.*

**PERESINE.** Gum.

**PERFECT.** Certain; sure. *Shak.*

**PERFITE.** Perfect; skilful.

Were thou as *perfit* in a bowe,

Thou shulde have moe dère I trowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

**PERFIXT.** Predetermined.

**PERFORCE.** To force or compel. *Palsgrave.*

As an adverb, of necessity. *Force* *perforce*,

absolute necessity. *Patience* *perforce*, a phrase

when some evil must be endured which can-

not by any means be remedied.

**PERFORMED.** Complete. *Devon.* To per-  
form up a sum, i. e. to make it up, occurs in  
several old writers.

**PERFORMENTS.** Performances.

**PERFOURNE.** To finish, complete, furnish.

**PERGE.** To go on. (*Lat.*)

**PERHAPPOUS.** Perhaps. *Lydgate, p. 35.*

**PERIAGUA.** A boat, or canoe. A term fami-  
liar to readers of Robinson Crusoe.

**PERIAPT.** A magical bandage.

**PERICLES.** Dangers. (*Lat.*)

**PERIHERMENIALI.** *Perihermeniall* *princi-*  
*ples*, principles of interpretation. *Skelton.*

**PERILLE.** A pearl. "Margarita, Anglice a  
*perylle*," *Nominale MS. f. 8.*

**PERILLOUSLI.** Dangerously; rudely.

**PERIOD.** To put a stop to; to cease.

**PERIS.** Persia.

Inde and *Peris* and Arable,

Babilone, Juda, and Sulie.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 14.*

**PERISH.** (1) To destroy. *Shak.* Wilbraham  
has *perished*, starved with cold.

(2) To injure; to pain. *Essex.*

**PERITE.** Skilful. (*Lat.*)

No decree could demonstrate unto them anything  
sufficient to respect a more civill and *perite* life.

*Kenelworth Parke, 1594, p. 10.*

**PERIWINKLE.** A periwig. *Hall.*

**PERJENETE.** A young pear. (*A.-N.*)

Ac *pesecoddes* and *perjonettes*,

Plombes and cherries.

*Piers Ploughman, Rawl. MS.*

**PERK.** (1) A park. *Yorksh.*

Hawks of nobille ayere

On his *perke* gunne repayre.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

(2) To examine thoroughly. *North.*

(3) Proud; peart; elated. Still in use, Craven

Gl. ii. 38; Wilbraham, p. 107; Forby, ii. 249. *To perk one's self up*, to adorn. *To perk up again*, to recover from sickness.

(4) A perch. *Suffolk*. "Ovyr the perke to pryck," Skelton, i. 124. It also occurs in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 294.

(5) A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. *East*.

PERKERS. Young rooks. *North*.

PERKIN. Water cyder.

PERKY. Saucy; obstinate. *West*.

PERLATANE.

The haulte also of this palace was sett fulle of ymages of golde, and bitwix thame stode *perlatanes* of golde, in the branches of whilke there were many maners of fewles. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 25.*

PERLESY. A pleurisy.

And smyttis hym als it were with a *perlesy*, that alle his lymes dryes, that he may na gud do als he sulde. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 246.*

PERLID. Ornamented with pearls; studded with any ornaments.

And many a *perlid* garnement  
Embroudid was agen the day.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

PERLIN. The piece of timber which runs along under the middle part of the spars or bearers of a roof, to give such bearers additional strength.

PERLOWES. Perilous. *Palsgrave*.

PERMAFAY. By my faith. (*A.-N.*)

PERMANSIE. Magic; necromancy.

PERN. (1) To prosper. *Somerset*.

(2) To pick and dress birds, particularly applied to dressing the heron.

PERNASO. Mount Parnassus.

PERNEL. The pimpernel, a flower that always shuts up its blossoms before rain.

But these tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night.

*Pulkington's Works, p. 56.*

PERPEND. To consider attentively.

You'll quickly know, if you do well *perpend*,  
And observe rightly what's the proper end.

*Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 182.*

PERPENDICLE. The plumb line of a quadrant. This word occurs in an old treatise on mensuration, in *MS. Sloane 213*.

PERPENTINE. A porcupine. "*Perpoynt, hystriv*," *Pr. Parv.* The form *perpentine* occurs in Shakespeare, most incorrectly altered to *porcupine* by modern editors. It is the genuine old word.

PERPENT-STONE. A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it. *Oxf. Gl. Arch. p. 280.* In the North of England, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge, is called a *perpent*.

PERPETUANA. A kind of glossy cloth, generally called *everlasting*.

PERPLANTED. Planted securely.

Requirynge theim as his especyall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelité, that they would occurre and mete hym by the waye with all diligent preparacion.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 27.*

PERQUIRE. To search into. *Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 73.*

PERR. (1) Perry. (2) A pearl.

PERRE. A dish in old cookery, made chiefly of peas, onions, and spices.

PERRIER. A kind of short mortar, formerly much used for stone shot.

PERRIWINKLE. A periwig. *Stubbé*.

PERRONENDERE. A pardoner. *Hearne*.

PERRY-DANCERS. The aurora borealis. *East*.

PERRYE. (1) A squall.

It happened Harold his sonne to arrive at Pountiow against his will, by occasion of a sudden *perry*, or contrarie winde, that arose while he was on seaboarde. *Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 357.*

(2) A little cur dog. *North*.

(3) Precious stones; jewels. (*A.-N.*)

And alle was set with *perrye*,

Ther was never no better in Crystyanté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 242.*

PERS. (1) Persia.

We woot bothe bi story and vers  
That the kyndam of Grace and *Pers*  
Were hede kyngys in forme tide.

*Cuvser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 132.*

(2) Company.

Al we wite it thil default,  
So siggett al our *pers*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 9.*

(3) Sky, or blueish gray colour. There was a kind of cloth so called.

PERSAUNT. Piercing. (*A.-N.*)

That of the stremis every maner wyzte

Astonied was, they weren so brytte and shene,

Ant to the ye for *persaunt* for to sene.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.*

For thy *perseynt* charité.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.*

PERSCRUTE. To search through. (*Lat.*) Used by Andrew Borde, *Brit. Bibl. iv. 24*.

PERSE. Equality. (*A.-N.*)

PERSEL. Parsley. *Pegge*.

PERSEVER. To persevere. *Shak.*

Whether a daw sit, or whether a daw fly,

Whether a daw stand, or whether a daw lyc,

Whether a daw creepe, or whether a daw cry,

In what case soever a daw *persever*,

A daw is a daw, and a daw shall be ever.

*Tarleton's Jests, 1611.*

PERSIAN-WHEEL. An engine invented to raise a quantity of water sufficient for overflowing lands, that border in the banks of rivers, where the streams lie so low, as to be incapable of doing it.

PERSON. A mask, or actor. (*Lat.*)

PERSONABLE. Personally visible.

My saied lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sicknesse, was not *personable*. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 13.*

PERSONE. A man. Generally, a man of dignity, a parson or rector of a church.

PERSORE. A piercing-iron.

Je, ye, seyde the *persore*,

That at I sey it shall be sure;

Whl chyd ye iche one with other?

Wote ye wele I ame your brother!

Therefore none contrary me,

Fore as I sey so shall it be. *MS. Ashmole 61.*



PERSPECTIVE. A reflecting-glass.

PERSPICIL. An optic-glass. It occurs in *Albumazar*, 1634, sig. B. iv.

PERSTAND. To understand. *Peele*.

PERSUADE. Persuasion.

PERSUADERS. Spurs. Also, pistols.

PERSWAY. To mitigate. Ben Jonson, iv. 428.

PERT. Beautifully delicate. It is the translation of *subtilis* in *Gesta Rom.* p. 142.

For hete her clothes down sche dede  
Almost to her gerdyl stede,

Then lay sche uncovert;

Sche was as whyt as lylve yn May,

Or snow that sneweth yn wynterys day,

He seyh never non so pert.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 11.

PERTE. (1) To part. Still in use.

Then Thomas a sory man was he,

The terys ran out of his een gray;

Luffy lady, yet tell thou me

If we shalle *per*te for ever and ay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.*

(2) Of good appearance.

Ther was no man in the kynges lande

More *per*te then was he.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.*

PERTELCHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

Than syr Priamou the prynce in presens of lordes  
Prescz to his penowne, and *per*tly it hentes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.*

PERTELOTE. The name of a hen.

PERTENERE. A partner.

God graunt us mekenesse in angurs here,

And grace to lede owre lyfe here soo,

That may aftur be *per*tenere

Of hevене, whan we hens schall goo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.*

PERTRYCHE. A partridge.

Ryght as the *pertryche* is constreyned undir the  
claus and nayles of the hauke, is as halfe deed for  
drede.

*Carton's Diverser Fruitful Ghostly Maters.*

PERTURBE. To trouble. *Palsgrave*.

PERTY. Part. *Lydgate*.

God that sittis in Trinite,

Gyffe thaym grace wel to the,

That lystyns me a while;

Alle that lovyis of melody,

Off hevon blisse God graunte tham *per*ty,

Theyr soules shelde fro *per*tyle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

PERUR. A kind of cup.

PERUSE. To examine, or survey.

Monsieur Soubicz having *perused* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and souldiers would not yeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

*MS. Harl. 383.*

PERVEY. To provide. (*A.-N.*)

PERVINKE. The herb periwinkle. (*A.-S.*)

PERYE. A pear-tree. (*A.-N.*)

But for hur lorde sche durste not done,

That sate benethe and pleyed hym merye,

Before the towre undur a *per*ye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.*

PERYSSE. Pears. (*A.-N.*)

Then was the tre ful of ripe *perysse*,

And began down to falle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 114.*

PESANE. A gorget of mail or plate attached

to the helmet. "A pesane and a paunsone,"

*MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 89.

PESATE. Is when a managed horse rises handsomely before and upon his haunches, and at the same time bends his fore-legs up to his body.

PESE. (1) Peace. *Perceval* 980, 981.

(2) To sooth; to appease.

Tylle y be sewre of youre hartys ese,

Nothing but hit may my grevys *pe*se.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 132.*

PESEN. Peas. This is the common early form of the word, and occurs in Chaucer, *Legende of Good Women*, 648. Holloway gives the following couplet, as seen lately on a board in a pea-field in Berkshire—

Shut the gate after you, I'll tell you the reason,

Because the pigs shouldn't get into the *peas*on.

Ben Jonson has made the same words rhyme in his 133d epigram.

As for his sallets, better never was

Then acute sorrell, and sweet three-leav'd grasse,

And for a sawce he seldome is at charges,

For every crab-tree doth afford him *ver*gis;

His banket sometimes is greene beanes and *peas*on,

Nuts, peares, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, i. 97.

PESIBLE. Peaceable. (*A.-N.*)

PESIBLETE. A calm. (*A.-N.*)

PESK. A peach. *Nominal* *MS.*

PESON. An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

PESS. A hassock. *Suffolk*.

PESCOD-SCALDING. A kind of merry-making in summer evenings; the treat, green field peas boiled in the shells. *Yorksh.*

PESSIPE. A kind of cup.

PESTERED. Crowded. *Peele*, ii. 235.

PESTERMENT. Embarrassment. *North*.

PESTLE. (1) A leg of an animal, generally of a pig. A pestle of pork is still in common use. "Pestels of venison," Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 98. "Pestell of flesshe, *jambon*," *Palsgrave*. A pestle-pie is a large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue, a favorite dish at country fairs, and at Christmas feasts.

(2) A constable's staff.

PESTLE-HEAD. A blockhead.

PETE. Pity. See *Cov. Myst*.

Long lay the kyng, there away wolde not hee;

Dayly he propherd batayle: the enmys durst not fyghte

Lacke of logynge and vytayle it was grett *pete*,

Causid the gentill prynce to remeve, siche was Goddes mygte!

Lowe, how the good Lorde his owne gentill knyghte,  
Because he shulde remembre hym in wele and in woo,  
Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy will be doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

PETEOSE. Merciful; compassionate.

Many men spekes of lamentacioun,

Off moders and of their gret desolacioun,

Which that thay dyd indure

When that their childer dy and passe,

But of his *peteo*se tender moder, alas!e!

I am verray sure,

The wo and payn passis alle othere.

*MS. Bodl. c Mus. 160.*

**PETER.** (1) An oath. Similar to Mary! See MS. Lincoln, ff. 140, 144, 146, and Weber's Gl. It is very common.

(2) To go through St. Peter's needle, i. e. to be subjected to severe discipline, applied to children. "To rob Peter to pay Paul," to take from one to give to another.

(3) Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

(4) A portmanteau, or cloak bag.

(5) A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines, generally termed *Peter-see-me*, a corruption of Pedro-Ximenes.

I am mightie melancholy,

And a quart of sacke will cure me;

I am chollericke as any,

Quart of claret will secure me;

I am phlegmaticke as may be,

*Peter-see-me* must inure me;

I am sanguine for a ladle,

And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

*Braithwait's Law of Drinking*, 1617, p. 80.

(6) Some kind of cosmetic.

Then her boxes of *petter*, and patches, and all her ornamental knacks and dresses she was wont every day to wast so much time about.

*Several Discourses and Characters*, 1689, p. 175.

**PETER-BOAT.** A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be moved either way. *Suffolk*.

**PETER-GUNNER.** A nickname for a gunner or sportsman. "Peter Gunner will kill all the birds that died last summer."

**PETERMAN.** A fisherman. *East*.

**PETER'S-STAFF.** *Tapsus barbatus*. *Gerard*.

**PETER-WAGGY.** A harlequin toy.

**PETH.** (1) A well, a pump. *West*.

(2) A road up a steep hill. *North*.

(3) A crumb of bread. *Heref*.

**PETHUR.** To run; to ram; to do anything quickly or in a hurry. *North*.

**PETIT.** Little. (*A.-N.*)

**PETITION.** An adjuration. *East*.

**PETITORY.** Petitionary.

**PET-LIP.** A hanging-lip. *North*.

**PETMAN.** The smallest pig in a litter. *East*.

**PETREL.** A breast-plate. *Kennett*.

**PETROLL.** A kind of chalky clay, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 327.

**PETRONEL.** A kind of blunderbuss, or horse-pistol. *Sir Petronel Flash*, a boasting fellow, a braggadocio, Florio, p. 585.

Give your scholler degrees, and your lawyer his fees,

And some dice for *Sir Petronel Flash*:

Give your courtier grace, and your knight a new case,  
And empty their purses of cash. *Brit. Bibl. ii. 167*.

**PETTED.** Indulged; spoilt. *Var. dial*.

**PETTICOAT-HOLE.** A small piece of ground in the parish of Stockton-in-the-Forest, co. York. It is subject to an ancient custom of providing a petticoat yearly for a poor woman of Stockton, selected by the owner of the land. See Reports on Charities, viii. 720.

**PETTICOAT-PENSIONER.** One kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues.

**PETTIES.** Low or mean grammar scholars.

**PETTIGREW.** A pedigree. "Petygrewe, *genealogie*," Palsgrave.

**PETTISH.** Passionate. *Var. dial*.

**PETTLE.** (1) To trifle. (2) Pettish; cross; peevish. *North*.

**PETTOUNE.** A spittoon.

Tobacco by the fire was there caroused,

With large *pettounes* in pisee perfum'de and souseid.

*Scot's Certaine Pieces*, &c. 1616.

**PETTYCOAT.** A waistcoat. *Kent*.

**PETTY-LASSERY.** Petty larceny.

**PETTY-SESSIONS.** A kind of court held in some places at which servants are hired, and the engagements registered. *Norf*.

**PETTY-SINGLES.** The toes of a hawk.

**PETUUSLY.** Piteously; compassionately.

Thai schul be schewed ful *petuysly*

At domysday at Cristis cumyng,

Ther God and mon present schal be,

And al the world on fuyre brennyng.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 1.*

**PEUST.** Snug; comfortable. *North*.

**PEVRATE.** A kind of sauce, formerly eaten with venison, veal, &c.

**PEW.** A cow's udder. *Glouc*.

**PEW-FELLOW.** A companion; one who sits in the same pew.

**PEWKE.** Puce colour. *Palsgrave*.

**PEWTNER.** A pewterer. *West*.

**PEYL.** (1) To weary. (2) To beat. *North*.

**PEYNE.** A plain or common.

Upon a *peyne* befounde in the cité,

Where he was borne withoute more delay.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 49.*

**PIIÆBE.** The name of a dance mentioned in an old nursery rhyme. A correspondent gives me the following lines of a very old song, the only ones he can recollect:

Cannot you dance the Phæbe?

Don't you see what pains I take;

Don't you see how my shoulders shake?

Cannot you dance the Phæbe?

**PHANTASIED.** Fancied.

This ydow founde suche grace in the kynges eyes that he not only favoured her anyte, but muche more *phantasied* her person. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 5.*

**PHARISEES.** Fairies. *Sussex*.

**PHAROAH.** Strong ale. "Old Pharoh" is mentioned in the praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

**PHAROS.** A watch-tower. (*Gr.*) See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 30.

**PHASMATION.** An apparition. (*Lat.*)

**PHEERE.** Companion. See *Fere* (1).

**PHEEZE.** To beat; to chastise; to humble.

*West*. It occurs in Shakespeare and Ben

Jonson. Forby has *pheery*, fretful, irritable,

which he supposes to be connected with this word. "To phease, i. e. to pay a person off for an injury," MS. Devon Gl.

**PHETHELE.** A girdle, or belt. (*A.-S.*)

Off oon as I koude understonde,

That bare a *phethele* in his hand.

*MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 77.*

**PHILANDERING.** Making love.

**PHILIP.** The common hedge-sparrow, still so termed. It occurs in Middleton's Works, iii. 388.

**PHILIP-AND-CHENEY.** A kind of stuff, formerly much esteemed. See Nares.

Alasse, what would our silken mercers be ?  
What could they doe, sweet hempeed, but for thee ?  
Rash, taffata, paropa, and novato,  
Shagge, fillizetta, damaske, and mockado,  
No velvets piles, two piles, pile and halfe pille,  
No plush or grograines could adorne this ile,  
No clooth of silver, gold, or tisee here ;  
*Philipp and Cheiny* never would appeare.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, lii. 64.

**PHILISTINES.** A cant term applied to bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and drunkards.

**PHILOSOPHER'S-EGG.** The name of a medicine for the pestilence, described in MS. Sloane 1592, f. 151.

**PHILOSOPHER'S-GAME.** An intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. See Strutt, pp. 314, 315.

**PHIP.** (1) A sparrow. The noise made by a sparrow, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. x.

(2) To snap the fingers.

**PHISNOMY.** Physiognomy. *Palsgrave.*

**PHITONESSE.** A witch. (*Lat. Med.*)

**PHIZ-GIG.** A wizened old woman dressed extravagantly, or as they say here an old yow (i. e. ewe) dressed lamb-fashion. *Linc.*

**PHRASE.** "I shall soon larn the *phrases* of the house;" that is, the habits of the family. *Cornw.*

**PHUNKY.** Land completely saturated by rain is said to be phunky. *Warw.*

**PIIY.** (1)

The wyche my specyall Lord hath be,  
And I his love and cause wyll phy.

*Digby Mysteries*, p. 113.

(2) An exclamation of disgust.

**PIACLE.** A heavy crime. (*Lat.*)

**PIANOT.** A magpie. *North.*

**PICARO.** A rogue. (*Span.*) *Picaroon* is, perhaps, the more usual form.

**PICADEL.** Is thus described by Blount, "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also, a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band. That famous ordinary near St. James's called *Pickadilly* took denomination from this, that one Higgins a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by picadilles, which in the last age were much in fashion," *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 495. Minshew describes it as "a peece fastened about the top of the collar of a doublet," ed. 1627, p. 546, and Cotgrave, "the several divisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet." In Middleton, v. 171, the term is apparently to the implement used by the tailor in the making of the *piccadell*. See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's *Honestie* of this Age, p. 74. The piccadell was made so that it could be taken off at the pleasure of the wearer.

And in her fashion she is likewise thus,  
In every thing she must be monstrous;  
Her *picadell* above her crowne up beares,  
Her fardingale is set above her eares.

*Drayton's Poems*, p. 235.

**PICCHE.** (1) To pick. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pike. Nominale MS. f. 6.

(3) A bee-hive. *North.*

**PICCHETTO.** A game at cards.

**PICHE.** Pitch. Nominale MS.

He was black as any *pyche* and lothely on to loke,  
All for-faren wyth the fyre stynk, and all of smoke.  
Allas, gode fadur, seyde Wylllyam, be ye not  
amendyd jyt?

To see yow come in thys degré, nero-haude y lese  
my wytt. *MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38.*

**PICCHED.** Fastened; situated. *Gawayne.*

**PICIERE.** A breast-piece for a horse.

**PICK.** (1) A pitchfork. *North.*

(2) To play at pitch-and-toss. *Linc.*

(3) To go forth from a place. To *pick a matter*, to pick a quarrel with any one. *Pick a thank*, to crouch for a favour. *Picks and hearts*, red spots on the body. To *turn a pick-pie*, to make a summer set.

(4) To fling or pitch; to throw. "I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you," *Palsgrave*. Compare *Coriolanus*, i. 1. In Lincolnshire, an animal that casts her young untimely is said to pick it.

(5) A spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler. "The pickes of painfull woe," *Mirr. Mag.* p. 74.

(6) A fork.

(7) To worm out a secret. *West.*

(8) To glean corn. *West.*

(9) An emetic. *North.* We have *pyke* in the same sense in Nominale MS. "Pykyd, or purgyd from fylth, or other thyng grevous," *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221.

(10) A diamond at cards. Grose says it means a spade.

(11) Thin; delicate. *Linc.*

(12) A basket used for drawing coals up out of a pit. *Chesh.*

(13) To dress out finely.

(14) To pick up, i. e. to improve gradually in health. *Var. dial.*

**PICK-A-BACK.** To ride pick-a-back is to ride on the back and shoulders of another. *Var. dial.*

**PICKATREE.** The woodpecker. *North.*

**PICK-CHEESE.** The titmouse. *East.*

**PICK-DARK.** Quite, or pitch-dark. *North.*

**PICKREARER.** One who robs. (*Span.*)

The club *pickearer*, the robust churchwarden,  
Of Lincolne's Inn back corner, where he angles  
For cloaks and hats, and the smale game entangles.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 190.

**PICKED.** Finically smart in dress.

**PICKEDEVANT.** A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

Boy, oh! disgrace to my person! Sounes, boy,  
Of your face! You have many boyes with such  
*Pickadevants* I am sure. *Turning of a Shrew*, p. 184.

**PICKEER.** To rob, or pillage. (*Span.*) Properly, to skirmish before a battle begins.

Ye garrison with some commons and the scotch  
horse *picquering* a while close by the walls on the  
east, drew off, after they had failed in snapping  
Col. Graye's small regiment of hors at Stanwick,  
with much ado gott into the towne without losse.

*Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle*, p. 6.

**PICKING-HOLE.** A hole in a barn to receive sheaves of corn. *North.*

**PICKLE.** (1) To pick. *Var. dial.*

(2) To soak wheat. *West.*

(3) A small quantity. *North.*

(4) A mess; a confusion. Harrison seems to use the word in a like sense in his Desc. of Britaine, p. 111. *To have a rod in pickle*, to have one ready for correcting a boy with.

(5) A mischievous boy. *Devon.*

(6) To glean a field. *East.*

(7) A hayfork. *Somerset.*

(8) To provide. *North.*

(9) To eat mincingly, or squeamishly.

**PICKLE-HERRING.** A merry-andrew.

**PICKLING.** (1) Providing. *North.*

(2) A sort of fine canvass used for sieves or covering safes. *Linc.*

**PICK-NIGHT.** Dismal; murky. *North.*

**PICK-POINT.** A children's game.

**PICK-PURSE.** Common spurrey. *Norf.*

**PICKRELL.** A small or young pike, properly the fish between a jack and a pike. It is the translation of *brocheton* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

**PICKSOME.** Hungry; peckish. *Sussex.*

**PICK-THANK.** A flatterer. Still in use. The term was often applied to a talebearer.

*The pick-thank's bannish'd the Ausonian gate;  
The lifes of princes from their gifts take date.*

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 127.

*The pickethanke*, a ship of great employment, that commonly sayles out of sight or hearing, her lading being for the most part, private complaints, whispering intelligences, and secret informations.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, l. 86.

**PICK-TOOTH.** A toothpick. This once fashionable instrument is said by Nares to have been sometimes carried in the hat.

A curious parke pal'd round about with *pick-teeth*.

*Randolph's Amyntas*, il. 6.

**PICK-UP.** To vomit. *Yorksh.*

**PICOISE.** A kind of pick-axe. (*A.-N.*)

With *picoises*, mattoke, many a knyzt

Felde the walles to grounde rygt. *MS. Addit. 10036*, f. 50.

**PICT-HATCH.** A notorious haunt of prostitutes in Clerkenwell.

Borrow'd and brought from loose Venetians,

Becoms *Pickt-hatch* and Shoreditch courtizans.

*Du Bartas*, p. 576.

These be your *Picke-hatch* curtezans wits that merit (as one jeasts upon them) after their decease to bee carted in Charles waine.

*Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 89.

**PICTREES.** Ghosts. *North.*

**PICTURE.** Figure; a perfect pattern of a thing; e. g. "It's a *picter* of a horse," i. e. an excellent one; also used ironically, as "you are a pretty *picter*," i. e. a strange figure.

**PIDDLE.** (1) To pick straws or do any light work. *Glouc.*

(2) To go about pretending to work, but doing little or nothing, as after illness; a man is said to go *piddling* about, though as yet unable to do much. *Suffolk.*

(3) Mingere. *Var. dial.*

(4) To eat mincingly or daintily.

**PIE.** (1) A receptacle for rape-seed. *Yorksh.*

(2) When potatoes are taken up out of the ground wherein they have grown, they are put, for the purpose of preserving them, into a pit or grave, and covered over with earth; they are then said to be in *pie* and to be *pied*. *Linc.*

(3) The Popish ordinal. See Blount, who was puzzled with the term.

(4) *To make a pie*, to combine in order to make money. *North.*

(5) A magpie. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a prating gossip, or telltale. *Wily pie*, a sly knave. "Howbeit in the English pale to this day they use to tearme a slie cousener a *wilzie pie*," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 13.

Then Pandare, lyke a wyly *pye*,

That cowl'd the matter handell,

Stept to the tabell by and by,

And forthe he blew the candell.

*Ballad of Troilus*, c. 1580.

I wylbe advysyd, he sayde,

The wynde ys wast that thow doyst blowe;

I have anoder that most be payde,

Therfore the *pye* hath pecked yow.

*MS. Rawl. C. 258.*

(6) The sum total; the entire quantity. *Ord. and Reg.* p. 227. Also, a list or roll. A "pye" of the names of bailiffs, 1 Edward VI. is preserved among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House, i. 140.

(7) The beam or pole that is erected to support the gin for loading and unloading timber. It is also called the *pie-tree*.

**PIECE.** (1) A cask, or vessel of wine.

(2) A whore. "This lewde crack'd abominable *peice*," Strode's Floating Island, sig. E. i, meaning that she had the *lues venerea*.

(3) A little while. *North.*

(4) A field, or inclosure. *West.*

(5) *To fall in pieces*, parturio.

(6) The piece or double sovereign was worth twenty-two shillings.

(7) When potters sell their goods to the poor crate men the reckon them by the piece, i. e. quart or hollow ware, so that six pottle or three gallon bottles make a dozen or 12 pieces, and so more or less as of greater or less contents. The flat wares are also reckoned by pieces and dozens, but not (as the hollow) according to their contents, but their different breadths. *Staff.*

**PIECE-OF-ENTIRE.** A jolly fellow.

**PIEFINCH.** A chaffinch. *North.*

**PIELES.** Pills?

Likewise if a man be sicke of the collicke, and drink three *pieles* thereof in sweet wine, it procureth him much ease; being decocted with hony and eaten every day, the quantity of a beane in desperate cases, mendeth ruptures in the bowels.

*Topseell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 276.

**PIEPICKED.** Piebald. *Devon.*

**PIE-POUDRE-COURT.** A summary court of justice formerly held at fairs.

**PIERS.** Handrails of a foot-bridge.

**PIEUST.** Comfortable. *Northumb.*

**PIE-WIPE.** The lapwing. *East.*

PIF. Pith. Nominale MS.

PIFLE. To steal, or pilfer. *North.* Also, to be squeamish or delicate.

PIG. (1) A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sixpence. A cant term.

(3) To pig together, to lie or sleep together two or more in a bed. To buy a pig in a poke, to purchase anything without seeing it. Pig eyes, very small eyes. He can have boiled pig at home, he is master of his own house. Brandy is Latin for pig and goose, an apology for drinking a dram after either. To please the pigs, (see Pix.) To bring one's pigs to a fine market, to be very unsuccessful. He's like a pig, he'll do no good alive, said of a selfish covetous man. As happy as a pig in muck, said of a contented person dirty in habit.

PIGACE. The meaning of the last line of the following passage may be best interpreted as a phrase implying superior excellence. I know not whether it has any connexion with the ordinary meaning of pigace, an ornament worn on the sleeve of a robe.

If thou gafest jogyllours of thi thinge,  
For to be in thaire prayssynge,  
Or thou made wrystlyng in place,  
That none were haldyng to thi pygace.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 36.

PIG-ALL. The whitethorn berry. *West.*

PIG-CHEER. All such edibles as are principally composed of pork; such as raised pork-pies, sausages, spareribs, &c. These are sent as presents to friends and neighbours about Christmas time, when it is usual in this county to kill pigs by wholesale. *Linc.*

PIG-COTE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIG-EATER. A term of endearment.

PIG-EON-HOLES. A game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.

Three-pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got  
Six tokens towards that at pigem-holes.

The Antipodes, 1638.

Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, pigtin-holes,  
Great football matches, and a game at bowls.

Ballads on Frost Fair, 1681, p. 29.

PIGEON-PAIR. Twins, when a boy and girl. It is believed by some that pigeons and doves always sit on two eggs, which produce a male and female chick, which live and love together their lives through.

PIGEONS. Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted near Guild-hall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate on a card, ride with them full speed to some distant insurance office, before fixed on, where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent-looking woman, who takes care to be at the office before the hour of drawing; to her he secretly gives the number, which she insures for a considerable sum. *Grose.*

PIGEON'S-MILK. A scarce article, in search of which April fools are despatched.

PIGER. A pitcher. *Somerset.*

PIGGATORY. Great trouble. *Essex.*

PIGGINS. (1) Small wooden vessels made in the manner of half-barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.

(2) The joists to which the flooring is fixed; but more properly the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Devon.*

PIGGLE. To root up potatoes with the hand. *Northamptonsh.*

PIGGY-WIIDDEN. The little white pig, the smallest of the veers. One is generally smaller than the rest, weak and white; its whiteness denoting imbecility.

PIGHT. (1) Strength; pith.

(2) The shoulder pight in horses is well described in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 399, and in Dict. Rust.

(3) Placed; pitched; fixed.

Sche had a lorde, a gentyll knyght,

That loved wele hys God, the sothe to say;

The lady was in sorowe pyght;

Sche grevyd God, false was hur lay.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 46.

The king being therof advertised, with great diligence brought his army to Blacke Heath, and there pight his tentes. Hall, Henry VI. f. 81.

At Covyntre that gentill prynce was trowblid mercelously,

Wyth the scourge of God thus betyn was hee:

Mete, dryncke, and logynge his pepull lackyd certaynly,

Yett he pight his felde in placis thre

To fyght with Warwicke and all his meny;

But he was affrayed, and his people also,

In every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PIGHTLE. A small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land. *East.*

Also I will that my feoffees in those my said lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, pights, meadows, &c.

Test. Vetust. p. 572.

PIG-HULL. A pigsty. *North.*

PIG-IRON. A flat piece of iron, which the cook interposes between the fire and meat roasting, when she wants to retard, or put back that operation. It is hung on the bars by a hook.

PIGLE. The herb shortwort.

PIG-LEAVES. The cotton thistle. *North.*

PIGLING. Trifling; insignificant.

PIGNOLL. The pine-apple. (*Fr.*)

PIGNUTS. Earth-nuts. *North.*

PIG-POKER. A pig-driver. *Var. dial.*

PIG-RUNNING. A piece of game frequently practised at fairs, wakes, &c. A large pig, whose tail is cut short, and both soaped and greased, being turned out, is hunted by the young men and boys, and becomes the property of him who can catch and hold him by the tail, above the height of his head.

PIG-SCONCE. A dull heavy fellow.

PIGS-CROW. A pigsty. *Devon.*

PIGS-LOOSE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIGS-LOUSE. A woodlouse. *Somerset.*

PIGSNIE. A term of endearment, generally to a young girl. See the Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, p. 19.

And here you may see I have  
 Even such an other,  
 Squeaking, gibbering, of everle degree.  
 The player foolles deare darling *pigmis*  
 He calles himselfe his brother,  
 Come of the verle same familie.

*Tarlton's Horse-loades of Foolles.*

PIGS-PARSNIP. Cow parsnip. *West.*  
 PIGS-SNOUT. A kind of caterpillar.

There is yet another catter-piller of yellow-blackish colour, called *Porcellus*, we may in English call it *pigges-snoute*, in respect of the fashon of the head, especially the greater sort of these, for the lesser have round white specks upon their sides, and these live and are altogether to be found amongst the leaves of the Marsh Trifolie, which they consume and devour with an incredible celeritie.

*Topsell's Serpents*, 1608, p. 104.

PIGS-WHISPER. A very low whisper.

PIG-TAIL. The least candle, put in to make up weight. *Yorksh.*

PIG-TREE. A pigsty. *North.*

PIGWIGGEN. A dwarf. Drayton gives this name to one of his fairies.

What such a nazardly *piwigen*,  
 A little hand-strings, in a biggin.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 197.

PIHER. A gipsy; a tramp. *Sussex.*

PIK. Pitch. *North.*

Y se men come to shyfte so thykke  
 Of some here soules as blak as *pykke*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 83.

PIKAR. A little thief. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIK-AXE. The ace of spades. *West.*

PIKE. (1) A hayfork, especially a pitching-fork. *Glouc.* In Salop, a pickaxe is so called.  
 (2) The top of a hill.

Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and Coprip about a quarter of a mile there; they are *pikes* or vulcanos. *Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 71.

(3) To steal. (4) To peep. *Chaucer.*

(5) A large cock of hay. *North.*

(6) The crackowe or long-pointed shoe, which was introduced into England about 1384. See Vita Ricardi II. ed. Hearne, 1729, pp. 53, 126. "Pyke of a shoo," Pr. Parv.

(7) To pick. *Nominale MS.*

But ever, alas! I make my mone,  
 To se my sonnys hed as hit is here;  
 I *pyke* owt thornys be on and on,  
 For now liggus ded my dere son dere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 72.*

Y *pyke* owt thornys by oon and oon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*

(8) To run away. *Grose.*

(9) A staff. See *Isumbras*, 497.

Both *pyke* and palme, alles pilgram hym scholte.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.

(10) To mark? (*A.-S.*)

And now y syng, and now y syke,  
 And thus my contynauce y *pyke*.

*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.*

With the upcaste on hire he silketh,  
 And many a continaunce he *piketh*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 43.

For alle men on hym can *pyke*,  
 For he rode no nodur lyke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

(11) A turnpike. *Var. dial.*

(12) To cleanse. See *Pick* (9).

PIKED. Pointed. *Thynne*, p. 19.

PIKE-HARNEYS. Plunderers. (*A.-N.*)

PIKEL. A pitchfork; a hayfork. *North.*

PIKELED. Fine and small. *Hearne.*

PIKELET. A kind of crumpet; a thin circular tea-cake. *Var. dial.*

PIKE-OFF. Be gone! *East.*

PIKE-PENNY. A miser. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIKER. (1) A tramp. *East Sussex.*

(2) A small vessel, or fishing boat.

PIKES. Short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel.

PIKE-WALL. A wall built in a manner diverging to a point at its summit. *West.* "Pykewall, *murus pyramidalis*," Pr. Parv.

PIK-IRON. The pointed end of an anvil.

PIKY. A gipsy. *Kent.*

PIL. A heavy club. *North.*


PILCH. An outer garment, generally worn in cold weather, and made of skins of fur. "Pelicism, a pylche," *Nominale MS.* The term is still retained in connected senses in our dialects. "A picce of flannel or other woollen put under a child next the clout is in Kent called a pilch; a coarse shagged piece of rug laid over a saddle for ease of a rider is in our midland parts called a pilch," *MS. Lansd.* 1033. "Warme *pilche* and warme shon," *MS. Digby* 86. In our old dramatists, the term is applied to a buff or leather jerkin, and Shakespeare has *pilcher* for the sheath of a sword.

Wha so may noghte do his dede, he salle to park,  
 Barefoote withowtten schone, and ga with lyarde.  
 Take hym unto his *pilche*, and to his pater noster,  
 And pray for hym that may do, for he es bot a wastur.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

Thy vesture that thou shalt use ben these, a warme *pilche* for wynter, and oo kirtel, and oo cote for somer.

*MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 182.

PILCROW. The mark . "Pylcrafte yu a booke," *Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221.

PILE. (1) An arrow.

Thus he arrives unto these heroes sight,  
 His vesture pierc'd with *piles*, as oft in fight  
 He did such glorious markes receive from foes.

*Howard's British Princes*, 1669, p. 11.

(2) Deeply involved. "In a *pile* of wrangle," i. e. deeply involved in the dispute.

(3) The side of a coin having no cross. See *Cross-and-Pile*.

(4) The head of an arrow.

(5) A small tower. *North.* See Harrison's *Descr. of Britaine*, p. 38.

(6) To break off the awns of barley with an iron. *Var. dial.*

(7) A blade of grass. *North.*

(8) A weight of anything.

(9) A kind of poker, with a large flat handle, used by bakers. A drawing of one is given in my copy of the *Nominale MS.* f. 21.

(10) To welt a coat. *Somerset.*

PILE-MOW. A wooden hammer used in fencing. *Lanc.*

PILF. Light grass and roots, raked together to be burnt. *Cornw.*

**PILGER.** A fish-spear. *East.* Most probably connected with *algere*, q. v.

**PILGRIM-SALVE.** An old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass.

**PILIER.** Places on the downs interrupting their equable smooth surface, tufts of long grass, rushes, short furze, heath, &c. often matted together and often forming good cover for hares. *Cornw.*

**PILIO.** Wild thyme. It is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

**PILL.** (1) To steal; to spoil.

Thou sal nocht be tyrant tll thaim, to *pille* thaim, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princes dus.

*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 5.

Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the entent to make warre on the foresaid lordes, and suffered them to robbe and *pill* without correction or reпре.

*Hall, Henry IV.* f. 7.

(2) To peel. Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 20.

(3) The kernel of a nut; the rind green shell of fruit. "The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh ones fingers and hands," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Pyll of hempe, *till*," Palsgrave.

(4) The refuse of a hawk's prey.

(5) A kind of pitcher. *South.*

(6) A small creek. *Heref.* "S. Caracs pill or creeke," Harrison, p. 61. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*.

From S. Juste *pille* or creeke to S. Manditus creeke, is a mile dim.

*Leland's Itinerary*, 1769, iii. 29.

(7) A rock. *Somerset.*

**PILLAW.** A sea dish, mentioned in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, cap. 9.

**PILL-COAL.** A kind of peat. *West.*

**PILLED.** Bald. "Pyll'd as one that wanteth heare, *pellu*," Palsgrave. A bad head when the hair comes off was also so called.

The Sphinx or Spingia is of the kinde of apes, having his body rough like apes, but his breast up to his necke, *pilde* and smooth without hayre: the face is very round yet sharp and piked, having the breasts of women, and their favor or visage much like them: In that part of their body which is bare without haire, there is a certaine red thing rising in a round circle like millet seed, which giveth great grace and comelinesse to their colour, which in the middle parte is humane.

*Topse's Beasts*, 1607.

He behelde the body on grownde,

Hyt stanke as a *pyllyd* hownde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 192.*

**PILLER.** A robber. *Palsgrave.* One who committed depredations without indulging in a criminal act was also so called; a person who imposed, as an overcharging innkeeper.

**PILLERDS.** Barley. *Cornw.*

**PILLET.** A skin or hide. *Pr. Parv.*

**PILLEWORTHIS.** Pillows.

**PILLIARD.** A kind of cloak. (*A.-N.*)

**PILLICOCK.** The penis. It occurs very frequently in Florio, pp. 159, 382, 385, 409, 449, 454, &c. A man complaining of old age, in a poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, says,—

Y ne mai no more of love done,  
Mi *pilkoc* piseth on mi schone.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

The word also occurs in some lines in King Lear, iii. 4, which are still favorites in the nursery under a slightly varied form. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 427. It was likewise a term of endearment. "A prime-cocke, a *pillicocke*, a darlin, a beloved lad," Florio, p. 382. See also *ibid.* p. 554; Cotgrave, in v. *Turelureau*, *Vitault*.

**PILLION.** The head-dress of a priest or graduate. "Hic *pilleus* est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice a hure or a pyllyon," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. In the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89, a king is represented as wearing a "pillione hatt."

**PILLOWBERE.** A pillow-case. "vij. pylloberys," inventory, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58. Also called a *pillow-ship* or *pillow-tie*.

**PILL-PATES.** Shaven heads; friars.

**PILM.** Dust. *Devon.* Grose has *pillum*. Hence *pilmy*, dusty.

**PILMER.** Fine small rain. *Devon.*

**PILRAG.** A fallow field. *Sussex.*

**PILT.** Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)

Now am y of my lande *pylte*,  
And that ys ryght that y so bee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

And ho so curseth withoutyn gylt,

Hyt shal on hys hede be *pylt*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 9.

**PILWE.** A pillow. (*A.-S.*) "*Pulvinar*, *pylwe*," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

**PIME.** To peep about; to pry. *North.*

**PIMENT.** A favorite drink with our ancestors. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of the fifteenth century in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, "Take clowis, quibus, maces, canel, galyngale, and make powdir therof, tempryng it with good wyne, and the thrid party hony, and clense hem thorow a clene kloth; also thou mayest make it with good ale."

Ther was *piment* and claré,  
To heighe lordinges and to meyné.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 116.

Hyt was y-do without lette,

The cloth was spred, the bord was sette,

They wente to hare soper.

Mete and drynk they hadde afyu,

*Pyment*, claré, and Reynysch wyn,

And elles greet wondyr hyt wer.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 13.

And gaf him souke of the *pyment* soote.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

And yafe hym sauke of the *pyment* soot,

That spronge and grewe oute of the holy rote.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 53.

Malmasyes, Tires, and Rumneys,  
With Capetiks, Campletes, and Osneys,  
Vernuge, Cute, and Raspays also,  
Whippet and Pyngmedo, that ben lawyers therto;  
And I will have also wyne de Ryne,  
With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,  
Muscadell, Terantyne, and Bastard,  
With Ypocras and *Pyment* comyng afterwarde.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

PIMENTARIE. Balm. *Gerard*.

PIMGENET. A small red pimple. "Nine *pimgenets* make a pock royal," Old Saying.

PIMPING. Little; pitiful. *West*.

PIMPLE. The head. *Var. dial.*

PIN. (1) A disease in hawks.

(2) The hip. *Somerset*.

(3) *On the pin, on the qui vive.* In a merry pin, i. e. a merry humour, half intoxicated.

(4) A small peg of wood.

Hit was so clene y-take away withinne on nyght,  
That there was never a *pyne* stondyng ther.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 117.

(5) To do a thing in haste. *Lanc.*

PIN-AND-WEB. A kind of excrescence in the ball of the eye.

Untill some quack-salver or other can picke out  
that *pin* and *webbe* which is stucked into both his  
eyes. *A Knight's Conjuring*, 1607.

For a *pin* or *web* in the eye. Take two or three  
lice out of ones head, and put them alive into the  
eye that is grieved, and so close it up, and most as-  
suredly the lice will suck out the web in the eye, and  
will cure it, and come forth without any hurt.

*The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual*, ed. 1676, p. 78.

PINAUNTE. A penitent. (*A.-N.*)

Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare,

That y am lyke a pore *pynaunte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.*

PIN-BASKET. The youngest child of a family;  
often the weakest and smallest.

PIN-BONE. The hip-bone. *West*.

PINBOUK. A jar, or earthen vessel.

PIN-CASE. A pincushion. *North*.

PINCH. (1) To be niggardly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To plait linen.

Thus leud men thai can sey,  
He is an honest prest in good faye,  
Jif his gounne be *pyncit* gay.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 5.*

(3) The game of pitch-halfpenny, or pitch-and-hustle. *North*.

(4) "I *pynche* courtaysye as one doth that is  
nyce of condyscions, *je fays le nyce*," Palsgrave.

PINCH-BECK. A miserly fellow. Huloet,  
1552. *Pinchwart*, Devon. Gloss. *Pinch-gut*  
is very common, and *pinch-penny* occurs in  
Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593, as the transla-  
tion of *chiche*.

PINCHEM. A tom-tit. *Beds*.

PINCHER. A niggard. Still in use.

PINCHERWIG. An earwig. *South*.

PIN-CLOTH. A pinafore. *Somerset*.

PINCOD. A pincushion. *North*.

PINCURTLE. A pinafore. *Devon*.

PINCUSHION. The sweet scabious. *East*.

PIND. (1) To impound an animal.

Weddes to take and bestes to *pynd*,  
That was hym not commyn of kynd.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.*

(2) Tainted, mouldy, said of meat. A saw which  
has lost its pliancy from being over-bent is  
said to be *pind*, or *pinny*. *West*.

PINDER. The petty officer of a manor whose  
duty it was to impound all strange cattle  
straying upon the common. "*Incluser*, a  
*pynder*," *Nominal* MS.

11.

In Wakefield there lives a jolly *pinder*.

In Wakefield all on a green. *Robin Hood*, ii. 16

PINE. (1) Pain; grief. (*A.-S.*) Still in use,  
according to *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

But sone aftur come tythynges,

Marrok mett hys lorde kynge,

And faste he can hym frayne.

Syr, he seyde, for Goddys *pyne*,

Of a thyng that now ys ynne

Whareof be ye so fayne?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

Thei goo aboute be viij. or nyne,

And done the husbondes myculle *pyne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

Hwo haveth helle dure unloke,

That thu art of *pyne* i-broke.

*MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* I. 29.

(2) To torment; to torture. (*A.-S.*) In use in  
the provinces in the sense to starve with cold  
or hunger. *Pined*, reduced by hunger.

(3) The end. *Somerset*.

(4) Difficult; hard. *North*.

(5) To inclose, or shut up.

Moné men of holé cherche thai ben al to lewd,

I lekyn ham to a bred is *pynd* in a cage;

When he hath shertly hymself al be-schrewed,

Then he begynnys to daunce, to harpe, and to rage.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 5.*

PINER. A pioneer. (*Fr.*)

PINFALLOW. Winter fallow. *North*.

PINFOLDS. Pounds for cattle. Palsgrave has  
this word, "I pounde I put horse or beestes  
in the *pynfolde*." *Incluserium*, a *pynfold*,  
*Nominal* MS.

PING. (1) To push. *West*.

(2) A kind of sweet wine.

PINGE. To prick. See *Ping* (1).

He *pingde* his atede with spores kene,

And smot a strok that was sene.

*Romance of Otuel*, p. 55.

PINGLE. (1) A small inclosure, generally one  
long and narrow. *North*.

(2) To eat with very little appetite. Sharp's  
*MS. Warw. Gl.* Nash uses the word.

(3) To labour very hard, without a correspond-  
ing progress. *North*.

PINGLER. Generally from *Pingle* (2), as in  
the following passage. It was also a term of  
contempt, applied to any small inferior person  
or animal.

For this little beast is not afraide to leape into  
the hunters face, although it can doe no great  
harme, either with teeth or nallies. It is an argu-  
ment that it is exceeding hot, because it is so bold  
and eager. In the uppermost chap, it hath long  
and sharp teeth, growing two by two. It hath  
large and wide cheekes, which they alwaies fill, both  
carrying in, and carrying out, they eate with both,  
whereupon a devouring fellow, such a one as Sta-  
simus a servant to Plautus was, is called *Crycet*us,  
a hamster, because he filleth his mouth well, and is  
no *pingler* at his meate.

*Topseell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 530.

PINGMEDO. A kind of wine.

PINGOT. A small croft. *Lanc.*

PINGSWIG. A scarecrow. *Yorksh.*

PIN-HEAD. Not worth a pin-head, i. e. of very  
little value indeed.

PINIKIN. Delicate. *West*.



- PINING-STOOL.** A stool of punishment; a cucking-stool. (*A.-S.*)
- PINION.** The skirt of a gown.
- PINIONS.** Refuse wool. *Somerset.*
- PINIOUS.** Of a weak appetite. *North.*
- PINK.** (1) To dye a pink colour.
- (2) A kind of linnet. *Linc.* In some counties, the chaffinch is so termed.
- (3) A stab. Also, to stab. *Grose.*
- (4) A minnow. Still in use.
- (5) A kind of small vessel. It occurs in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2. *Pinksterm*, a very narrow boat used on the Severn.
- (6) Small. *Pinky, pinky-winky*, very small, excessively small; also, peeping with small pink eyes. *North.*
- (7) To peep sily. *North.* Hence *pinkier*, to half shut the eyes. *Pinking*, winking, Harrison's England, p. 170.
- (8) A game at cards, the same as Post and Pair. See MS. Egerton 923, f. 49; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315.
- (9) A pinch. "Aye pynckes is your paye," Chester Plays, i. 126. *North.*
- (10) To deck; to adorn. *Somerset.*
- PINKER.** A robber, or ruffian; a cutter. "So many pinkers," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 6. It is left unexplained in Skelton, ii. 203. "*Eschiffeur*, a cutter or pinker," Cotgrave.
- PINK-EYED.** Small eyed. *Pinkany*, pink-eye, which is often a term of endearment, as in the Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 68. Pinckan-ey'd, Soliman and Perseda, p. 274.
- PINKING.** Poorly; unwell. *Dorset.*
- PINKNEEDLE.** The herb shepherd's-bodkin.
- PINNACE.** A small vessel. Shakespeare apparently applies the term to a person of bad character, a panderer, or go-between, several instances of which use may be supplied, though not noticed by the commentators.
- Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters tightly;  
Sail like my pinnae to these golden shores.  
*Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.
- For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,  
O then these fine pinaces lack their due lading.  
*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 66.
- PINNE.** To bolt a door. (*A.-S.*)
- PINNER.** A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown at the top near the neck. "Pinner, the upper parts of a lady's head-dress when lappets were in fashion," MS. Devon Glossary.
- PINNING.** The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Ground pinning or under-pinning is the masonry which supports the wooden frame-work of a building, and keeps it above the ground.
- PINNOCK.** (1) The hedge-sparrow. "A pinnocke or hedge sparrow which bringeth up the cuckoes birds instead of her owne," Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 22.
- Thus in the *pinnick's* nest the cuckoo lays,  
Then, easy as a Frenchman, takes her flight.  
*Pater Pindar*, i. 416.
- (2) To bring pinnock to pannock, to bring something to nothing, to destroy. "Brynge somethynge to nothyng, as the vulgare speache is, to brynge pynnock to pannock," Huloet, 1552.
- (3) A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. *Sussex.*
- PINNOCKS.** Fine clothes. *Salop.*
- PINNOLD.** A small bridge. *Sussex.*
- PINNONADE.** A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, and hence the name. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 31.
- PINNOTE-TREE.** The round-leaved vine. (*A.-N.*) *Pynote*, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i.
- PIN-OF-THE-THROAT.** The uvula.
- PIN-PANNIERLY-FELLOW.** A covetous fellow. "A pin-pennible fellow, a covetous miser that pins up his baskets or panniers, or that thinks the loss of a pin to be a pain and trouble to him," Kennett, MS.
- PIN-PATCHES.** Periwinkles. *East.*
- PIN-PILLOW.** A pincushion. *Palsgrave.* Cotgrave has, "*Espinglier*, a *pin-pillow* or cushion to sticke pinnes on."
- PINS.** Legs. *Var. dial.*
- PINSONS.** (1) A pair of pincers. *Palsgrave.* Still in use in the Western counties.
- And this *Pinny* affirmeth to be proper to this insect, to have a sting in the tayle and to have armes; for by armes hee meaneth the two crosse forks or tongues which come from it one both sides, in the toppes whereof are little things like *pynsons*, to detain and hold fast, that which it apprehendeth, whiles it woundeth with the sting in the tayle.  
*Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 234.
- (2) Thin-soled shoes. "*Calceolus*, pinsons," Nominal MS. Compare MS. Arundel 249, f. 88. "Pynson sho, *caffignon*," Palsgrave. The copy of Palsgrave belonging to the Cambridge public library has "or socke" written by a contemporary hand. "*Soccatus*, that weareth stertups or pinsons," Elyot, ed. 1559. See Ord. and Reg. p. 124.
- PINSWEAL.** A boil. *Dorset.*
- PINT.** To drink a pint of ale.
- PINTLE.** Mentula. There is a receipt "for bolnyng of *pyntelys*" in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 50.
- For sore *pyntulles*. Take lyncschede, and stampe smale, and than temper it with swete mylke, and than sethe theme together, and than therof make a plaster, and ley to, and anyoynte it with the joste of morell til he be whole. MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.
- PINTLEDY-PANTLEDY.** Pit-a-pat. *Linc.*
- PIN-WING.** The pinion of a fowl.
- PINY.** The piony. *Var. dial.*
- Using such cunning as they did dispose  
The ruddy *pyny* with the lighter rose.  
*Broune's Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 82.
- PIOL.** A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century, MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.
- PIONES.** The seeds of the piony, which were formerly used as a spice. (*A.-N.*)
- PIOT.** A magpie. *North.*
- PIOTTY.** Various coloured. *Yorksh.*
- PIP.** (1) A single blossom. *Warw.* Also, a small seed, any diminutive object.
- (2) The lues venerea. *South.*
- (3) Anger; offence. *Exmoor.*

PIPE. (1) A beer cask. *North*. Pipe-staves, staves for a cask, Florio, p. 159.

(2) A charge of powder, or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

(3) A small ravine or dingle breaking out from a larger one. *Chesh.*

(4) A large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

(5) To cry. A cant term. From *pipe*, the throat, or voice; the windpipe. *Piping*, wheezing, Exmoor Dial. p. 7.

PIPE-DRINK. Sparkling weak ale, in great estimation by pipe-smokers. *West.*

PIPER. An innkeeper. *Devon.*

PIPERE. The lilac tree. Urry, p. 415, l. 178. The boxtre, *pipere*, holye for whippes to lasche.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 25.*

PIPE-STOPPEL. A tobacco-stopper. *North.*

PIPIN. The windpipe. *Nomiale MS.*

PIPING. (1) The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming. *North.*

(2) The cry of young birds. Hence, metaphorically, said of anything innocent or harmless.

PIPING-HOT. Very hot. *Palsgrave.*

*Piping hot, smoking hot!*

What have I got?

You have not;

Hot grey pease, hot! hot! hot! hot! *London Cries*, p. 12.

PIPION. A young crane. "Cranes whyche be yonge called pipions," Huloet, 1552.

PIPLE. To pipe. *Skelton.*

PIPLIN. A poplar tree. *Somerset.* Called a *pipple* in some counties.

PIPPERIDGE. The barberry tree. *East.*

PIPPIN. A pipkin. *Line.*

PIRAMIS. A pyramid. *Drayton.*

PIRE. A pear tree. (*A.-N.*)

Of good *piré* com gode perus,

Werse tre wers fruyt berus.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1*

PIRIE. A storm of wind. *Palsgrave.*

For sodainly there rose a straunge storme and a quicke *pirie*, so mischevous and so perniciouse, that nothinge more execrable, or more to be abhorred, could happen in any Christian region.

*Hall, Henry VI. f. 55.*

PIRL. To spin as a top; to wind wire of gold or silver. *West.* Pirling-wheel, a spinning-wheel in a clock.

PIRLE. A brook, or stream.

A broket or *pirle* of water renning out of an hille nere the toun and cumming thorough a peace of the toun withyn the walle.

*Leland's Itinerary, 1769, iii. 132.*

PIRLED. Flat. *Devon.*

PIRLY. Small and round. *Northumb.*

PIRN. A piece of wood turned to wind thread on. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of refractory horses. *North.* "Pyrne or webstars lome, *mestier à tisser*," *Palsgrave, 1530.*

PIRNEP. Dried up; pined. *Cumb.*

PIROPES. A stone of a red colour.

PIRTLE. To slaver at the mouth.

Now I *pirtle*, I *pofte*, I *poute*,

I *snurpe*, I *snobbe*, I *snelpe* on *snoute*.

*Reliq. Antiq. II, 211.*

PIRTY. Pretty. *Var. dial.*

PISCINE. A shallow stone basin generally placed in a niche in old churches and furnished with an outlet for the water in which the priest washed his hands, &c.

PISHTY. A call used to a dog.

PISNET. A pump or slipper. *Holme.*

PISPER. To make mischief. *Devon.*

PISSABED. The dandelion.

PISSANNAT. The common ant. *Salop.*

PISSING-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight.

PISSING-CONDUIT. The name of a small conduit situated near the Royal Exchange, and said to have been so termed from its running a small stream.

PISSING-WHILE. "But a pyssynge whyle, *tant qu'on auroyt pissé*, or *ce pendant*," *Palsgrave*. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

PISSMOTE. Ants, or pismires. *West.*

PIST. Hist! An exclamation.

PISTEL. A wild disorderly fellow.

PISTELL. An epistle. (*Lat.*) *Pisteller*, one who reads or sings the epistle. *Palsgrave*, however, has, "pysteller that syngeth the masse." It occurs in *Nomiale MS.*

PISTER. To whisper. *Exmoor.*

PISTOL. A swaggering fellow. Perhaps from *pistaflo*, explained by Florio, "a roguing beggar, a cantler, an upright man that liveth by cosenage." Hence Shakespeare's character of that name.

PISTOLET. Meant both a Spanish pistole, and a small pistol.

One would move love by rythmes; but witchcrafts charms,

Bring not now their old fears, nor their old harms.

Rams and slings now are silly battery,

*Pistolets* are the best artillery. *Donne's Poems*, p. 122.

PISTURE.

My fires have driven, thine have drawn it hence;

And I am rob'd of *pisture*, heart, and sense.

Dwells with me still mine irksome memory,

Which both to keep and lose grieves equally.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 195.

PIT. (1) A spot, or mark. (2) To match.

PITAILLE. Foot-soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

PITANCE. A mess of victuals. (*A.-N.*) *Pitancer*, one who gave out provisions.

PITCH. (1) A skin of fur.

(2) Weight or momentum. *Var. dial.* It occurs in *Holinshed, Conq. Ireland*, p. 60.

(3) The height to which a hawk soars before stooping on its prey.

(4) The quantity taken up at one time on a hayfork. *West.* Also, to load hay or straw.

(5) To sit down. *Var. dial.*

(6) An iron crow-bar with a thick square point for making holes in the ground. Hence to pitch, to make holes in the ground for hurdles, &c.

(7) *Pitch and pay*, throw down your money at once, pay ready money.

(8) To pave roughly. *South.*

(9) *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person.

## (10) The point of the shoulder.

This is when the shoulder point or *pitch* of the shoulder is displaced, which griefe is called of the Italians *spallato*, and it cometh by reason of some great fall forward rush or straine. The signes be these. That shoulder point will sticke out further then his fellow, and the horse will halt right downe. *Topael's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607.

(11) To fall away, or decline, as to lose flesh in sickness. *Somerset*. A liquid is said to *pitch* when it stands, and a sediment takes place at the bottom of the vessel.

**PITCH-AND-HUSTLE**. Chuck-farthing. The game of *pitch-and-toss* is very common, being merely the throwing up of halfpence, the result depending on a guess of heads or tails.

**PITCHATS**. Broken glass, china, &c.

**PITCHED-AWAY**. Emaciated. *Devon*.

**PITCHED-MARKET**. One in which corn is brought and sold by the sack, not by the sample.

**PITCHER**. (1) A pollard willow. *West*.

(2) The man who lifts or pitches the reaped corn or hay up on to the waggon. His work is of course called *pitchen*, his implement a *pitch-fork*. Those who unload the waggons on to the stack, or goof, are called *impitchers*.

(3) A fierce mastiff. *Yorksh*.

**PITCHING**. Precipitation. It is used in its chemical sense. *West*.

**PITCHING-AXE**. A large axe used chiefly in felling timber. *Salop*.

**PITCHING-NET**. A large triangular net attached to two poles, and used with a boat chiefly for the purpose of catching salmon.

**PITCHING-PENCE**. Pence formerly paid in fairs and markets for every bag of corn. *Brand*, ii. 271.

**PITCHING-PRONG**. A pitchfork. *South*.

**PITCHING-STONES**. Round stones used instead of paving. *I. of Wight*.

**PITCH-POLE**. To make a thing pitch-pole is to make it fetch double what you gave for it. *Oxon*.

**PITCH-UP**. To stop. *I. of Wight*.

**PIT-COUNTER**. A game played by boys, who roll counters in a small hole. The exact description I have not the means of giving.

**PIT-FALL**. A peculiar kind of trap set in the ground for catching small birds.

**PITH**. (1) A crumb of bread. *Devon*.

(2) Force; strength; might. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor. "Pyththy, of great substance, *substancieus*; pyththy, stronge, *puissant*," *Palsgrave*.

Thay called Percevelle the wight,

The kyng doubbed hym to knyghte;

Thofe he couthe litille in sighte,

The childe was of *pith*. *Perceval*, 1640.

**PITHER**. To dig lightly; to throw earth up very gently. *Kent*.

**PITHEST**. Pitiful. *Devon*.

**PIT-HOLE**. A grave. *Var. dial*.

**PITISANQUINT**. Pretty well. *Somerset*.

**PITMAN'S-PINK**. The single pink. *Newc*.

**PITOUS**. Merciful; compassionate; exciting compassion. *Chaucer*.

**PIT-SAW**. A large saw used in pits for cutting a tree into planks. *Var. dial*.

**PIT-STEAD**. A place where there has been a pit. *Chesh*.

**PITTER**. (1) To grieve. (2) To squeak. *East*. The second meaning is an archaism.

**PITTER-PATTER**. To go pit-a-pat; to beat incessantly; to palpitate. *North*.

**PITTHER**. To fidget about. *West*.

**PITY**. "It were pity on my life," it would indeed be a pity.

For if I should as lion come in strife  
Into this place, 'twere pity on my life.

*A Mids. Night's Dream*, v. 1.

And should I not pay your civility  
To th' utmost of my poor ability,  
Who art great Jove's sister and wife,  
It were e'en pity of my life.

*Cotton's Poetical Works*, 1734, p. 7.

**PITYFULL**. Compassionate. *Palsgrave*.

**PIX**. (1) To glean orchards. *West*.

(2) The box or shrine in which the consecrated wafers were kept. Hence is said to be derived the phrase *please the pigs*.

(3) A name given to the custom of the goldsmiths of London making a trial of the public coin by weighing it before the privy council. See a long paper by Mr. Black in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, i. 128, and Blount's Gloss.

**PIXLIQUID**. A kind of oil.

**PIXY**. A fairy. The term is not obsolete, and like *fairy*, is common in composition. *Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. *Pixy-seats*, the entangled knots in horses' manes. *Pixy-stool*, the toadstool. "Pyxie-led, to be in a maze, to be bewilder'd, as if led out of the way by hobgoblin, or puck, or one of the fairies; the cure is to turn one of your garments the inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself: the way to prevent it, some say, is for a woman to turn her cap inside outward, that the pyxies may have no power over her, and for a man to do the same with some of his clothes," *MS. Devon Gl*.

Three *pixie*-led in Popish plie,

Who mak' at thyself the triple crowns base drudge.

*Clobery's Divine Gimpes*, 1659, p. 73.

**PIZE**. (1) Fretful; peevish. *West*.

(2) A kind of oath. "What the pize ails them," *Whiter's Specimen*, 1794, p. 19.

**PIJT**. Placed; reared.

He led hym forth upon that pleyne,

He was war of a pynapulle *pijt*;

Sechan had he never seyne,

Off clothes of gold burnysahed brigt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.*

**PLACARD**. (1) A man's stomacher, which was frequently adorned with jewels; a kind of breast-plate.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviars  
and the two *plackardes* of the same curiously graven  
and conningly costed.

*Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.*

(2) A printed sheet, folded so as to form a little quarto book.

PLACE. (1) A house, or residence. (2) A barton. (3) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

(4) The pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey. See *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

PLACEAN. Places. *Leic.*

PLACEBO. To sing placebo, i. e. to endeavour to curry favour.

PLACIDIOUS. Gentle; placid.

There was never any thing more strange in the nature of dogs, then that which hapned at Rhodes besieged by the Turke, for the dogges did there deserne betwixt Christians and Turkes; for toward the Turkes they were most eager, furious, and unappeasable, but towards Christians, although unknowne, most easie, peaceable, and *placidious*.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 158.

PLACINACION. Satisfaction; atonement. This word occurs in a curious macaronic poem, of which there are copies in MSS. Harl. 536 and 941, and a fragment in MS. Harl. 218, f. 32. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLACING. Going out to service. *North.*

PLACK. (1) A piece of money. *Cumb.*

(2) A portion or piece of anything, a piece of ground, a portion of labour, &c. *West.*

PLACKET. A woman's pocket. Still used in this sense, according to Forby, ii. 255. It was metaphorically applied to the female pudendum; and the penis was termed the *placket-racket*. This word has been so much misunderstood that I am compelled to be somewhat plain in defining it. Grose has *placket-hole*, a pocket-hole. Nares, Dyce, and other writers, tell us a *placket* generally signifies a petticoat, but their quotations do not bear out this opinion. According to Moor, the term is in some places applied to a shift.

Deliro playing at a game of racket,  
Far put his hand into Florida's *placket*;  
Keep hold, said shee, nor any further go,  
Said he, just so, the *placket* well will do.

*Select Collection of Epigrams*, 1663.

PLAD. Played. *Somerset.*

PLADDE. Pleaded.

And long for hit forsothe he *pladde*.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 108.

PLAGES. The divisions of the globe.

PLAGGIS. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

PLAGUY. Very. *Var. dial.*

PLAIFAIR. A playfellow.

In so muche that for imprisonmente of one of his wanton mates and unthriflie *plaifaiers* he strake the chiefe justice with his fiste on the face.

*Halfs Union, Henry V. f. 1.*

He left the conseyle of these olde wyse meny, and dede after the counsel of chylidrin that weryn his *playferyn*.

*Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, MS. Hatton, 57, p. 11.

PLAIN. (1) Middling. *Dorset.* "How's your wife to day." "Oh, very *plain*, thankee, sir."

(2) To complain. *North.*

(3) An open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's *Plain*, the Theatre *Plain*, &c.

(4) A field. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Simple; clear. Also, clearly.

Lorde, the unkyndnes was shewid to kyng Edward that day,

At his londyng in Holdyrnes he had grett payne;  
His subjectes and people wolde not hym obey,  
Off hym and his people thay had grett dladayn;  
There schewed hym unkyndnes and answerid hym

*playne*,  
As for kyng he shulde not loude there for welc ne woo;

Yett londid that gentill prynce, the will of God was soo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

(6) Play; sport. *Weber.*

(7) A kind of flannel.

PLAIN-DEALING. A game at cards.

PLAIN-SONG. Simple melody.

Our life is a *plain-song* with cuning pen'd,  
Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.

*The Return from Parnaeus*, p. 277.

PLAINT. A complaint.

How miserable's he who in his mind  
A mutiny against himself must find!  
Justly this Spirit doth our *plaints* provoke,  
So insupportable that makes our yolk;  
That presseth our assent above the skie,  
Though we are made of earth, and cannot flie.

*MS. Poems*, xvii. Cent.

From the zeale of old Harry lock'd up with a whore,  
From waiting with *plaints* at the Parliament dore,  
From the death of a King without why or wherefore.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 134.

PLAISE-MOUTHED. Small mouthed, like a plaice; and hence metaphorically used for prinness or affectation.

PLAIT. A kind of small ship. Blount calls it "a hoy or water vessel."

PLANCH. To plash hedges. *Staff.*

PLANCHÉD. Boarded. *Dorset.* It is also an archaism. *Planchen*, boards. *Devon.* "Plancher made of bordes, *planché*," Palsgrave. Forby has *plancher*, a boarded floor; and Palmer gives *planches*, the planks of a flooring.

The goodwife, that before had provided for after-claps, had found out a privie place between two seelings of a *plauncher*, and there she thrust Lionello, and her husband came sweting. What news, quoth shee, drives you home againe so soone, husband? Marrye, sweet wife, quoth he, a fearfull dreame that I had this night, which came to my remembrance.

*Barlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, p. 100.

PLANCHER. A plate. *Norf.*

PLANE. The shaft of a crossbow.

PLANET. Climate. *North.*

PLANETS. Rain falls in *planets*, when it falls partially and with violence. *North.* Forby has the phrase *by planets*, capriciously, irregularly, changeably.

PLANET-STRUCK. Paralytic. *Linc.* This phrase appears to have been formerly in use for any sudden and violent attack not known by a familiar appellation. "A blasting or planetstreeking," Florio, p. 44. According to Markham, horses are said to be planet-struck when there is a deprivation of feeling or motion, not stirring any of the members, but that they remain in the same form as when the beast was first struck. It comes to a horse sometimes by choler and phlegm superabundantly mixed together; sometimes

from melancholy blood, being a cold and dry humour, which annoys the hinder part of the brain; sometimes of extraordinary heat or cold, or raw digestion striking into the veins suddenly; or lastly, from extreme hunger, occasioned by long fasting.

**PLANISH.** To cover anything, as a table, room, &c. with all sorts of articles untidily placed; as, when children have been playing together and a room is heaped up with their playthings. (Qu. from Plenish for Replenish?) *Linc.*

**PLANT.** (1) An aim. *Middx.*

(2) A club, or cudgel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The foot. See Jonson, vii. 194. *To water one's plants*, to shed tears.

**PLANTING.** A plantation. *East.*

**PLASAD.** In a fine condition. *Ermoor.*

**PLASE.** A palace. *Spenser.*

Ho ys more worthy withyn my plase?

Mystryst the never, man, for thy mysdede.

*Pieces of Ancient Poetry*, p. 43.

**PLASH.** (1) To lower and narrow a broad-spread hedge by partially cutting off the branches, and entwining them with those left upright. A rod cut half through, and bent down, is termed a plash.

(2) A pool of water; a large puddle, "*Lacuna*, a playche of water," *Nominale MS.*

*Betwyx a plasche and a fiede appone a flatelawnde.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

Roares, rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,  
And in recoil makes meadowes standing *plashes.*

*Browne's Britannia's Pastorals*, p. 53.

If thu drynke the halfe, thu shalt fynde it no scoff:  
Of terribyle deathe thu wylt stacker in the *plashes.*

*Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 78.

At length, comming to a broad *plash* of water and mud, which could not be avoyded, I fetcht a rise, yet fell in over the anckles at the further end.

*Kemp's Nine Dates Wonder*, 1600.

**PLASHY.** "Plashy waies, wet under foot; to plash in the dirt, all plash'd, made wet and dirty; to plash a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him," *MS. Lansd.* 1033. "A wet or a plashie ground," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 382.

**PLAT.** (1) Plaited straw, of which bonnets are made. *Linc.*

(2) The mould-board of a plough. *Norf.*

(3) "I platte with claye, *iardille*," *Palsgrave.* "He plattheth his butter upon his breed w<sup>t</sup>. his thombe as it were a lytell claye," *ibid.*

(4) Place; situation. *North.*

(5) A small bridge. *Chesh.*

(6) A round of cow-dung. *North.*

(7) The flat of a sword. (*A.-N.*)

(8) Anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building, &c.

(9) A map, or plan.

**PLAT-BLIND.** Entirely blind.

**PLATE.** (1) Illegal silver money, but often applied to money generally. (*Span.*)

(2) To clinch; to rivet. *North.*

(3) A flat piece of metal, a term used in ancient armoury; an iron glove. "Plate of a fyrr herth" is mentioned in the *Pr. Parv.* and explained by Ducange, in *v. Retrofocilium*,

"illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur."

**PLAT-FOOTED.** Splay-footed. *Devon.*

**PLAT-FORM.** A ground-plan, or design; the list of divisions in a play, &c.

**PLATLY.** Plainly; perfectly.

For she here crafte *platly* and here konnyng  
Spente upon him only in wirkyng.

*MS. Digby 230.*

And resoun also *platly* can y none,  
How a mayde with childe schulde gone,  
And floure forth in hire virginité.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5.

Whereof *platly* I am nothyng in doute.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashm.* 39, f. 55

**PLATNESS.** Flatness. *Palsgrave.*

**PLATNORE.** A species of clay. *South.*

**PLATTE.** To throw down flat. (*A.-N.*)

**PLATTER-FACE.** A very broad face.

**PLATTINDE.** Journeying forth.

Of hem ne wolde nevere on dwelle,  
That he ne come sone *plattinde*,  
Hwo hors ne havede, com gangande.

*Havelok*, 2282.

**PLATTY.** Uneven, having bare spots, as corn-fields sometimes have. *Sussex.*

**PLAUSIVE.** Plausible. *Shak.*

The Earl again is chosen, his title is sent him,  
and he, in requital, sends many flattering and *plausives*  
letters, and, that they might be the more acceptable,  
being sent unto scholars, wrote to them in Latin.  
It is intolerable the flattery that he used.

*MS. Harl.* 4883.

**PLAW.** To parboil. *East.* "And *plawe* is togedyr wel and fyne," *Arch.* xxx. 352.

*Playing-hot*, boiling hot. "Bollynge owere as pottys *plawyn*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 43.

**PLAY.** (1) Sport; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A country wake. *Somerset.*

**PLAY-DAY.** A holiday. *Var. dial.*

**PLAY-FERE.** A playfellow. *Palsgrave.*

He sayd, How I hase thou here

Fondene now thi *playfere*?

Je schalle habyt I fulle dere

Er that I hethene go! *Perceval*, 1902.

**PLAY-IN.** To begin at once. *South.*

**PLAY-LOME.** A weapon. (*A.-S.*)

Go reche me my *playlome*,

And I salle go to hym sone;

Hym were better hafe bene at Rome,

So ever mote I thryfe!

*Perceval*, 2013.

**PLAYNESS.** The plain fact.

**PLAY-PEEP.** To offer the least opposition.

**PLAY-SHARP.** Be quick. *l'ar. dial.*

**PLAYTOUR.** A pleader. (*A.-N.*)

Thyr was a man that hyghte Valentyne,  
*Playtour* he was and ryche man fyne.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 58.

**PLAY-UP.** To commence playing upon a musical instrument. *Var. dial.*

**PLAZEN.** Places. *Somerset.*

**PLEACH.** To intertwine. This term is still current in the word *plash*, q. v.

**PLEAN.** A tell-tale, or gossip. *North.*

**PLEASANT.** Merry. *Var. dial.* "Pleasant, propre, *galliarde*," *Palsgrave.*

**PLEASAUNCE.** Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)

**PLEASAUNTES.** A kind of lawn or gauze. It is mentioned in *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141.*

Over their garments were vouchettes of *pleasauntes*, rould with crymosyne valvet, and set with letters of gold like carettes, their heades rould in *pleasauntes* and typpers lyke the Egipcians.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 7.*

On every side of her stode a countesse holding a clothe of *pleasaunce* when she list to drinke.

*Hardyng, Suppl. f. 78.*

**PLEASE.** To satisfy. *North.*

**PLEASURE.** To please. Still in use.

**PLEASURE-LADY.** A whore. See the Bride, by Thomas Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. E.

**PLEASURES.** Ornaments for dress.

**PLEBE.** The populace.

Which, borne out as well by the wisdom of the poet, as supported by the worth of the actors, wrought such impression in the hearts of the *plebe*, that in short space they excelled in civility and government. *Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.*

**PLECK.** (1) A place. *North.*

(2) A plat of ground; a small inclosure; a field. *Warw.*

**PLECKS.** A term in haymaking, applied to the square beds of dried grass. *Chesh.*

**PLECTRE.** A quill. *(Lat.)*

**PLEEDGE.** To become a surety for another; to redeem one. *Palsgrave.*

**PLEDGET.** A small plug; a piece of lint, by which the nostrils are plugged when excessive bleeding takes place. *Linc.*

**PLEE.** Pleading; discord?

*Plenté maketh pride.*

*Fride maketh plee.*

*MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.*

**PLEEK.** A parcel, or small packet.

**PLEENPIE.** A talebearer. *North.*

**PLEIGHTTE.** Plucked. *Weber.*

**PLEIGNEN.** To complain. *Gower.*

Luke it be done and delite to my dere people,  
That none *pleyne* of their parte o payne of your lyfz.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*

**PLEIR.** A player. *Nominale MS.*

**PLEK.** A place, or plot. *(A.-S.)*

Thenne loke where a smoth *plek* of grene is, and  
theder bere at this upon the skyn with as much  
blood as may be saved, and there lay it, and sprede  
the skyn thereupon the heer syde upward.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

**PLENE.** To fill. *(A.-N.)*

Thai grone and *plene* thaire stomake,  
For thaim bus nede ille fare.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 84.*

**PLENER.** Completely; fully. *(A.-N.)*

He lokede yn hys alner,  
That foud hym spendyng alle *plener*,  
Whan that he hadde nede,  
And ther nas noon, for soth to say.  
And Gyfre was y-ryde away  
Up llaunchard hys stede.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 25.*

**PLENERLICHE.** Fully. *(A.-N.)*

Not only upon ten ne twelve,  
But *plenerliche* upon us alle.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.*

**PLENNY.** To complain fretfully. *East.*

**PLENTETHE.** Plenty.

Thonour in Marche sygnifyes that some jere  
grett wyndes, *plentethe* off cornes, and grette  
stryff amanges the peple.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 50.*

**PLENTEVOUSNESS.** Plentifulness.

Now, God, that art ful of al *plenteuousnesse*,  
Of al vertuys, grace, and charyté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.*

**PLENY-TIDES.** Full tides. *Greene.*

**PLES.** Palace. Thornton Rom. p. 194.

**PLESERY.** A flower garden. *Linc.*

**PLESINGES.** Pleasures. *Chaucer.*

**PLETE.** To plead. *(A.-N.)*

Thou schalt be an *perser*, my sone, in mylys ij. or  
thre,

Y wolde thou had some fayre syens to amende wyth  
thy degree;

I wolde thou were a man of lawe, to holde togedur  
my londe,

Thou schalt be *plet*yd with, when y am gon, fulle  
wele y undurstonde. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.*

Who shall than *plete* for the erly or late,

For all thy synnyis thou stondist dissolate.

*MS. Laud. 410, f. 41.*

**PLETHAN.** To braid; to plait. *Cornew.*

**PLETTE.** To strike. *(A.-S.)*

He bounden him so fole sore,

That he gan criei Godes ore,

That he sholde of his hende *plettes*.

*Havelok, 2444.*

**PLEVINE.** Warranty; assurance. *(A.-N.)*

**PLEW.** A plough. *North.*

**PLEX.** A shield. *(Lat. Med.)*

**PLEYTH.** Playeth. *(A.-N.)*

Fortunes whele so felly wyth me *pleyt*,

Of my desyre that I may se ryghte noghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.*

**PLEYTES.** The threads or plats of a cord.

This corde is costome, that is of thre *pleytes*, that  
is of ydul thout, unoneste speche and wyckyd dede.

*Wimbleton's Sermon, 1368, MS. Hutton 57, p. 23.*

**PLIERS.** A kind of tongs used by smokers for  
taking up a lighted wood coal. *Glouc.*

**PLIF.** A plough. *Yorkish.*

**PLIGHTE.** (1) To engage; to promise. *(A.-S.)*

His staffe was a yong oake,

He would give a great stroke.

Bevis wondrod, I you *plight*,

And asked him what he hight;

My name, sayd he, is Ascapart,

Sir Grassy sent me hetherward.

*Beves of Hampton, n. d.*

The shype ax seyde unto the wryght,

Meete and drynke I schall the *plyght*,

Clene hose and clene schone,

Gete them wer as ever thou kane.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.*

(2) A measure or piece of lawn. See Blount, in  
v. *Plite*. Spenser uses it for a fold or pleat.

(3) To twist, or braid. *Greene, ii. 227.*

The sunclent horse-men of the Romaines had no  
brest-plates, (as Polibius affirmeth,) and therefore  
they were naked in their fore parts, providing for the  
daunger that was behind them, and defending their  
breaasts by their owne celerity: their sheldes were  
made of oxe-skinnes *plighted* and pasted together,  
being a little round in compass like the fashion of  
a man's belly.

*Topsy's Four-Footed Beasts, 607, p. 318.*

(4) Pulled; plucked. *(A.-S.)*

- (5) In plyght, i. e. on a promise to fight again in the morning.

Thus they justyd tyllt hyt was nyght,  
Then they departyd in *plyght*,  
They had nede to reste;

Sone on the morne when hyt was day,  
The knyghtes gysed them fulle gay,  
And proved them fulle preste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

PLIM. (1) Pliable. *Heref.*

(2) To fill; to swell. *Var. dial.* As an adjective, stout and fat.

(3) Perpendicular. *Warw.* A plummet is sometimes called a plim. *Plom* occurs in Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

(4) To pounce down on prey.

PLISH. To excoriate. *North.*

PLITH. Harm. (*A.-S.*)

He [hath] mi lond with mikel onrlth,  
With michel wrong, with mikel *plith*,  
For I ne misdeade him nevere nouth,  
And havede me to sorwe brouth. *Havelok*, 1370.

The kynge upon this wrongful *plit*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.*

PLIȚT. Same as *Plighte* (1). *I plȥt*, I promise you, a kind of expletive.

Then he tolde hym alle the case  
Off passilodion what it was,

And berafynde, *I plȥt*. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

PLOAT. To pull feathers; to tear off the garments. *Northumb.*

PLOCK. (1) A small field. *Heref.*

(2) A block for chopping wood on. *West.*

PLODGE. To walk in mud or water; to plunge. *Northumb.*

PLOG. To clog, or hinder. *Sussex.*

PLOGHE. Sport; pleasure.

He askede tham mete for charyté,  
And thay bade hym swynke, and swa do we,

Hafe we none other *ploghe*. *Isumbras*, 307.

PLOKE. To pluck, or pull.

Whan ichave thin hed of-take,

Be the berd y schel him schake,

That him schel smerte sore;

So y schel him therbi plope,

That al is teth schel roke,

That sitteth in is heved. *Romance of Rembrun*, p. 474.

PLOLL-CAT. A whore.

PLOMAILE. Plumage; feathers. (*A.-N.*)

PLOME. A plummet. *Palsgrave.*

FLOOD. Ploughed. *Northumb.*

PLOOKY. Pimpled. *North.*

PLOSHETT. A swampy meadow. *Devon.*

PLOT. A patch. (*A.-N.*)

PLOTE. To scald a pig. *North.*

PLOUCHS. Pimples. Kennett, *MS.*

PLOUGH. (1) Used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses. (2) A wheel carriage drawn by oxen and horses.

PLOUGH-HALE. The handle of a plough.

PLOUGHING. The depth of a furrow.

PLOUGH-IRON. A ploughshare. *Var. dial.*

PLOUGHJAGS. Labourers begging on the first Monday after Twelfth-day, generally called Plough Monday. *Linc.*

PLOUGH-JOGGER. A ploughman. *Norf.*

On a Sunday, Tarlton rode to Ilford, where his father kept; and, dining with them at his sisters,

there came in divers of the country to see him, amongst whom was one plaine country *plough-jogger*, who said hee was of Tarlton's kin, and so called him cousin. *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

PLOUGH-LAND. As much land as one plough will till in a year. *Pr. Parv.*

PLOUGH-MONDAY. "The Monday next after Twelfth-day, on which day, in the North of England, the plowmen themselves draw a plough from door to door, and beg plow-money to drink, which, having obtained, they plow two furrows across in the base court, or other place near the houses. In other parts of England, if any of the plowmen, after their days work on that day, come to the kitchen-hatch with his goad or whip, and cry *Cock in the pot* before the maids say *Cock on the dunghill*, then they gain a cock for Shrove-Tuesday," Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 501. Tusser thus alludes to this singular custom,—

Plough Munday, next after that Twelf-tide is past,  
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband  
is last:

If plowman get hatchet, or whip to the skreene,  
Maids loseth their cocke, if no water be seen.

PLOUGH-PADDLE. A small plate or paddle used for cleansing the plough. *Var. dial.*

PLOUGH-SOCK. A ploughshare. *North.*

PLOUGH-START. A plough handle. *Palsgrave.*

PLOUGH-STOTS. The procession of the plough-stots still continues in Yorkshire on the second Monday in the year, when a plough is drawn along without the share, preceded by a number of rustics decorated with ribands, and blowing a cow's horn.

PLOUNCE. To founce about; to plunge in with a loud noise. *Var. dial.*

PLOUT. (1) A plant. *Somerset.*

(2) A long walking-stick carried by foot-hunters. *North.*

PLOUTER. To wade through anything; to be busied in dirty work. *North.* Grose has *plowding*, wading, p. 120.

PLOVER. A whore. An old cant term.

PLOW. A ploughed field. *Suffolk.*

PLOWDEN. "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," a very favourite old proverbial phrase. Plowden was an eminent lawyer in Queen Mary's time, who being asked what legal remedy there was against some hogs that trespassed on the complainant's ground, he answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other telling him they were his hogs, "Nay, then, the case is altered," quoth Plowden.

There *Plowden* in his laced ruff starch'd on edge  
Peeps like an adder through a quickset hed,  
And brings his stale demur to stop the course  
Of her proceedings with her yolk of horse;  
Then fals to handling of the case, and so  
Shews her the posture of her over-throw,  
But yet for all his law and double fees  
Shee'll bring him to joyn issue on his knees,  
And make him pay for expedition too;  
Thus the gray fox acts his green sins anaw.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 192.

**POWEFERE.** Companion in play. (*A.-S.*)  
**PLOWKKY.** Covered with pimples.

For hymne that is smetyne with his awenne blode,  
 and spreides over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky*,  
 and brekes owte. *MS. Lincoln Med. f. 294.*

**PLOW-LODE.** "*Cargcula*, plow lode," Nominale MS. It seems to be the same as *Plough-land*, q. v.

**PLOWMELL.** A small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plough, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plough-hatchet.

**PLOWRING.** Weeping. *Prompt. Parv.*

**PLOWSHO.** A ploughshare. *Kennett.*

**PLOY.** A merry-meeting. *North.*

**PLOYE.** A plough. Nominale MS.

**PLUCK.** (1) Courage. *Var. dial.* "To pluck up one's heart," to be bold, to rejoice. Against the pluck, i. e. against the inclination.

(2) To pluck a crow or goose with any one, i. e. to quarrel with him.

(3) To pluck a rose, i. e. to go to the jakes, said of women. *Middleton*, iv. 222.

(4) A dry pluck, i. e. a severe stroke.

This same is kind cuckolds luck :  
 These fellows have given me a drie *pluck*,  
 Now I have never a crose to blesse me.  
*Marriage of Witt und Wisdoms*, 1579.

(5) Our kynge and Robyn rode togyder,  
 Forsoth as I you say,  
 And they shote *plucke* buffet,  
 As they went by the way. *Robin Hood*, i. 75.

(6) Same as (1) ?

I had the luck  
 To see, and drink a little *pluck*.  
*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 167.

(7) A student who fails in an university examination is said to be *plucked*.

**PLUCKING.** The worsted plucked from the machine while the wheel is turning. *North.*

**PLUERE.** Weeping. (*A.-N.*)

**PLUF.** A tube of tin through which boys blow peas. *Linc.* Also called a *pluffer*.

**PLUFE.** A plough. *Yorksh.*

**PLUFFY.** Spongy; porous. *Devon.* It is sometimes explained, soft, plump.

**PLUG.** A dwarfish fellow. *East.*

**PLUM.** (1) Light; soft. *West.*

(2) Sensible; honest. *North.*

(3) Very; exceedingly. *Kent.*

(4) Straight; upright; perpendicular. *Plum downe*, *Cotgrave* in v. *Escarpe*.

(5) *Plum round*, quite round. "Make their attire to sit *plum round*," *Harrison*, p. 172. *Plum fat*, *Florio*, p. 33.

**PLUMAKIN.** The magnum-bonum plum.

**PLUME.** To pick or pluck the feathers off a hawk or other bird.

**PLUMED-SWAN.** A white colour. One of the terms of ancient alchemy.

**PLUMMY.** Soft; wet; mouldy. *Devon.*

**PLUMP.** (1) Dry; hard. *Kent.*

(2) A clump of trees. *North.*

(3) A crowd of people; a mass of anything. It is sometimes a verb, to collect together.

"Assemble theymselves in plumpes," *More's Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. F. ii.

Rydes into rowte his dede to revenge,

Presede into the *plumpe* and with a prynce metes.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

When kynge Richard perceived that the people by *plumpes* fled from hym to Duke Henry.

*Hall's Union*, 1548.

(4) A pump; a draw-well. *Cornw.*

(5) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(6) Directly; exactly. *Var. dial.* Forby has *plumpendicular*, perpendicular.

**PLUM-PORRIDGE.** Porridge with plums in it, a favourite dish at Christmas in some parts of the country. It is mentioned as part of Christmas fare in the *Humourist*, ed. 1724, p. 22, and by Addison.

**PLUMP-PATE.** A thick-headed fellow.

**PLUMPY.** To churn. *Cornw.*

**PLUMTEN.** Plunged. *Weber.*

**PLUM-TREE.** The female pudendum. *Have at the plum tree* seems to have been either the burden of a song or a proverbial phrase. It occurs in *Middleton*, although Mr. Dyce does not seem to be acquainted with the meaning of the term itself, which may be gathered from *Cotgrave*, in v. *Hoche-prunier*, and the *Marriage of Witt und Wisdoms*, p. 16.

**PLUNGE.** (1) A deep pool. *Somerset.*

(2) A strait or difficulty. *Greene.*

**PLUNGY.** Wet; rainy. (*A.-N.*)

**PLUNKET.** A coarse woollen cloth.

**PLUNKY.** Short; thick; heavy. *East.*

**PLUNT.** A walking-stick, generally one which has a large knob. *Glouc.*

**PLURISY.** Superabundance. *Shak.*

**PLUSHES.** The thin hoops which hold a besom together. *West.*

**PLY.** To bend; to consent, or comply. Still in use in Dorset, *Barnes's GL.*

**PLYER.** A very common bawd.

**PLYMOUTH-CLOAK.** A cane, or stick. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff in *cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak."

**PO.** A peacock. (*A.-S.*)

A pruest proud ase a po,  
 Seththe weddeth us bo.

*Wright's Political Songs*, p. 159.

**POACHED.** Land is said to be *poached* when it is trodden with holes by heavy cattle. *Var. dial.*

**POACHING.** Swampy. *Devon.*

**POAD-MILK.** The first milk given by cows after calving. *Sussex.*

**POARE-BLIND.** Dim-sighted. The word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

**POAT.** To kick. *Devon.*

**POBS.** Porridge. *Craven.*

**POCHE.** A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

Unto another she dyde as moche;  
 For they love none but for theyr *poeche*.

*The Complaynte of them that den to late Maryed.*

**POCHEE.** A dish in ancient cookery consisting principally of poached eggs. *Pegge.*

**POCHERS.** Potters?

**POCHIN.** A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

**POCHIT.** A pollard tree. *Linc.*



**POCK.** To push. *Somerset.*

**POCK-ARR.** A pock mark. *North.*

**POCKET.** (1) A lump of bread.

(2) A measure of hops. *Kent.* Half a sack of wool is called a pocket.

**POCKET-CLOCK.** A watch.

Though as small pocket-clocks, whose every wheel  
Doth each mis-motion and distemper feel,  
Whose hands gets shaking palsies, and whose string  
His sinews slackens, and whose soul, the spring,  
Expires, or languishes; whose pulse, the flee,  
Either beats not, or beats unevenly.

*Donne's Poems, p. 247.*

**POCK-FREDDEN.** Marked with the smallpox.

**POD.** (1) A foot. *North.* Generally a child's foot, and hence the verb *pod*, to toddle.

(2) To put down awkwardly. *North.*

(3) A large protuberant belly. Hence applied to the body of a cart. *South.*

(4) A young jack, nearly full grown.

**PODAGER.** Gout in the feet. Berners mentions this disease in hawks as the *podagre*.

**PODART.** A young sheep. *Linc.*

**PODDEL.** A puddle. *Palsgrave.*

The porter and hys men in haste  
Kynge Roberd in a *podelle* caste;  
Unseemly was hys body than,  
That he was lyke non odur man.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.*

**PODDER.** (1) Beans, peas, tares, or vetches, or such ware as have pods. *Kent.* Also, a gatherer or seller of peas, one who takes them to market for sale.

(2) "A weed called *podder*, winding about hempe or other like," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

**PODDER-GRATTEN.** Podder stubble. The following sentence was used by the gardener of a gentleman living in Kent, describing a feat of his own. "I took up a libbet that lay by the sole, and hove it at a haggister that sat in the *podder-gratten*."

**PODDISH.** Porridge. *Craven.*

**PODDY.** Round and stout in the belly.

**PODE.** A tadpole. "Irannys, or podys, or vermyn," Arch. xxx. 353. Mr. Dyce, Skelton, ii. 104, conjectures it to mean a *toad*; but Grose has *pokehead* in the sense we have given.

**PODECHE.** Pottage. Nominale MS. *Podish* occurs in the West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 379.

**PODGE.** (1) Porridge. Still in use.

A! sirra, my masters, how saist thou, Hodge?

What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my *podge*?

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.*

(2) To stir and mix together. *East.*

(3) A pit, or hole; a cesspool. *Kent.*

**PODGER.** A platter, or dish. *West.*

**PODING.** A pudding. *Palsgrave.*

**POD-WARE.** Pulse growing in pods or cods. *Kent.* See *Podder*.

**POE.** A turkey. *North.*

**POFF.** To run very fast. *Linc.*

**POG.** A push, or blow. *Somerset.*

**POGH.** (1) A poke; a sack. "When me profereth the pigge, upon the *poghe*," MS. Douce 52, xv. Cent.

(2) An interjection of contempt. See *Stani-*

hurst's Description of Ireland, p. 13. Still in very common use.

**POGRIM.** A religious fanatic. *East.*

**POGY.** Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

**POHEADS.** Musical notes. So called perhaps from their resemblance to tadpoles. *North.*

**POHEN.** A peahen. *Skelton.*

**POICH.** A hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. *Yorksh.*

**POIGNIET.** A wristband. (Fr.) "Poygniet for ones sleeves, *poignet*," Palsgrave.

**POILE.** Apulia. *Lydgate.*

**POINADO.** A dagger, or poniard. See Heywood's Royall King, 4to. 1637, sig. I.

**POINAUNT.** Sharp; cutting. (A.-N.)

**POINE.** (1).

*I poyne alle his pavelynes that to hymselfe pendes,  
Dyghtes his dowblettes for dukes and erles.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

(2) A little fellow, or dwarf.

Michel wonder had Leodegan,  
That swiche a litel *poin* of man  
So fele in so litel thrawe  
So manliche had y-slawe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 219.*

**POINT.** (1) To show, or explain; to point out; to declare; to write.

(2) The principal business. (A.-N.)

(3) A tagged lace, used in ancient dress. *To truss a point*, to tie the laces which held the breeches, and hence *to untruss a point*, to untie them, a delicate mode of expressing *alium exonereare*.

(4) To fill up the open interstices of a wall with mortar. *Var. dial.*

(5) *To point the earth*, to put down one's foot to the ground. *North.*

(6) To appoint, or equip.

(7) *In good point*, in good condition. This phrase occurs in Holinshed's Engl. i. 162.

(8) A deed, or martial exploit.

Yf thou durst, par ma fuy,  
A *point* of armys undyrtake,  
Thow broke her wille fore ay.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 36.*

(9) To paint, or portray.

**POINT-DEVICE.** With the greatest exactness; excessively exact. Chaucer, Cant. T. 3689.

The wenche she was full proper and nyce,  
Amonge all other she bare great price,  
For sche coude tricke it *point device*,  
But fewe like her in that countree.

*The Miller of Abington, n. d.*

**POINTEL.** (1) A style, or pencil, for writing. (A.-N.) "*Stilus*, a poyntyle," Nominale MS.

*Nomina rerum pertinencium clerico.* "Poyntell or caracte, *esplingue de fer*," Palsgrave.

And be assayed with thilk doctrine which the secretaries of God hath set in *pointell*.

*Philpot's Works, p. 376.*

Thenne loked aftir Sir Zakary

Tables and *poyntel* tyte.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 69.*

(2) Chequer work in paving floors.

**POINTEN.** To prick with a pointed instrument or with anything pointed. (A.-N.)

**POINTING-STOCK.** A laughing-stock; a person so silly as to be pointed at in ridicule.

**POINTLET.** A small promontory.

**POINTMENT.** An appointment.

The Sairsins be set the *pointment* to hold,  
And to God they be gevyng the bodys bold.

*Rowland, MS. Lansd. 368, f. 396.*

**POINTOURE.** A painter, or artist.

**POINTS.** The divisions in the side of a quadrant. *MS. Sloane 213.*

**POISE.** Weight.

We been informed how ye have laboured, contrary to natural kindness and duty of legiance, divers matters of great *poise*; and also how proclamations have been made in your name and our cousin's of Warwick, to assemble our liege people, no mention made of us. *MS. Harl. 643.*

As for his corporature, I suppose verily that if we had him here in this world to be weighed in the balance, the *poise* of his body would shew itself more ponderous than five and twenty, peradventure thirty of ours. *The Man in the Moone, 1657, p. 74.*

**POIT.** (1) To push, or kick. *North.*

(2) A poker for a fire. *Yorksh.*

(3) Impertinent; very forward. *East.*

**POKE.** (1) A bag, or sack. *North.*

(2) A cesspool. *Kent.*

(3) To thrust the head forward; to stoop in walking. *West.*

(4) A large wide long sleeve, very much worn about the year 1400, and shortly before that period.

An hool cloith of scarlet may not make a gowne,  
The *pokes* of purchase hangen to the erthe.

*MS. Digby 41, f. 7.*

(5) Scurf in the head. *Linc.*

(6) A finger-stall. *Craven.*

(7) To project, or lean forward. *Var. dial.*

(8) A cock of hay. *Devon.*

(9) To gore, as a bull does. *West.*

(10) To give an offence. *North.*

**POKE-CART.** A miller's cart, filled with sacks or pokes of meal. *East.*

**POKE-DAY.** The day on which the allowance of corn is made to labourers, who, in some places, receive a part of their wages in that form. *Suffolk.*

**POKE-MANTLE.** A portmanteau. *North.*

**POKE-PUDDING.** (1) A long round pudding.

(2) The long-tailed titmouse. *Glouc.*

**POKER.** (1) A single-barrelled gun.

(2) The same as *Poking-stick*, q. v.

**POKE-SHAKKINS.** The youngest pig of a litter. *North.*

**POKEY.** (1) Saucy. *Cumb.*

(2) Miserably small. *Var. dial.*

**POKING-STICK.** An instrument for putting the plaits of a ruff in a proper form. It was originally made of wood or bone; afterwards of steel, in order that it might be used hot.

A ruffe about his neck, not like a ruffian but such broad, with small sets, as if a peece of a tobacco-pipe had bene his *poking-stick*; his gloves are thrust under his girdle that you may see how he rings his fingers.

*The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. D. iv.*

**POKOK.** A peacock.

A fair *pokok* of pris men paien to Juno.

*MS. Bodl. 264, f. 213.*

**POLACK.** A Polander. *Shak.*

**POLANS.** Knee-pieces in armour.

**POLAYL.** Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Polayl briddis*, domestic poultry, barn-door fowls.

**POLBER.** A kind of early barley.

**POLCHER.** A poacher. *Northampton.*

**POLDER.** A boggy marshy soil. *Kent.*

**POLE.** Some kind of fish mentioned in MS. Bibl. Coll. S. Johan. Cantab. B. vi.

**POLEAPS.** A leather strap belonging to some part of cart harness. *Var. dial.*

**POLE-HEAD.** A tadpole. Palsgrave has *polet*, which is still in use. See *Pode*.

**POLEIN.** (1) A sharp or picked top set in the fore-part of the shoe or boot. *Blount.*

(2) A pulley. Nominale MS.

**POLE-PIECE.** A woman's caul. *Devon.*

**POLER.** A barber. *Chesh.*

**POL-EVIL.** A kind of eruption on the neck and ears of horses. *West.*

**POLE-WORK.** A long tedious business.

**POL-GARMENTS.** Cloth for garments, smooth on one side and rough on the other, as velvet, and similar materials.

**POLICE.** Policy. *Nabbes.*

**POLIFF.** A pulley.

Than be-spake the *poliff*,  
With gret strong wordes and styffe,  
How, ser twyvel, me thinke you grevyd!  
What devylle who hath you thus mevyd?

*MS. Ashmole 61.*

**POLIMITE.** Many coloured?

Of yonge Josephe the cote *polimité*,  
Wroughte by the power of alle the Trinité.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.*

**POLING.** A plank of wood used in mines to prevent earth or stone from falling. *Derb.*

**POLIPRAGMAN.** A busy meddler.

**POLISSER.** A smock-frock. *Devon.*

**POLK.** (1) Bulk. *Hearne.*

(2) A pool. "Her hors a polk stap in," Sir Tristrem, p. 284. It seems to mean an eddy or whirlpool in Pr. Parv.

Ther was swilk dreping of the folk,  
That on the feld was nevere a *polk*,  
That it ne stod of blod so ful,  
That the strem ran intill the hul.

*Havelok, 2685.*

**POLKE.** To place or put.

**POLL.** (1) To rob; to cheat. "Pilling and polling" was a very common phrase.

And have wynted at the *polling* and extortion of hys unmeasurable officers. *Hall's Union, 1548.*

(2) To cut the hair.

(3) The head. *Var. dial.* Hence the phrase *poll by poll*, head by head, one by one.

**POLLAGE.** A head-tax.

**POLLARD.** (1) Coarse flour; bran. The coarsest bran, according to Harrison, p. 168.

(2) A clipped coin. See *Blount*.

(3) A stag without horns.

**POLLAX.** A heavy halberd. (*A.-S.*) This term is still used by butchers.

**POLLDAVY.** A coarse cloth or canvas.

Your deligence knaves, or I shall canvase your *polldavyes*; deafen not a gallant with your anon, anon, sir, to make him stop his eares at an over-reckoning.

*The Bride, 1640, sig. C. iii.*

**POLLE.** To cut down or lop a wood.

And dystroye my castels and my townes,  
Bothe be dales and be downes,  
The polle my wodeys and forestes downe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 211.*

So may thy pastures with thy flowery feasts,  
As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts;  
So may thy woods oft polld, yet ever wear  
A green, and (when she list) a golden hair.

*Donne's Poems, p. 175.*

**POLLED-COW.** One without horns. *North.*

**POLLED-OFF.** Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

**POLLENGER.** A pollard tree.

**POLLEPIT.** A pulpit. *Nominal MS.*

**POLLER.** (1) A hen-roost. *Norw.*

(2) To beat in the water with a pole. Figuratively, to labour without effect.

(3) A robber; an extortioner.

(4) A kind of dart. *Nominal MS.*

**POLLETES.** Pieces of armour for the shoulders, mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

**POLLING.** Retaliation. *Var. dial.*

**POLLRUMPTIOUS.** Restive; unruly; foolishly confident. *Var. dial.*

**POLLYWIGS.** Tadpoles. "Tadpoles, pollywigs, yongue frogs," Florio, p. 212. "Pollywig wurm" occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

Dame, what alse your ducks to die?

Eating o' pollywigs, eating o' pollywigs.

*Whiter's Specimen, 1794, p. 19.*

**POLMAD.** In a rage for fighting.

**POLRON.** That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. "Avant bras d'un harnois, the *poldern* of an armoure," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

And some only but a sure gepon,

Over his *polynges* reaching to the kne.

*Chariodes MS.*

**POLSHEN.** To polish. (*A.-N.*)

**POLSHRED.** To lop a tree. *Palsgrave.*

**POLT.** (1) A thump or blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A rat-trap that falls down. *Kent.*

(3) Saucy; audacious. *Kent.*

(4) To cut, or shave. *Somerset.*

**POLTATE.** A potato. *Cornw.*

**POLT-FOOT.** A club foot. Ben Jonson terms Vulcan "this polt-footed philosopher."

**POLTING-LUG.** A long thin rod used for beating apples off the trees. *Glouc.*

**POMAGE.** (1) Cyder. Harrison, p. 170.

Where of late daies they used much *pomage*, or elder for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.

*Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 10.*

(2) A pumice-stone. It is the translation of *pumex* in the *Nominal MS.* xv. Cent.

**POMANDER.** A kind of perfume, generally made in the form of a ball, and worn about the person. Sometimes the case for holding pomanders was so termed. Receipts for making this perfume differ considerably from each other. Perhaps the following will suffice.

Take *pyppyns* or other lyke melowe apples, and laye them upon a tyle for to bake in an oven; than take out the core and the kernels, and make theyme cleane wythin, brayenge and breakynge the reste, and strayne it thorough a fyne canvase or straynour.

Thys done, take as much fat or grease of a kydde as you have apples, and strayne it lykewyse, boylinge it all together in a newe vessell well leaded, untill the rose water bee consumed; then adde to it muske, cloves, nutmegges, and such lyke substances of a reasonable quantitie according to your discretion; provided alwayes that they be well brayed and broken in pyeces as is above sayed; and boyle them in the like maner aforesayed; then straine them: and kepe them. *The Secretes of Mayster Alexie, 1559, p. 57.*

*To make pomanders.*

Take two penny-worth of lubdanum, two penny-worth of storax liquid, one penny-worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balm, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny-worth, of liquid aloes three penny-worth, of nutmegs eight penny-worth, and of musk four grains: beat all these exceedingly together till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it.

*Markham's English House-Wife, ed. 1675, p. 109.*

**POME.** (1) To pelt continuously. *North.*

(2) To pummel with the fist. *Cornw.*

(3) A young rabbit. *Devon.*

**POME-GARNADE.** A pomegranate. (*A.-N.*)

**POMEL.** A ball, or knob; a globular ornament, or anything globular. (*A.-N.*) It means sometimes the top of the head. Is *pomel touris* in Lybeaus Disconus, 1295, an error for *pomel touris*, round towers? I have not met with the phrase elsewhere.

She saughe there many comly telde

Wythe *pomelles* bryghte as goldis beghe.

*MS. Harl. 2552, f. 118.*

On the *pomelle* yt wase wret,

Fro a prynce yt wase get,

Mownpolyardus he hyght.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 31.*

**POMELEE.** Spotted. *Maundeveile.*

**POME-WATER.** A kind of apple. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15. In the Widow of Watling Street, p. 15, the apple of the eye is termed a *pomewater*.

**POMICE.** The residue of apples after the juice has been extracted. *West.*

**POMMADO.** Vaulting on a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow. The pommado reversa was vaulting off again.

**POMON.** Lungs. (*A.-N.*)

**POMPAL.** Proud; pompous.

Thy elder sisters loves are more

Than well i can demand,

To whom I equally bestow

My kingdome and my land,

My *pompal* state and all my goods,

That lovingly I may

With those thy sisters be maintain'd

Until my dying day.

*Ballad of King Leir, n. d.*

**POMPED.** Pampered. *Haves.*

**POMPILLION.** An ointment made of black poplar buds. See Cotgrave, in v. *Populeon*. A more complete account of it will be found under *popilion*.

**POMPION.** A pumpkin. (*Fr.*) It is the translation of *citrrouille* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

**POMPIRE.** Melagium. A kind of apple men-

- tioned in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. "Poumper, frute," Palsgrave.
- POMPLE.** To hobble?  
I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse,  
I poke, I pimple, I palle, I passe. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.
- POMSTER.** To doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; to apply a medicament to a wound or contusion, or to administer medicine internally. *West.*
- PON.** A pond. *Drayton.*
- PONCHONG.** A puncheon of iron, used in making holes in iron or steel.
- PONENT.** Western. (*Ital.*)
- PONGE.** A pound. *Const. Freem.* p. 20.
- PONIAUNT.** Poignant; acute. (*A.-N.*)
- PONICHE.** To punish. *Lydgate.*  
Maryes sone, most of honour,  
That ryche and pore may *ponyche* and please,  
Lys me now in my longoure,  
And gyf me lyens to lyve in ease.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.*
- PONIET.** A wristband.
- PONTED.** (1) Bruised; indented. *West.*  
(2) Tainted; not fresh. *Dorset.*
- POO.** To pull. *North.*
- POOCH.** (1) A pot; a jug. *South.*  
(2) To thrust out the lips in a sullen discontented manner. *West.* Grose and Polwhele have *poochee*, to make mouths at a person, screwing up the mouth like a pouch. *Grose.*
- POODLE.** The English Channel. *Cornw.*
- POODLER.** The young coalfish. *North.*
- POOK.** (1) To kick. *Devon.*  
(2) A calf's stomach for rennet. *West.*  
(3) A cock of hay. *Somers.* To pook hay or barley, to make it up into cocks.  
(4) The belly; the stomach. *West.*
- POOK-NEEDLE.** The cockle in corn. *Sussex.*
- POOLE.** A measure of work in slating, or covering houses with slate, where every *poole* of work is either six feet broad and fourteen feet upon both sides, or 168 feet in length and one in breadth.
- POOLINGS.** The fat which is stripped off from the intestines of an animal. *North.*
- POOLS.** The spaces on each side of the threshing-floor of a barn. *Devon.*
- POOL-SPEARE.** A reed. *South.*
- POOLY.** Mictura. *West.*
- POOMER.** Anything very large. *North.*
- POON.** To kick. *North.*
- POOP.** (1) A puppy. *Somers.*  
(2) A gulp in drinking. *North.*  
(3) To cheat; to deceive; to cozen.
- POOP-NODDY.** The game of love.
- POOR.** Lean, out of condition; applied to live stock. *Var. dial.*
- POOR-AND-RICH.** An old game, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.
- POOR-BODY.** A very common expression of pity or sympathy for an unfortunate person.
- POOR-JOHN.** A kind of fish, salted and dried. It was cheap and coarse.
- POORLY.** Somewhat unwell. *Var. dial.*
- POOT.** (1) A chicken, or pullet. *Chesh.*  
(2) To cry; or blubber. *Somerset.*
- (3) A lake, or pool of water.
- POOTY.** A snail-shell. *Northampton.*
- POP.** (1) Ginger-beer. *Var. dial.*  
(2) A short space. *Lanc.*
- POP-GLOVE.** The foxglove. *Cornw.*
- POPE.** (1) A term of contempt. "What a *pope* of a thing." *Dorset.*  
He, having no answer, began to curse and ban, bidding a *pope* on all women.  
*Westward for Smelts, 1620.*  
(2) "I know no more than the Pope of Rome," a very common simile.  
A simple fellow being arraign'd at the bar, the judge was so favourable to him as to give him his book, and they bid him read. Read! truly, my Lord, says he, I can read no more than the Pope of Rome.  
*Oxford Jests, 1706, p. 93.*
- POPE-JULIUS.** An old game, possibly similar to the modern game of Pope Joan.
- POPELER.** A kind of bird, explained by *populus* in the Prompt. Parv.
- POPELOT.** A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)
- POPERIN.** A kind of pear. There were two sorts, the summer-poperin, and the winter-poperin.
- POPES.** Weevils. Urry gives this as a Hampshire word, in his MS. adds. to Ray.
- POPES-HEAD.** A broom with a very long handle for sweeping ceilings and high places.
- POPET.** A puppet. (*A.-N.*)
- POP-GUN.** Elder-wine. *South.*
- POP-HOLY.** Hypocrisy. *Lydgate, p. 46.*
- POPILION.** The following receipt for to make *poppylone* is from a MS. in my possession.  
Take liij. *li.* of popelere levys, and iij. *li.* of erbe watir, and a pownde of henbane, and a *li.* of pete morell, a *li.* of orpyn, a *li.* of syngrene, halfe a *li.* of weybrod, halfe a *li.* of endyve, halfe a *li.* of vyolettes, halfe a *li.* of welle cressyn, and then wese them clene, and stampe them; and than put to them ij. *li.* and a half of molten barowse gres, and medyle them welle togethur; and than put them in a close pott ix. dayys, and than take and worche it up.
- POPILLE.** Tares. *Nominale MS.* *Popple* occurs in the provincial glossaries.
- POPINJAY.** A parrot. (*A.-N.*) *Popingaye* blue, a kind of coloured cloth.  
And pyping still he spent the day,  
So merry as the *popingay*;  
Which liked Dowsabel;  
That would she ought, or would she nought,  
This lad would never from her thought;  
She in love-longing fell. *Drayton's Pastorals.*
- POPLAIN.** The poplar tree. *West.*
- POPLE.** To stalk about; to hobble; to go prying and poking about. *Exmoor.*
- POPLER.** (1) Pottage. *Dekker, 1616.*  
(2) A sea-gull. *Nominale MS.*
- POPLET.** A term of endearment, generally applied to a young girl. *Poppet* is still in common use.
- POPPED.** Nicely dressed. *Chaucer.* Still in use in Leicestershire.
- POPPER.** A dagger. *Chaucer.*
- POPPET.** An idol, or puppet.  
Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppets*,  
But tryng God in a thousand goblets.  
*Play of Wit and Science, Bright's MS.*

POPPILARY. The poplar tree. *Chesh.*  
POPPIN. A puppet. *East.* "Moppe or popyne," Prompt. Parv.

POPPING. Blabbing; chattering. *West.*  
For a suretie this felowe waxeth all folyshe, i. doth utterly or all togyther dote, or is a very poppyng fool.  
*Acclastus*, 1540.

POPPLE. (1) The poplar tree. *East.* "Populus, a popyltre," Nominale MS.

(2) A bubble. (3) To bubble up. Still in use in the North of England.

(4) A pebble. *Var. dial. (A.-S.)*

(5) A cockle. *North.*

(6) To tumble about. *Suffolk.*

POPPY-PILL. Opium. *North.*

POPULAR. Common; vulgar.

POR. A poker. *North.* "A porr of iron," Arch. xi. 438. See also *ibid.* 437.

PORAILLE. The poor people. *(A.-N.)*

PORBEAGLE. A kind of shark.

PORCELLYS. Young pigs. *(Lat.)*

PORCHIANS.

For the better knowledge, saif and sure kepinge together of the premisses, and of every parte therof, lest some lewde persons mighte or woulde imbesill, the same with the detriment of the porchians.

*Egerton Papers*, p. 14.

PORC-PISCÉ. A porpoise. *Jonson.*

PORCUPIG. A porcupine.

Had you but seen him in this dress,

How fierce he look'd and how big,

You would have thought him for to be

Some Egyptian porcupig. *The Dragon of Wantley.*

PORE. (1) Power.

To save a saule everlastingly

I have ful pore and mastery.

*Pieces of Ancient Poetry*, p. 43.

(2) To look earnestly.

(3) To supply plentifully. *Glouc.*

PORE-COTE. A coat of coarse cloth.

PORED-MILK. Any milk that turns or curdles in the boiling is in Kent called *pored milk*, especially the first milk of a cow when she has calved.

PORET. A young onion. *Porrectes*, Forme of Cury, p. 41. *(A.-N.)*

PORISHLY. Weak-sighted. *Palsgrave.*

PORISME. A corollary. *(Gr.)*

PORKER. A young hog fatted for the purpose of being eaten fresh. *Var. dial.*

PORKLING. A small pig. *East.*

PORKPOINT. A porcupine.

PORKY. Fat; plump. *North.*

PORPENTINE. A porcupine. *Shak.*

Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout,  
Swellth as big as Bacchus did with wine:  
Like to a hulke he beares himselfe about,  
And bristels as a boare or porpentine.

*The Mouse-Trap*, 1606.

PORPIN. A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

PORR. (1) A plumber, or glazier. *North.*

(2) To push, or thrust. *Cornw.* This word occurs in Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580, p. 579.

(3) To stuff with food. *Somerset.*

PORRA. A kind of pottage.

PORRINGER. A vessel for porridge.

PORRIWIGGLES. Tadpoles. *North.*

PORKRON.

I charge and pray mine executors and fcoffees, to perform my will that ensueth touching these manors, advowsons, and porrons, chauntries, lands and tene-ments, abovesaid. *Test. Vetust.*, p. 260.

PORT. (1) Carriage; behaviour. *(A.-N.)*

And then y am so symple off port,

That for to fayn sum dysport,

Y play with here lytylle hounde,

Now on the bedde, now on the grounde.

*Gower*, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

Ther ben lovers of suche a sorte,

That faynen an umble porte.

*Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

(2) A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

(3) Stacc; attendance; company of retainers. *Shak.* "As lyberall a howse, and as greate a porte," Arch. xxviii. 108.

PORTAGE. A port, or porthole.

PORTAGUE. A Portuguese gold coin, worth about three pounds twelve shillings. "The portigue, a peece verie solemnelie kept of diverse, and yet oftentimes abased with washing, or absolutelie counterfeited," Harrison's Eng-land, p. 219.

Ten thousand portagues, besides great pearls,  
Rich costly jewels and stones infinite.

*The Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

PORTANCE. Manner; deportment. *Shak.*

PORTASSE. A breviary.

The pawment of the chyrche the aunchent faders tredes,

Sum tynne with a portas, sumtyme with a payre of beles.

*Bale's Kyngs Johan*, p. 27.

And also we thank your noblesse and good fatherhood of our green gowns, now sent unto us to our great comfort, beseeching your good lordship to remember our portues, and that we might have some fine bonnets sent unto us by the next sure messenger for necessity so requireth.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. F. iii.*

PORT-CANNONS. See *Canions*.

PORTCULLIS. A coin struck in Elizabeth's reign with a portcullis stamped on the reverse.

PORTECOLISE. A portcullis. *(A.-N.)*

PORTE-HOIS. A portasse, or breviary.

PORTER. To portray anything. *Palsgrave.*

PORTER'S-KNOT. A peculiar kind of knot, particularly strong and effective.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of chas-tisement for the menials and humbler retainers of great families. Our old dramatists constantly refer to it.

PORTE-SALE. An open sale of wares.

PORTINGALL. A Portuguese.

PORTLET. A small port. Harrison, p. 60.

PORTMANTLE. A portmanteau, of which the ancient form was sometimes port-mantua. "A port-mantua or a cloke-bagge," The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. D.

PORTNANES. Appurtenances. "Men have a yerd with other portnanes," MS. Addit. 12195.

PORTPANE. A cloth used for carrying bread from the pantry to the dinner-table.

**PORTRAITURE.** Portrait; likeness.

I will that my executors provide and ordain a marble stone, with an image and *portraiture* of our Saviour Jhesu and of a priest kneeling, with a cedula in his hand, to the foot of the said image of Jhesu.

*Test. Vetust. p. 495.*

**PORTREVE.** The chief magistrate of a town.

See a brief dissertation on the origin of the portreeve of Gravesend in Lambard's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 483.

**PORTSALUT.** Safe port. (*A.-N.*)**PORTURE.** Carriage; behaviour. (*A.-N.*)**POS.** A deposit, or pledge. (*A.-N.*)**POSE.** (1) A hoard of money. *North.*

(2) To suppose; to place, or put as a supposition. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in *Lydgate*.

(3) A cold, a rheum in the head.

His care erect, his cleanly nose,  
That ne're was troubled with a *pose*.

*Mon Miracles, 1656, p. 33.*

**POSER.** The bishop's examining chaplain.

See Harrison's *England*, p. 139. The term is still retained at Eton for the examiner for the King's College fellowships. No doubt from *posen*, which is explained by *examinatio* in Prompt. Parv. p. 144. In cant language, a *poser* is an unanswerable question or argument.

**POSH.** A great quantity. *West.***POSNET.** A little pot. *Palgrave.* "Urciolus, a posnet," *Nominale MS. f. 8.*

Then skellets, pans, and *posnets* put on,  
To make them porridge without mutton.

*Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 17.*

And that is this, the cunning man biddeth set on a *posnet*, or some pan with nayles, and seeth them, and the witch shal come in while they be in seething, and within a few daies after her face will be all bescratched with the nayles.

*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.*

**POSS.** (1) To dash about. *North.* Pegge explains it, to punch or kick, and *posse*, to push, occurs in Chaucer.

And therein thay keste hir, and *possede* hir up and downe, and sayd, take the this bathe for thi slewthe and thi glotonye.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 253.*

(2) A waterfall. *Yorksh.*

**POSSE.** A number of people; no doubt derived from the sheriff's *posse comitatus*.**POSSEDE.** To possess. *Palgrave.*

A! lady myn, how God hath made the riche,  
Thyslyfe allone alle richesse to *possede*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19.*

**POSSESS.** To inform; to persuade; to convince. Still in use. See Craven Gl.**POSSESSIONERS.** An invidious name for those religious communities which were endowed with lands. (*Lat.*)**POSSET.** A drink of wine or treacle boiled with milk. "Quoddam genus cibi, a *posete*," *Ortus Vocabulorum, 1500.* Junius, in the *MS. notes* in his copy of the book in the Bodleian, says "hodiernis in Anglis dicitur *posset*." A *posset* was usually taken before retiring to rest. See *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

It is his mornings draught when he riseth, his conserves or cates when he hath well dined, his afternoones nuncions, and when he goeth to bedde his *posset* smoking hote.

*The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. 1.*

**POSSIBILITIES.** This word means *possessions* in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1, in reference to the property of Anne Page, which is well illustrated by a *MS. letter* dated about 1610, in the library of Dulwich College, being a letter from a suitor to a father for his permission to woo the daughter, in which he says, "I ryette to you first this cisione, as Londone fashen is, to intrete you that I may have your good will and your wiefs, for if we geeete the fathers good will first, then may wee bolder spake to the datter, for my *possebeletis* is abel to mantayne her."

My *possibilities* may raise his hopes  
To their first height.

*Heywood's Royall King, 1637.*

**POSSONE.** To drive away.**POSSY.** Thick, short, and fat. *North.***POST.** (1) A prop, or support. (*A.-S.*)

(2) "Knock your head up against a post," an address to a blockhead.

(3) *Post alone*, quite alone. *Devon.*

(4) The stakes at cards or dice.

(5) Haste; speed. The expression *post-haste* is still in common use.

(6) A courier, or special messenger.

One night a drunken fellow josled against a post, but the fellow thought somebody had josled him, and fell a beating the post till his fingers were broken. Says one to him, *Fie!* what do you do to fight with a post? Is it a post? Why did he not blow his horn, then.

*Oxford Jeets, 1706, p. 101.*

What though such *post* cannot ride post

Twixt Excester and this

In two months space, yet careless they

Those ten whole months to mis.

*Ballade, MS. temp. James I.*

**POST-AND-PAIR.** An old game at cards, mentioned in Florio, p. 210; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv. A game called *pops* and *pairs* is mentioned in the *West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 379.***POST-AND-PAN-HOUSE.** A house formed of uprights and cross pieces of timber, which are not plastered over, but generally blackened, as many old cottages are in various parts of England.**POST-BIRD.** The gray birdcatcher. *Kent.***POSTIK.** A pestle for a mortar.**POSTIME.** An imposthume.**POSTISIS.** Posts. *Far. dial.***POSTISSER.** Pots. *Berks.***POSTLE.** (1) An Apostle.

Like a *postle* I am,  
For I preche to man.

*Armonye of Byrdes, p. 7.*

(2) A comment, or short gloss.

**POSTOLICON.** A white ointment.**POST-PAST.** A kind of dessert.**POST-PIN.** A very small pin. It is the translation of *camion* in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 4to. Lond. 1593.**POSTURE.** To strut. *I. of Wight.***POSTOURE.** A pastor.

The chapitre of a chlrche cathedral,  
Whan they han chosen here heed or *postoure*.

*Oecleuse, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.*

**POST-POSED.** Put back. (*Fr.*)

POT. (1) A hollow vessel made of twigs with which they take fish. *South*.

(2) A stick with a hemisphere of wicker-work on it, used as a shield in cudgel-playing.

(3) A helmet, or head-piece. The scull was so called. Parts of "the potte of the hede" are mentioned in MS. Sloane 965, f. 44.

(4) *Gone to pot*, ruined.

(5) To deceive. To make a pot at one, to make a grimace or mow. To pot verses, to cap them.

(6) To drink. Still in use.

(7) "The pot is a hog's black-pudding made with the blood and grits unground stuffed into pigs' guts or chitterlings, otherwise *blackpot*; the *pudding* is more of the sausage kind, and has no blood in it, but minced pork, and sometimes raisins and currants and spice to season it, and many other rich materials, stuffed commonly into the larger guts," MS. Devon. Gl.

POTAGRE. The gout. (*Gr.*)

Somme schul have in lymes aboute  
For slouthe a potagre and a goute.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37.

POTATOE-BOGLE. A scarecrow.

POT-BOILER. A housekeeper. *East*.

POT-CAKE. A light Norfolk dumpling.

POTCH. To poke; to thrust at; to push, or pierce. Still in use.

POT-CLAME. A pot-hook. *Pot-clep*, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

POT-CRATE. A large open basket to carry earthenware in? *Lanc.*

POT-DAY. A cooking-day. *Norw.*

POT-DUNG. Farmyard dung. *Berks.*

POTE. (1) To push, or kick. *North*.

(2) A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*

(3) To creep about moodily.

POTECARY. An apothecary. *West*.

This ressayt is bought of no *pottecarie*.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 69.

POTED. Plaited.

He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,  
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.

*Heywood's Troia Britanica*, 1609, p. 89.

POTE-HOLE. A small hole through which anything is pushed; a confined place. *West*.

POTENT. (1) A potentate. *Shak.*

(2) A club, staff, or crutch. (*A.-N.*) Stilts are called *potpens* in Norfolk.

Loke sone after a *potent* and spectacle,  
Be not ashamed to take hem to thyn ease.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 30.

POTENTIAL. Strong; powerful. (*A.-N.*)

POTERNER. A pocket, or pouch.

He plucked out of his *poterner*,  
And longer wold not dwell,  
He pulled forth a pretty mantle,  
Betweene two nut-shells.

*The Boy and the Mantel*.

POTESTAT. A chief magistrate. (*A.-N.*)

POTEWS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 80.

POT-GUN. A pop-gun; a mock gun, or plaything for schoolboys; consisting of a wooden

tube turned somewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common handgun, open at both ends, one of which being stuffed or stopped up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the same kind is violently thrust into the other end by a rammer made on purpose, which so compresses the air between the two pellets, that the first flies out with a considerable force and noise. There was a kind of small cannon so called. "And yet will winke for to discharge a *potgun*," Tell-Tale, Dulwich College MS.

POT-HANGLES. Pot-hooks. *North*.

POTHELL-SLOTH. A puddle of water.

POTHELONE. To dig, or grub in the earth.

POTHER. To shake; to poke. *West*.

POTHERY. Hot; close; muggy. *West*.

POT-HOOKS-AND-HANGERS. The rude strokes of a boy beginning to write.

POT-KNIGHT. A drunken fellow.

POT-LADIES. Tadpoles. *East*.

POT-LUCK. To take pot-luck, i. e. to partake of a family dinner without previous invitation.

POT-PUDDING. "A white-pot, or pot-pudding," Florio, p. 99. Markham says black-puddings are called *pots* in Devon.

POTS. The panniers of a packsaddle. *West*.

POT-SHARE. A potsherd, or piece of broken pottery. Also called a pot-scar.

POT-SICK. Tipsy. Florio, p. 68.

POT-SITTEN. Ingrimed. *Yorksh.*

POT-STICK. "*Contus*, potstyk," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. "*Potstykke*, *batton*," Palsgrave.

POT-SURE. Perfectly confident.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,  
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,  
They stint vain storms: and so Monstrifera  
(So hight the ship) touch'd about Florida.

*Legend of Captain Jones*, 1650.

POTTENGER. A porringer. *Palsgrave*. "A potenger or a little dish with eares," Baret, 1580. Still in use in Devon.

POTTER. (1) To go about doing nothing; to saunter idly; to work badly; to do anything inefficiently. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stir; to poke. *North*.

(3) To hobble, as a horse. *Warw.*

(4) To confuse, or disturb. *Yorksh.*

POTTERY-WARE. Earthenware. *West*.

POTTLE. A measure of two quarts.

POTTLE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied. *West*.

POTTLE-DRAUGHT. The taking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

POT-WABBLERS. Persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs from having boiled their pots therein. "Tanodunii in agro Somersetensi vocantur *pot-walliners*," Upton's MS. additions to Junius, in Bodleian Library.

POT-WATER. Water used for household purposes, for cooking, &c. *Devon*.

POTY. Confined; crammed; close. *West*.

POU. (1) To pull. *North*.

(2) A pan, or platter. *Lanc.*

POUCE. (1) A pulse. (*A.-N.*) "Pouce of the arme, *pouce*," Palsgrave.

(2) Nastiness. *North.* Hence, *poucy*, dirty, untidy, in a litter.

POUCH. (1) A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To poke, or push. *West.*

POUD. A boil, or ulcer. *Sussex.*

POUDERED. Interspersed. "A garment powdered with purple studdes," Hollyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593.

POUDERING TUB. The tub used for salting meat. It is the translation of *charnier* in Hollyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593. It was also a nickname for the cradle or bed in which a person was laid who was affected with the *lues venerea*.

POUDER-MARCHANT. Pulverized spices.

POUDRE. (1) To salt or spice meat.

(2) Dust. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2180.

For the *poudre* of this charging,  
No might men se sonne schining.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 176.

Lo! in *poudur* y schall slepe,

For ow't of *poudur* fyrst y came.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.*

POUKE. (1) A devil; a spirit. Hence the term Puck, applied to Robin Goodfellow, as in Shakespeare, and other writers.

The heved fleighe fram the bouke,

The soule nam the helle pouke.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 266.

(2) A pimple, or blister. *North.* Cotgrave has *ampoulé*, "full of water-poukes or wheales."

POUL. St. Paul. (*A.-N.*)

POULAINS. Pointed shoes. (*A.-N.*)

POULDER. Powder. (*A.-N.*)

POULDERING. An Oxford student in his second year. See the *Christmas Prince*, ed. 1816, p. 1.

POULT. To kill poultry. An old hawking term. See *Gent. Rec. ii. 34, 62.*

POULTER. A poulterer. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593.

POUMYSSHE. Pounce for writing. *Palsgrave*.

POUN. A pond. *Northumb.*

POUNCE. (1) A thump, or blow. *East.*

(2) A puncheon of iron.

(3) A pulse. *Gesta Rom.* p. 318.

(4) To cut glass or metal for cups, &c.; to perforate or prick anything; to ornament by cutting. A pounced decanter would be what we now term a cut decanter. See *Arch. xxix. 55.* "*Bulino*, a kind of pouncer that gravers use," Florio, p. 71.

POUNCES. The claws of a hawk.

POUNCET-BOX. A box perforated with holes used for carrying perfumes. *Shak.*

POUNCINGS. Holes stamped in garments, formerly made by way of ornament.

POUND. (1) A cyder mill. *Devon.*

(2) A head of water. *Var. dial.*

(3) To beat, or knock. *Glouc.*

POUNDER. Same as *Aunce*, q. v.

POUND-MELE. By the pound. (*A.-S.*)

POUND-NEEDLE. The herb *acus demenys*.

POUNDREL. The head. (*A.-S.*)

11.

So nimble flew away these scoundrels,  
Glad they had 'scap'd, and sav'd their poundrels.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 14.

POUND-STAKLE. The floodgates of a pond.

POUNSONE. To punch a hole. (*A.-N.*)

POUNT-TOURNIS. A point or place to behold the tournament. (*A.-N.*)

POUPE. (1) A puppet. *Palsgrave*.

(2) To make a noise with a horn.

POURCHACE. To buy; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

POURD-MILK. Beasting. *Sussex.*

POURE. Poor. (*A.-N.*)

POURETT. Garlick. *Herefordsh.*

POURISH. To impoverish. (*A.-N.*) See

*Palsgrave*, in v. *Make bare*.

POURIWINKLE. A periwinkle. *Palsgrave*.

POURTRAITURE. A picture, or drawing.

*Pourtraitour*, a drawer of pictures. (*A.-N.*)

POUSE. Hazy atmosphere. *Lanc.*

POUSED. Pushed. *Tryamour*, 1202.

POUSEMENT. Dirt; refuse. *North.*

POUSTEE. Power. (*A.-N.*)

In *Alisaandre* that grete citee

Ther was a mon of muche pouste;

Pathmclius forsothe he hiht,

He kepte wel the heste of God almiht.

*Vernon MS. Bodl. Lib. f. 103.*

Erle he was of grete poust,

And lorde ovyr that cuntre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

POUT. A young bird. "*Fasanello*, a phesant pout," a young pheasant, Florio, p. 181.

POUTCH. To pout. *Poutle* is also used.

POVERLY. Poorly. (*A.-N.*)

Yf hyt so *poverty* myghte sprede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.*

POVERT. Poverty. (*A.-N.*)

Plee maketh *povert*,

*Povert* maketh pees.

*MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 30.*

He beheld hyr and sche hym eke,

And never a word to other thei speke,

For the *poverty* that sche on hym se,

That had bene so rich and hyge,

The terys rane doune by hyr eye!

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

POVERTY-WEED. Purple cow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony, soil. Its popular name is peculiar to the Isle of Wight.

POVEY. An owl. *Glouc.* "Worse and worse, like Povey's foot," a West country proverb.

POVICE. A mushroom; a fungus. *North.*

POW. (1) The poll, or head. *North.*

(2) The pricklebat. *Somerset.*

POWCHE. The crop of a fish.

POWDER. (1) Bustle; haste. *Cumb.*

(2) To sprinkle; to lay over lightly.

And sythene sche broght in haste

Plovers powdered in paste.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136*

POWDERINGS. Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others, resembling the spots on ermine.

POW-DIKE. A dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters.



**POWE.** A claw or finger. (*A.-N.*)  
Everich *powe* a span long.  
The fer out of his mothe sprong.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 57.

**POWER.** (1) A large number. *Var. dial.*  
M. Gotes, mayir. Then came into Ingland  
kyng Jamys of Skotland, with a *pouar* of men, after  
Alhalow tide, and one John a Musgrave, with his  
company, met with hym, and in that skyrmysche  
the kyng was hurte or drounde.  
*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.*

(2) **POOR.** (*A.-N.*)  
Thes *power* folk somtyme they bene ful wyse.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 150.*

(3) The fish *gadus minutus*.  
**POWERATION.** A great quantity. *West.*  
**POWLER.** A barber. See the first part of  
Promos and Cassandra, v. 5, and Nares.  
**POWS.** A pulse. See *Pouce* (1).  
Thurgh certeyne tokens in *pows* and brethe,  
That bifalleth whenne he is nye the dethe.  
*Archæologia*, xix. 322.

**POWSE.** Pulse, beans, peas, &c. *Heref.*  
**POWSELS.** Dirty scraps and rags. *Chesh.*  
**POWSE-MENT.** One who does what is not  
right; but this name is generally given to  
those who are mischievous. *Lanc.*

**POWSEY.** Fat; decent-looking. *North.*  
**POWSH.** A blister. *Huloet*, 1552.  
**POWSODDY.** A Yorkshire pudding.  
**POWT.** (1) To stir up. *North.*

(2) A cock of hay or straw. *Kent.*  
**POWTIL.** To work feebly. *Northumb.*  
**POWTLE.** To come forth out of the earth as  
moles do from their holes. *North.*

**POW-WOW.** Flat on one's back.  
**POX.** The smallpox. This word was formerly  
a common and not indelicate imprecation.

**POX-STONE.** A very hard stone of a gray  
colour found in some of the Staffordshire  
mines. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

**POY.** A long boat-hook by which barges are  
propelled against the stream. *Linc.*

**POYNET.** A small bodkin.  
**POYSES.** Posies.

On every dore wer set whit crosses and ragged  
staves, with rimes and *posyes*.

*Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.*  
**PRAALING.** Tying a clog or canister to the  
tail of a dog. *Cornw.*

**PRACTICE.** Artifice; treachery. *Practisants*,  
associates in treachery.

**PRACTICK.** Practice. (*A.-N.*)

**PRAISE.** (1) Opinion. This word was formerly  
used in a more general sense than it now is.  
"Laus, Anglice, good preys; vel vituperum,  
Anglice, bad preys," *MS. Bib. Reg.* 12 B.  
i. f. 16.

(2) To show a sense of pain. *Dorset.*

(3) *Praise at parting*, a very common proverbial  
phrase in old writers, implying good wishes.  
It occurs in Towneley *Myst.* p. 320, the ear-  
liest instance of it I have met with.

**PRANE.** A prawn. *Palsgrave.*

**PRANK.** (1) To adorn; to decorate. It is the  
translation of *ornen* in *Hollyband's Dictionary*,  
1593. In the same work we have, "*fame*

*bien attintée*, a woman *pranked up*," which  
phrase also occurs in the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.  
*Palsgrave* has, "I pranke ones gowne, I set  
the plyghtes in order."

Fourthlye, that they be not *pranked* and decked  
up in gorgeous and sumptuous apparell in their play.  
*Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

(2) To be crafty or subtle. *Palsgrave.*

**PRANKLE.** (1) To prance.

(2) A prawn. *I. of Wight.*

**PRAPS.** Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

**PRASE.** A small common. *Cornw.*

**PRAT.** A buttock. *Dekker's Lanthorne and*  
Candle-light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

**PRATE-APACE.** A forward child. *South.*

In old writers, a talkative person.  
Prince of passions, *prate-apaces*, and pick'd lovers;  
duke of disasters, disemblers, and drown'd eyes;  
marquis of melancholy and mad folks; grand signior  
of griefs and groans; lord of lamentations, hero of  
heighbos! admiral of ay-mes! and monsieur of  
mutton laced. *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 26.

**PRATT.** The following rhyme is still common,  
*Jack Spratt* being generally substituted.

Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fatt,  
His wife would eat no lean;  
Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,  
The meat was eat up clean.

*Howell's English Proverbs*, p. 20.  
They fared somewhat like old Bishop Pratt and  
his wife, and were fain to consume even the very  
dreggs of the little which chance had set before them.

*A Voice from Sion*, 1679, p. 3.

**PRATTILY.** Softly. *North.*

**PRATTLE-BASKET.** A prattling child.

**PRAVANT.** For *provant*, occurs in A Welch  
Bayte to spare Provender, 4to. Lond. 1603.

**PRAVE.** Depraved; bad. *Pravities*, depravi-  
ties, Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 26.

**PRAY.** (1) To rid a moor of all stock, which is  
generally done twice a year (at Lady Day, and  
at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain  
whether any person has put stock there with-  
out a right to do it. The unclaimed stock is  
then pounded till claimed by the owner, who  
is usually obliged to pay for trespassing. *West.*

(2) To lift anything up. *Suffolk.*

(3) Press; crowd. *Weber.*

**PRAYD.** Invited. *Weber.*

**PRAYED-FOR.** Churched. *North.*

**PRAYELL.** A little meadow. (*A.-N.*) *Prayerre*  
occurs in *Syr Gawayne*.

**PREACE.** A press, or crowd. *Shak.*

**PREACHMENT.** A sermon.  
They'l make a man sleep till a *preachment* bespent,  
But we neither can warm our blood nor our wit in't.  
*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 72.

**PREAMBULATION.** A preamble. (*A.-N.*)

**PREASER.** Rennet. *Yorksh.*

**PRAEST.** Praised. *Lanc.*

**PRAEZ.** To try; to endeavour; to press for-  
ward. *Yorksh.*

**PRECACIONS.** Invocations. (*Lat.*)

Beside our daily pralers and continual *precacions*  
to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to ensue  
in your merciall exployte and royall passage.

*Hall, Henry V. f. 5.*

**PRECE.** To proceed. *Gawayne.*

**PRECEDENT.** Prognostic; indication. (2)  
A rough draft of writing. *Shak.*

**PRECELLE.** To excel. *Palsgrave.* See  
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 12.

**PRECEPT.** A magistrate's warrant.

**PRECESSIONERS.** Candles used in procession  
at Candlemas Day. "For 2 *presheesinners* of  
2<sup>h</sup> redy made against Candlemas Day, 14<sup>d</sup>,"  
Merton College MSS.

**PRECIE.** Delicate; excellent. (*A.-N.*)

**PRECIOUS.** (1) Great; extraordinary. *Essex.*  
Often used ironically, implying worthlessness.  
(2) Over-nice. (*A.-N.*)

**PRECISIAN.** A serious person; a Puritan.  
I hope too the graver gentlemen, the *precisians*  
will not be scandaliz'd at my zeal for the promotion  
of poetry. *Gildon's Miscellaneous Letters and Es-*  
*says*, 8<sup>vo</sup>. Lond. 1694, pref.

**PRECONTRACT.** A previous contract.

**PREDE.** Spoil; booty. Also, to spoil. See  
Stanihurst's Ireland, pp. 29, 45.

**PREDESTINE.** Predestination. (*A.-N.*)

**PREDIAL-LANDS.** Farm-lands.

**PREDICATION.** Preaching; a sermon. (*A.-N.*)  
He gaf me many a good certacion,  
With right and holsum *predicacion*,  
That he had laboured in Venus secrete cell,  
And me expoundyng many a good goss-pell,  
And many a right swete epistell eke,  
In hem perfite and not for to seke. *MS. Rawl.C. 86.*  
So befelle, thorow Goddis sonde,  
The bisshop that was of that londe  
Prechid in that clite;  
Alle gode men of that towne  
Come to his *predicacion*,  
Hym to herkyn and se.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

**PREEDY.** With ease. "That lock goes mighty  
*preedy*," i. e. that lock goes well or with  
ease. *Cornw.*

**PREEN.** To prime, or trim up trees.

**PREEZE.** Mingere. *North.*

**PREFE.** Proof. Also, to prove. See the  
Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 15.  
And that ys ever my belef,  
The trewth indede hytself welle *preffs*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 123.*

**PREFECT.** The chief magistrate. (*Lat.*)

**PREFIX.** To fix or appoint a time for anything.  
"The prefixed hour," *Shak.*

**PREGNANCY.** Readiness of wit. From *preg-*  
*nant*, intelligent, shrewd, artful.

**PREIERE.** A prayer. (*A.-N.*)

**PREISABLE.** Commendable; laudable.

**PREISE.** To appraise, or value. (*A.-N.*)

**PREKE.** (1) Prick, a piece of wood in the centre  
of the target.  
All they schotabowthe agen,  
The screeffes men and he,  
Off the marke he welde not fayle,  
He cleffed the *preke* on thre. *Robin Hood*, i. 91.  
(2) To ride quickly.  
Trymowwe rode forth in haste,  
And *prekyd* among the oost  
Upon the tother syde;  
The fyrste that rode to hym thon  
Was the kyng of Arragon,  
He kepeyd hym in that tyde.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

The dewke of Lythyr sir Tyrré,  
He *prekyd* furthe fulle pertly.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

The kyng come, with mony a man,  
*Prekyng* owt of the towne.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.*

**PRELACIONE.** Preference.  
Thorow oute the trompe into his ere,  
To sowne of suche *prelacione*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.*

**PREME.** Fierce; strong.  
Ther was no man yn bethyn londe  
Myght sytte a dynte of hys honde,  
The traytour was so *preme*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.*

**PREMEDIATE.** To advocate one's cause.

**PREMYE.**

The cytte of London, through his mere graunt and  
*premye*,  
Was first privileged to have both mayer and shryve,  
Where before hys tyme it had but baylyves onlye.  
*Bale's Kynges Johan*, p. 85.

**PRENDID.** Pricked.

**PRENE.** An iron pan. *Somerset.*

**PRENT.** Chiefly; in the first place.

**PRENTIS.** An apprentice. "*Apprenticius*, a  
prentys," *Nominales MS.* A barrister was  
called a prentice, or prentice-of-law.

**PREOVEST.** Most approved. (*A.-S.*)

**PREPARAT.** Prepared. (*Lat.*)

**PREPARE.** Preparation. *Shak.*

**PREPOSITION.** "Prayse made before a great  
man, or preposition, *harengue*," *Palsgrave.*

**PREPOSITOUR.** A scholar appointed by the  
master to overlook the rest. *Hormann*, 1530.

**PREPOSTERATE.** To make preposterous.

**PREPUCE.** Circumcision. (*Lat.*)

**PRESANDE.** A present. (*A.-N.*)  
I ete thaim not myself alon,  
I send *presandes* mony on,  
And fryndes make i me.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

**PRESBYTERIAN-TRICK.** A dishonest bar-  
gain; a knavish trick. *Essex.*

**PRESCIT.** Reprobate. (*Lat.*)

**PRESCRIPT.** Order in writing. (*Lat.*)

**PRESE.** (1) A press, or crowd. (*A.-N.*)  
In he rydes one a rase,  
Or that he wiste where he was,  
In-to the thikkeste of the *prese*.  
*Pai-coral*, 1147.

(2) To crowd. Sometimes, to hasten.  
Of alle this songe lusty route,  
Whiche al day *presen* hire aboute.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.*

**PRESEANCE.** Priority of place.

**PRESENCE.** (1) A presence-chamber. *Shak.*

(2) Aspect; outward appearance. *East.*

**PRESENT.** (1) Immediate. (*Lat.*)

(2) A white spot on the finger-nail, supposed to  
augur good fortune. *West.*

(3) "At this present" means *now*, at this present  
time. The phrase occurs in our Prayer Book,  
and in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

**PRESENTARIE.** Present. (*Lat.*)

**PRESENTERER.** A prostitute. (*A.-N.*)

**PRESENTLY.** At this present time.  
Compiled and put in this forme suinge, by a ser-  
vaunt of the Kyngs, that *presently* saw in effect a

great parte of his exploitēs, and the resydewe knewe by true relation of them that were present at every tyme.  
*Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 1.*

**PRESEPE.** A precept or order.

As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare,  
Thay lefe ther the feibille and brynges ham the froche ware.

Clense wele your eghne, and standis on bakke,  
For here es comene a *presepe*, swykke menne to take.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

**PRESOMSEON.** Presumption.

Corsid covetyse hit is the cause, prid, *presomseon*,  
Je beth ungroundid in grace, your God je con not knowe,

Your dedus demeyis your dredles, devocioun hit is withdraw,

Je han chasid away charlitē and the reule of releyoun.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*

**PRESSING-IRON.** An iron for smoothing linen. *Presser*, one who irons linen, caps, &c.

**PRESTE.** (1) Ready. (*A.-N.*)

The tother knyghtys, the boke says,  
Prekyd to the palays,

The lady for to here;

Knyghtys apperyd to hur *preste*,

Then myghtsche chose of the beste,

Whych that hur wyllē were.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.*

When they had fared of the best,

With bred and ale and weyne,

To the bottys they made them *prest*,

With bowes and boltys foll feyne.

*Robin Hood, i. 89.*

And, therefore, *pristly* I now praye

That je wille of youre talkyng blyne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

(2) A loan; money paid before due; earnest money given to a soldier at impressment. In *prest*, in advance, Ord. and Reg. p. 12. *Prest-money*, *ibid.* p. 309.

(3) Neat; tight; proper.

(4) A barrow or tumulus. *Yorksh.*

**PRESTER-JOHN.** The name of a fabulous Christian King of India. See Maundevile, ed. 1839.

Mount now to Gallo-belgicus; appear

As deep a statesman as a garrettelr.

Homely and familiarly, when thou com'st back,

Talk of Will. Conquerour, and *Prester Jack*.

*Donne's Poems, p. 261.*

**PRESTIGIATE.** To deceive.

Even as a craftie juggler doth so *prestigiate* and blinde mens outward senses by the delusions of Sathan.  
*Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 10.*

**PRETENCE.** Intent; design. *Shak.*

**PRETEND.** (1) To intend. *Shak.*

(2) To lay claim to. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To portend; to forebode.

**PRETENSED.** Intended; designed. The word is used several times by Hall, and also occurs in Sir John Oldcastle, ii. 3. See *Incepted*.

They can never be clerely extirpate or digged out of their rotten hartes, but that they wille with hande and fote, toothe and nayle, further if they can their *pretensed* enterpryse.  
*Hall, Henry VII. f. 6.*

It is *pretended* mynde and purpose set,

That blindes the bargain sure.

*Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, fol. 144.*

Requiring you to joine with us and we with you in advancing forward this our incepted purpose, and *pretenced* enterpryse.  
*Hall, Henry IV. f. 5.*

**PRETERIT.** Passed. (*A.-N.*)

**PRETERMYT.** To omit.

I *pretermyt* also the ryche apparell of the prynce, the straunge fasshon of the Spansyshe nation, the beaute of the Englishe ladies.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 53.*

**PRETOES.** Loans?

Our great landlords bespake him with lofty rents, with fines, and *pretos*, and I know not what.

*Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.*

**PRETORY.** The high court. (*Lat.*)

Pilate up ros, and forth he jede

Out of the *pretory*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 101.*

**PRETTY.** (1) Neat; fine. (2) Crafty.

**PRETTY-FETE.** A moderate quantity. *Berks.*

**PREVALY.** Privily; secretly.

The golde unto his chambir he bare,

And hyd it fulle *prevally* thare.

*Isumbras, 641.*

Then longed he at home to bene

And for to speke with hys quene,

That hys thought was ever upon,

And hegate schyppys *prevay*,

And to the schypp on a day

He thocht that he flew anon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

**PREVE.** (1) To prove. (2) A proof.

Thou most have fayth, hope, and charytē,

This is the ground of thi beleve,

Ellys I-savyd thou mat not be,

Thus Poul in his pystyl he doth *prove*.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

*Preves* I-now ther ben of youre petē.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.*

**PREVELACHE.** Privilege.

I say the, broder Salamon, tel in thi talkyng,

Furst of the frerys thus meve thou may,

Of here *prevelache*, and of here prayrys, and here

preching,

And of here clergie and clannes and onest aray.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*

**PREVELYKE.** Privily. See *Prevally*.

And thoghte yn hys herte *prevelyke*,

That many a woman ys our y-lyke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 143.*

**PREVENT.** To go before; to precede; to anticipate. (*Lat.*)

**PREVENTION.** Jurisdiction. (*Lat.*)

Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your legantine prerogative and *prevention*, confer to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege of Thackstedd.

*State Papers, i. 311.*

**PREW.**

They helde hym vyler than a Jew,

For no man wulde hys *prew*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.*

**PRIAL.** Three cards of a sort, at the game of commerce particularly: a corruption, probably, of *pair-royal*. Under the latter term, Nares confirms this derivation, and gives many quotations in illustration of the word. Moor's Suffolk Words.

**PRICE.** Estimation; value. *To bere the pryce*, to win the prize, to excel.

The Kyng jorneyd in Tracyens,  
That is a cyté off grete defence,  
And with hym hys queene off price,  
That was callyd dame Meroudys;  
A feyrene lady than sche was one,  
Was never made off flessch ne bone;  
Sche was full off lufe and godnes,  
Ne may no mane telle hyre feyernes.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Then the qwene was fulle gladd,  
That sche soche a lorde hadd,  
Ye wott, wythowtyn lees.  
Sche seyde, Y-have wellesped  
That soche a lorde hath me wedd,  
That beryth the price in prees.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 82.

**PRICER.** A person whose duty it was to regulate the prices of a market.

**PRICH.** Thin weak liquor. *North.*

**PRICHELL.** A brake; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. It is the translation of *brosse* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

**PRICK.** (1) The same as *Preke* (1). Hence *prick and praise*, the praise of excellence.

And therefore every man judged as he thought,  
and named a sickness that he knew, shoting not  
nere the *pricke*, nor understanding the nature of the  
disease.

Hall, Henry V. f. 50.

Then leave off these thy burning rays,  
And give to Pan the *prick* and praise;  
Thy colour change, look pale and wan,  
In honour of the great god Pan.

Heywood's *Lov's Mistreats*, p. 42.

Now Tarlton's dead, the consort lacks a vice,  
For knave and fool thou must bear *pricke* and price.

A Whip for an Ape, 1589.

(2) A term of endearment. It occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(3) A point; a dot.

Like to a packe without a *pricke*,  
Or o-per-se in arithmeticke.

MS. Egerton 923, f. 3.

(4) A skewer.

I geve to the butchers *prickes* inoughe to sette up  
their thinne meat that it may appeare thicke  
and well fedde.

The Wyll of the Devill, n. d.

(5) A goad for oxen; a pointed weapon of almost any kind. (*A.-S.*) In the provinces, a pointed stick is still so called.

(6) To wound; to spur a horse; to ride hard. See *Preke* (2).

(7) To trace a hare's footsteps.

(8) To germinate. Still in use.

(9) A period of time.

(10) To turn sour. *Somerset.*

(11) To decorate. "I *pricke* a cuppe or suche lyke thyng full of floures, *je enfleure*," Palsgrave. "I *pricke* full of bowes as we do a place or a horse whan we go a mayeng, *je rame*," *ibid.* In Lincolnshire, the slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day are termed *prickings*.

**PRICKASOUR.** A hard rider. (*A.-S.*)

**PRICKER.** (1) Any sharp-pointed instrument. "*Punctorium*, a *prykker*," *Nomine MS.*

(2) A light horseman. There was formerly a cavalry regiment termed the *prickers*.

**PRICKET.** (1) A wax taper.

(2) The buck in his second year.

If thou wilt come and dwell with me at home,

My sheepecote shall be strowed with new *graine*  
rushes:

Weele haunt the trembling *pricketts* as they come

About the fields, along the hauthorne bushes;

I have a pie-bald curre to hunt the hare,

So we will live with daintie forrest fare.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

**PRICKING-KNIFE.**

Than bespake the *prykyng knyfe*,

He duellys to nyze the ale-wyfe;

Sche makes oft tyme his purse full thynne,

No peny some tyme sche levys therin;

Thou thou gete more than other there,

Thyrfy thou he canne not be. MS. Ashmole 61.

**PRICKINGS.** The footsteps of a hare.

Unto these also you may adde, those which cannot discern the footings or *prickings* of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her, or else at the beginning set forth very hot, and afterward tyre, and give over lazily; all these are not to be admitted into the kennell of good hounds.

Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 182.

**PRICKLE.** (1) To prick. *North.*

(2) A wicker basket. *Var. dial.*

**PRICK-LOUSE.** A nickname for a tailor.

She would in brave termes abuse him, and call him rascall, and slave, but above all *pricklouse*, which he could not abide: wherefore having often forbad her, and seeing she would take no warning, on a day tooke heart at grasse, and belaboured her well in a cudgel: but all would not suffice; the more he beat her, the more she calde him *pricklouse*.

Tarlton's *Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

**PRICK-LUGGED.** Having erect ears.

**PRICKMEDENTY.** A final person.

**PRICK-POST.** A timber framed into the principal beam of a floor. *Pricke-posts* are mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 187.

**PRICKS.** A game like bowls.

**PRICKSONG.** Music pricked or noted down, full of flourish and variety.

So that at her next voyage to our Lady of Court of Strete, she entred the chappell with "Ave Regina Cœlorum" in *pricksong*, accompanied with these commissioners, many ladies, gentlemen, and gentlewomen of the best degree.

Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, 1596, p. 192.

My *prick-songs* alwayes full of largues and longs, *Prick-song* (indeed) because it pricks my hart; And song, because sometimes I ease my smart.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

And all for this pevysh *pryk-song* not worth to straws

That we poore sylve boyes abyde much woe.

Ballad by Redford, Bright MS.

**PRICK-WAND.** A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. *Percy.*

**PRIDE.** (1) A mud lamprey. *West.* "Lumbrici are littell fyshes taken in small ryvers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides*," Elyotes Dictionarie, fol. Lond. 1559.

(2) "*Pryde* goyth byfore, and shame comyth after," MS. Douce, 52. The same proverb occurs in Wyntown's Chronykil, and Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

For if she oons turne and be variable,  
And put the drede of God out of mynd,  
*Pride* gothe byfor and shame comyth behynd.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 57.*

- (3) In good flesh and heart, in good condition.  
An old hawking term.

(4) Fineness; splendour. *North.*

(5) Lameness; impediment. *Chesh.*

PRIDELES. Without pride. (*A-S.*)

PRIDY. Proud. *Cornw.*

PRIE. The plant privet.

PRIEST-ILL. The ague. *Devon.*

PRIEST'S CROWN. "Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedieu*," Palsgrave.

See Cotgrave, in *v. Dent*.

PRIG. (1) A small pitcher. *South.*

(2) To higgie in price. *North.*

(3) A small brass skellet. *Yorksh.*

(4) To steal. *Var. dial.* Prygman, a thief, Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575.

(5) An old coxcomb. *Devon.*

(6) To ride. A cant term. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, sig. C. ii.

PRIGGISH. Conceited; affected; *North.*

PRIG-NAPPER. A horse-stealer.

PRIJEL. An iron tool for forcing nails out of wood, otherwise perhaps called a monkey. Moor's *Suffolk MS.*

PRIKELLE. To drive, or push. *Hearne.*

PRIKERE. A rider. *Lydgate.*

PRILL. (1) To turn sour. *Devon.*

(2) A small stream of water. *West.*

(3) A child's whirligig toy.

PRIM. (1) The fry of smelts. *East.*

(2) A neat pretty girl. *Yorksh.*

(3) The plant privet. *Tusser.*

PRIMAL. Original; first. *Shak.*

PRIMA-VISTA. Primero. "The game at cardes called primero or prima vista," Florio, p. 400.

It is called *primefisto* in a list of games in Taylor's *Motto*, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

PRIME. (1) To trim trees. *East.*

(2) Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of six o'clock, a. m.

Thou wotte welle that hit is soo,

And other gatis hit shalle goo

Er to morne at *prime*;

Thou hast me brougt into this ille,

And I shalle ful wele have my wille

When I se my tyme.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.*

(4) First. *Prime temps*, first time.

(5) A term at primero.

(6) Eager; maris appetens. *Shak.*

(7) The footstep of a deer.

(8)

For (as a thrifty wench scrapes kitching-stuffe,  
And barriling the droppings, and the smuffe  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year  
(Reliquely kept) perchance buyes wedding chear)  
Piecemeal he gets lands, and spends as much time  
Wringing each acre, as maids *pulling* prime.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 124.

PRIME-COCK-BOY. "A prime-cock-boy, a freshman, a novice, a milke-sop, a boy new come into the world," Florio, p. 227.

PRIMED. (1) Intoxicated. *North.*

(2) Spotted from disease. *Suffolk.*

PRIME-GOOD. Excellent. *North.*

PRIMELY. Capitally. *North.*

PRIMER. First; primary.

He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,  
Its *primer* flames to suffocate must heed.

Sin is a plant, which if not from the root  
Soon pluckt, will soon to spreading mischief shoot;  
Which if it does, its venom soon we find  
Infecting all our blood, and all our mind.

*History of Joseph*, 1691.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased our Lorde God for to suffer and graunte me grace for the *primer* notable workes purposed by me.

*Nichols' Royal Wills*, p. 293.

PRIMERO. A game at cards. According to the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1721, p. 49, it went rapidly out of fashion after the introduction of the game of ombre. The same authority informs us that primero was played with six cards, and was similar to the latter game. See Ben Jonson, ii. 31; Florio, pp. 71, 400, 410.

PRIMEROLE. A primrose. (*A-N.*)

The honysoucle, the froishe *prymervollys*,

Theer leys splaye at Phebus up-rysyng.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 242.

PRIMETEMPS. Spring. (*A-N.*) Some

Elizabethan poets have *prime-tide*.

PRIMINERY. A difficulty. *North.*

PRIMORDIAL. Original; earliest.

PRIMOSITY. Prudery. A word used by Pitt and Lady Stanhope. *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope*, 8vo. 1845.

PRIMP. To be very formal. *Cumb.*

PRIM-PRINT. The plant privet.

The most excellent is the Greene coloured caterpillar, which is found upon that great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint*, which hath a circle enclosing round both his eyes and all his feete, having also a crooked horne in his tayle: these caterpillars are blackish-redde, with spots or streaks going overthwart theyr sides, beeing halfe white and halfe purplish, the little prickes in these spots are inclining to redde: the rest of theyr body is altogether Greene.

*Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 103.

PRIMY. Early. *Shak.*

PRIN. (1) A pin. *North.*

(2) Prim; affectedly neat.

Hee looks as gaunt and *prin*, as he that spent

A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.

Or bodies at the Resurrection are

On wing, just rarifying into ayre.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 140.

PRINADO. A sharper.

PRINCIE. To be niggardly?

Ther was with him non other fare

But for to *princie* and for to spare,

Of worldis muk to gete ences.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 157.*

PRINCIPAL. (1) A heirloom. Sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

And also that my best horse shall be my *principal*, without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of mean people. *Test. Vetust.* p. 75.

(2) The corner posts of a house, tenoned into

the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

**PRINCOCK.** A pert saucy youth. Brockett has *princeox* as still in use, and *princy-cock* is given by Carr, ii. 58.

If hee bee a little bookish, let him write but the commendation of a *flea*, straight begs he the copple, kissing, hugging, grinning, and smiling, till hee make the young *princeoxs* as proud as a pecko.

*Lodge's Wits Miseric, 1596.*

**PRINCOD.** A pincushion. *North.* Figuratively, a short thickset woman.

**PRINGLE.** A little silver Scotch coin, about the value of a penny, current in the north parts of England. Kennett, MS.

**PRINIT.** Take it. *Wills.*

**PRINK.** (1) To adorn; to dress wel; to be smart and gay. "To be prink up, to be dressed up fine or finical like children or vain women," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To look at; to gaze upon. *West.*

(3) To be pert or forward. *North.*

**PRINSEDE.** A principality. It is the translation of *principatus* in Nominale MS.

**PRINT.** (1) An imprint, or impression; an effigy, or image; the imprint of money.

(2) A mould for coin, &c.

(3) *In print*, with great exactness. Still in use, according to Palmer and Forb.

(4) Clear and bright. *Kent.*

(5) A newspaper. *Var. dial.*

**PRIOR.** The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened, and which prevents them from being blown open.

**PRISE.** (1) A lever. *Var. dial.*

(2) The note of the horn blown on the death of a deer in hunting.

Syr Eglamour hase done to dede  
A grete herte, and tane the hede;  
The *pryses* he blew fulle schille.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.*

(3) Fine; good; prized.

**PRISEDE.** Overturned; destroyed.

**PRISON.** A prisoner. (*A.-N.*)

**PRISONER'S-BARS.** A game. See *Base* (4).

**PRISTE.** A priest.

The kynge his false goddis alle forsake,  
And Crystyndome of *priste* he tuke.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.*

**PRISTINATE.** Former; pristine.

I thynke, yea and doubt not but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinatte* estate and degree.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 13.*

**PRITCH.** (1) To check, or withstand. *West.*

(2) Any sharp-pointed instrument. Hence, to pierce or make holes. *East.*

**PRITCHEL.** An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. *Kent.*

**PRITTLE.** To chatter. "You *prittle* and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths," Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. B. *Prittle-prattle*, childish talk.

**PRIVADO.** A private friend. (*Span.*)

And here Franklin, a kind of physician, Weston, a servant to Sir Thomas, and Sir Jervace Yelvis, who is (as you shall hereafter hear) *privado* to the Earl and Viscount, and the Countess and Mrs.

Turner, are made instruments to kill and dispatch Sir Thomas Overbury. *MS. Harl. 4888.*

**PRIVATE.** Interest; safety; privacy.

**PRIVE.** Private; secret. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to keep or be secret.

Til gentilemen and somanry,  
Thei have thaim alle thei ar worthy,  
Those that are *privé*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

**PRIVETEE.** Private business.

**PRIVY-COAT.** A light coat or defence of mail concealed under the ordinary habit.

**PRIVY-EVIL.** According to Markham, is in hawks "a secret heart-sickness procured either by overlying corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head and countenance, evil ending of her meat, and fowl black mutings," Cheap and Good Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 133.

**PRIZALL.** A prize. *Daniel.*

**PRIZE.** (1) "A prize of that," meaning I don't mind it; "a pish for it." Do they not mean a *pize* or *pish* for it: as if they should say, it's but a trifle and not to be cared about, therefore a pize of it. *Linc.*

(2) To favour an affected limb, as a horse does. *Dorset.*

**PROANDER.** Peradventure. *Cornw.*

**PROBABLE.** Proveable.

**PROBAL.** Probable. *Shak.*

**PROCEED.** To take a degree. This term is still used at the Universities.

**PROCERE.** Large.

Be it never so strong, vallant fair, goodly, plaant  
In aspect, *procre*, and tall. *Becon's Works*, p. 204.

**PROCES.** Story; relation; progress.

**PROCKESY.** A proxy. *Palsgrave.*

**PROCLIVE.** To be prone to.

**PROCT.** A large prop of wood. *Linc.*

**PROCTOR.** One who collected alms for lepers, or other persons unable to do it themselves. According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors*. The Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice:—"Proctour is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand." Forby has *proctor*, to hector, swagger, or bully, which he considers derived from the older word.

**PROD.** A goad for oxen; any sharp-pointed instrument. Also a verb, to prick or goad; to thrust. *North.* We have also *proddle* used in the same sense.

**PRODICAL.** Proud. *Heref.*

**PRODIGIOUS.** Portentous; horrible.

**PROFACE.** An exclamation equivalent to "Much good may it do you." See the Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 57.

**PROFER.** A rabbit burrow.

**PROFESSIOUN.** The monastic profession.

**PROFETS.** Buskins. *Exmoor.*

**PROFFER.** To dodge any one. *Devon.*

**PROFLIGATE.** To drive off.

With how fervent heart should we *profligate* and chase away sin. *Becon's Works*, p. 66.

In the which I doubt not but God will rather add us; yea, (and fight for us) than see us vanquished and *profigated*, by such as neither fear Him nor His laws, nor yet regard justice or honesty.

*Hall's Union, 1548.*

**PROFUND.** To lavish. (*Lat.*)

For the excheuing of grete expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview, wherof ther is no nede here, considering the grete sommes of money that promptly be to be payte.

*State Papers, l. 251.*

**PROG.** (1) Food. *Var. dial.*

(2) The same as *Prod*, q. v.

**PROGRESS.** The travelling of the sovereign and court to various parts of the kingdom.

**PROHEME.** A preface.

**PROIGNE.** To prune. Here it means to pick out damaged feathers, as birds do. According to Markham, "a hawk *proignes* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail."

For joye they *proigne* hem every mornynge.

*MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.*

**PROINER.** A pruner. *Somerset.*

**PROINING.** Prying. *Lincol.*

**PROJECTION.** An operation in alchemy; the moment of transmutation.

He revealed to one Roger Cooke the great secret of the elixar, as he called it, of the salt of metallis, the *projection* wherof was one upon an hundred.

*MS. Ashmole 1788, f. 147.*

**PROKE.** To entreat, or insist upon. Also, to stir, or poke about. Hence perhaps *proking-spit*, a kind of rapier, mentioned in Hall's Satires, p. 99.

**PROKETOWR.** A proctor. *Pr. Parv.*

**PROKING-ABOUT.** A familiar term applied to a person who is busily looking for something, and examining, as we say, "every hole and corner." Sharp's *MS. Warw. Gloss.*

**PROLIXIOUS.** Prolix; causing delay.

**PROLLE.** To search, or prow about; to rob, poll, or steal; to plunder.

**PROLONGER.** A mathematical instrument, mentioned in Trenchfield's Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 12mo. Lond. 1688, p. 153.

**PROMESSE.** To promise. (*A.-N.*)

Thou knowyst my ryzte, Lorde, and other men also;

As it is my ryzte, Lorde, so thou me defende:

And the quarell that is wronge, it may be overthrow,

And to ryght parte the victory thou sende.

And I *promesse* the, good Lorde, my lyffe to amende,

I knoleye me a synner wrappid in woo,

And all said with one voyse, Lorde, thy will be doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

**PROMISCUOUSLY.** Accidentally; by chance.

**PROMISE.** To assure. *Var. dial.*

**PROMITTED.** Disclosed. (*Lat.*)

Promising to theim fraike and free pardone of all offences and commes [crimes?] *promitted*, and promocious and rewardes, for obeynge to the kynges request.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 33.*

**PROMONT.** A promontory.

**PROMOTER.** An informer.

**PROMOVE.** To promote, or patronize.

**PRONE.** Changeable. *Shak.*

**PRONG.** (1) A point. *North.*

(2) A hayfork. *Prong steel*, the handle of a hayfork. *South.*

**PRONOTORY.** A chief notary.

**PROOF.** Land is said to be *proof*, when it is of an excellent quality. *Warw.*

**PROOFY.** Nutritious. *South.*

**PROP.** To help, or assist. *North.*

**PROPER.** (1) Very; exceeding. *Var. dial.*

(2) Handsome; witty. Still in use in Cornwall, according to Polwhele.

(3) *To make proper*, to adorn.

(4) To appropriate. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Becoming; deserved. *East.*

**PROPERTIES.** Dresses of actors; articles and machinery necessary for the stage.

**PROPERTY.** A cloak, or disguise.

**PROPHACION.** Profanation. *Hall.*

**PROPICE.** Convenient; propitious. (*Lat.*)

Wherefore he edified bulwarkes, and buylded fortresses on every syde and parte of his realme, where might be any place *propice* and mete for an armie to arrive or take lande.

*Hall, Edward IV. f. 3.*

**PROPINE.** To drink healths. (*Lat.*)

**PROPONED.** Proposed. (*Lat.*)

Denying fierly, al the other new invencions alleged and *proponed* to his charge.

*Hall's Union, 1548.*

Which being *proponed* and declared to the said emperor, and that in the final determination of our said cause, and all the whole circumference thereof, we have, according to our most bounden duty, nothing else studied.

*MS. Cotton. Nero, B. vi.*

**PROPOS.** A proposition.

**PROPOUNDERS.** Monopolists. *Blount.*

**PROPRIS.** Possessions; property.

**PROPS.** Legs. *Var. dial.*

**PROPULSE.** To repulse. (*Lat.*)

By whiche craftie ymagined invencion they might either cloke or *propulse* from them in al suspicion of their purposed untrueth and shamefull disloyaltie.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 19.*

Perceavng that all succours were clerly estopped and *propuled* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 23.*

**PROSCRIBE.** To prescribe. "I proscribe (Lydgate) for I prescrybe," Palsgrave.

**PROSPECTIVE.** A perspective glass.

**PROSPERATION.** Prosperity.

**PROSS.** (1) Talk; conversation. *North.*

(2)

They have onely three speers or *prosses*, the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth upright to heaven, yet sometimes it falleth out (as the keepers of the saide beast affirmed) that either by sicknes or else through want of food, the left horn hath but two branches; in length they *are* one Roman foot and a halfe, and one finger and a halfe in bredth, at the roote two Roman palmes.

*Topell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 327.*

**PROTENSE.** Extension; drawing out.

**PROTER.** A poker. *Suffolk.*

**PROTHODAWE.**

An arche folle cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a *prothodawe* wyll faine a glose to mainteine his folish fantasie.

*Hall, Henry V. f. 41.*

**PROTRACT.** Delay. (*Lat.*)

**PROTRITE.** Beaten up. (*Lat.*)

The fourth most *protrite* and manifest unto the world is their inconstancie.

*Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 40.*

**PROU.** An interjection used in driving cattle when they loiter.

**PROUD.** (1) Luxuriant. *North.*

(2) Full; high; swelled. *Linc.* Pegge explains it *large*, ed. 1839, p. 123.

(3) Swelling; having a sore inflammation, as flesh has. *West.*

(4) To be maris appetens. *North.*

Yong man wereth jollif,

And than proudeth man and wilf.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 11.

**PROUD-PEAR.** A kind of pear. It is mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 182.

**PROUD-TAILOR.** A goldfinch. *Var. dial.*

**PROULER.** A cozenor, or thief.

**PROVAND.** Provender; provision.

Whilles that lyarde myght drawe, the whilles was he luffed,

Thay putt hym to *provande*, and therwyth he provede; Now he may noghte do his dede, as he myght by-forn, Thay lyg by-fore hym pese-straa, and beris away the corn.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

And though it were as good, it would not convert clubs and clouted shoone from the flesh-pots of Egypt, to the *provant* of the Low-countreies.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

These sca-sick soldiers rang hills, woods, and vallies, Seeking *provant* to fill their empty bellies; Jones goes alone, where Fate prepar'd to meet him With such a prey as did unfriendly greet him.

*Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

**PROVANG.** A whalebone instrument used for cleansing the stomach. See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 191.

**PROVANT-MASTER.** A person who provided apparel for soldiers. See B. Riche's *Fruites of Long Experience*, 1604, p. 19. In Webster's Works, ii. 152, we have *provant apparel*, apparel furnished to soldiers. *Provant-breeches*, Middleton, iv. 489.

**PROVE.** (1) To thrive; to be with young, generally said of cattle.

(2) To *prove* *mastery*, to make trial of skill, to try who does the best.

**PROVENDE.** A prebend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. (*A.-N.*)

Ne ȝit a lētre for to sende,

For dignité ne for *provende*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 39.

**PROVIAUNCE.** Provision. (*A.-N.*)

**PROVISOUR.** A purveyor, or provider.

**PROVOKEMENT.** Provocation. *Spenser.*

**PROVOSTRY.** The office of provost.

**PROVULGE.** To publish. (*Lat.*)

Considering that the king hath alredy, and also before any censures *provulged*, bothe provoked and appeled,

*State Papers*, 1. 413.

**PROW.** A small boat attendant on a larger vessel. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

**PROWE.** Honour; profit; advantage.

In long abydyng is ful lytyl *prowe*.

*MS. Rawl. Post.* 118.

Yif any man wil say now,  
That I not deyde for mannys *prowe*,  
Rather thanne he schulde be forlorne,  
Yet I wolde eft be al to-terne.

*MS. Coll. Cantab.*

**PROWESSE.** Integrity. (*A.-N.*)

**PROWEST.** Most valiant. *Spenser.*

**PROWOR.** A priest. (*A.-N.*)

**PROWSE.** Prowess. *Warner.*

**PRU.** The same as *Prowe*, q. v.

Do nat as the Pharysee

Preyde God agens hys *pru*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 77.

Ne more hyt ys lore the vertu

Of the messe, but mannys *pru*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16.

**PRUCE.** Prussia.

And I bequeth, yef that I dey shall,

For to hold my fest funeral,

An hundreth marke of *pruce* money syne,

For to bistow upon bred and wyne,

With other drynkys that dillicious be,

Whiche in ordre herafter y shall se.

*MS. Rawl. C.* 86.

**PRUDGAN.** Pert; brisk; proud. *Prud*, proud, occurs in Havelok, 302.

**PRUGGE.** A partner, or doxy.

**PRUMOROLE.** A primrose. (*A.-N.*)

He shal ben lyk the lytel bee,

That seketh the blomme on the tre,

And souketh on the *prumorole*.

*MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 67.

**PRUNE.** The same as *Proigne*, q. v.

**PRUNES.** It appears from passages in Marroccus Extaticus, 1595, and other works, that stewed prunes were commonly placed in the windows of houses of disreputable character.

**PRUT.** An exclamation of contempt.

And setteth hym rygt at the left,

And seyth *prut* for thy cursyng preat.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20.

**PRUTE.** To wander about like a child.

**PRUTTEN.** To be proud; to hold up the head with pride and disdain. *North.* *Prute*, proud, occurs in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

**PRYNE.** Chief; first? (*A.-N.*)

Be hyt wyth ryghte or wyth synne,

Hym wyl he holde moste *pryne*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

**PRYOWRE.** The first; the chief.

Sche seyde thou semyste a man of honour,

And therefore thou schalt be *pryowre*.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 110.

**PRYVATED.** Deprived.

They woulde ȝot onely lese their wordely substaunce, but also be *pryuated* of their llyves and worldly felycytie, rather then to suffre Kyngye Rycharde, that tyraunt, longer to rule and reygne over them.

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 17.

**PSALL.** A soul. *Percy.*

**PUANT.** Stinking. *Skelton.*

**PUB.** The poop of a vessel.

**PUBBLE.** Plump; full. *North.* Kennett applies it to corn, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Thou shalt me fynde fat and well fed,

As *pubble* as may be;

And, when thou wilt, a merie mate

To laughe and chat with thee.

*Drant, ap. Warton*, lii. 346.

**PUBLE.** A pebble. *Palsgrave.*

**PUBLIC.** An inn, or alehouse. *Var. dial.*

**PUCELLE.** A virgin; a girl. (*Fr.*)

**PUCK.** (1) Picked. *Warw.*

(2) A fiend. Robin Goodfellow was often so



called. The term is still retained in the Western counties in the phrase *puck-ledden*, bewitched, fairy led, strangely and unaccountably confused.

**PUCKER.** Confusion; bother; perplexity; fright; bustle. *Var. dial.*

**PUCKETS.** Nests of caterpillars. *Sussex.* Moor says it is used in Suffolk.

**PUCK-FIST.** The common puff-ball, or fungus. It was frequently used by early writers as a term of contempt; an empty, insignificant, boasting fellow.

Old father *puckfist* knits his arteries,  
First strikes, then rails on Riot's villainies.  
*Middleton's Epigrams, 1600.*

If with these honors virtue he embrace,  
Then love him; else his *puckfist* pompe abhorre.  
Sunshine or dung-hills makes them stinke the more,  
And honor shewes all that was hid before.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, l. 3.*

**PUCKLE.** (1) A pimple. *Salop.*

(2) A spirit, or ghost; a puck.

**PUCKRELS.** A small fiend or puck.

And I thinke he told me, that he shewed him  
her in a glasse, and told him she had three or foure  
impes, some call them *puckrels*, one like a grey cat,  
another like a weasel, another like a mouse, a ven-  
geance take them, it is a great pitie the country is  
not rid of them, and told him also what he should  
do; it is half a yeare ago, and he never had any hurt  
since.  
*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.*

**PUCKSY.** A quagmire. *West.* Possibly from *Puck*, who led night-wanderers into bogs, &c. Hence the phrase, "he got out of the mucky and fell into the pucksy"—

*Incidit in Seyllam cupiens vitare Charybdi.*

**PUD.** (1) Budded. *Weber.*

(2) The hand, or fist. *West.*

**PUDDER.** Confusion; bother.

Upon which my Lorde Willoughbie's counsell,  
though to little purpose, made a great deale of *pud-*  
*der*, for all the acts of parliament from E. 3 time  
till R. 2 are enroled in French. *MS. Harl. 388.*

**PUDDERING-POLE.** A stirring-pole?

So long as he who has but a teeming brain may  
have leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is  
built beyond the reach of every man's *puddering-*  
*pole.* *N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.*

**PUDDING.** A stuffed cushion put upon a child's forehead when it is first trusted to walk alone.

**PUDDING-BAG.** A bird of the pea-eater kind, so called from its nest being in the form of a long pudding-bag, with a hole in the middle.

**PUDDING-DIP.** Sauce. *Yorksh.*

**PUDDING-GRASS.** The herb pennyroyal.

**PUDDING-HEADED.** Thick-headed; stupid.

**PUDDING-HOSE.** Large wide breeches.

**PUDDING-PIE.** A piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie. *East.* It is sometimes called a *pudding-pie-doll*, and in Oxfordshire the like name is given to batter pudding baked in a hard crust. A mention of *pudding-pyes* occurs in Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 146.

Did ever John of Leyden prophesy  
Of such an Antichrist as *pudding-pye*.  
*Fletcher's Poems, p. 155.*

A quarter of fat lambe and three-score eggs have  
beene but an ensle colation, and three well larded  
*pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle.

*The Great Eater of Kent, 1630.*

**PUDDING-POKE.** The long-tailed titmouse.

**PUDDING-PRICK.** The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "For this I care not a *pudding-prycke*," Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 63. Ray gives the proverb, "he hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick." See his *English Words*, ed. 1674, p. 49. This phrase was applied to a spendthrift.

Or that I fear thee any whit

For thy curn nips of sticks,

I know no use for them so meet

As to be *pudding-pricks.* *Robin Hood, i. 3.*

**PUDDING-ROPE.** A cresset-light.

**PUDDINGS.** The intestines. *North.* An untidy slovenly person is said to have his puddings about his heels.

**PUDDING-TIME.** In pudding-time, in the nick of time, at the commencement of dinner; it having formerly been usual to begin with pudding, a custom which still continues in humble life. "I came in season, as they say, in pudding-time," Withal's *Dictionary*, 1608, p. 3. Said to be still in use.

But Mars, who still protects the stout

In *pudding-time* came to his aid.

*Hudibras, l. ii. 865.*

**PUDDING-TOBACCO.** A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

**PUDDINING.** The ancient offering of an egg, a handful of salt, and a bunch of matches, on the first visit of a young child to the house of a neighbour, is still very prevalent in many parts of the North of England at the present time. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the ceremony is termed *puddining*, and the recipient is then said to be *puddined*.

**PUDGLE.** (1) To tipple. *Devon.*

(2) Short and fat. *Yorksh.* "A fat body," *Hallamshire Gloss.* p. 120.

**PUDGLE-DOCK.** An ancient pool from the river in Thames-street, not of the cleanest appearance. An affected woman was sometimes termed Duchess of Puddle-dock.

**PUD-DUD.** To pad about. *Oxon.*

**PUDGE.** (1) An owl. *Leic.*

(2) A ditch, or grip. *Linc.*

**PUE.** (1) Pity. *Test. Vetust.* p. 380.

(2) An animal's udder. *West.*

(3) To chirp as birds do.

**PUET.** The peewit. *Markham.*

**PUFF.** A puff-ball. *Somerset.*

**PUFFIN.** Malum pulmonum. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's *Dictionary*, 1640.

**PUFF-LOAF.** A kind of light bread.

**PUFF-THE-DART.** A game played with a long needle, inserted in some worsted, and blown at a target through a tin tube.

**PUFF-WINGS.** That part of the dress which sprung from the shoulders, and had the appearance of an inflated or blown-up wing.

**PUG.** (1) To sweat. *Warw.*

(2) A kind of loam. *Sussex.*

(3) A thrust. (4) To strike. *West.* Also, to pluck out, to pull.

(5) In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pugs'-hole*.

(6) A third-year salmon.

(7) A monkey. "Monkies, apes, *pugs*," Florio, p. 63. It was also a familiar and intimate mode of address. "My pretty pug, *ma belle, m'amie*," Howell, 1660. (8) To eat. *Wills*.

PUG-DRINK. Water cyder. *West.*

PUGGARD. A thief. *Pugging* in Shakespeare is said to mean *thieving*.

PUGGEN. The gable-end. *Devon.*

PUGGINS. Refuse wheat. *Warw.*

PUGGLE. To stir the fire. *Essex.*

PUGGY. Damp; moist; foggy. *Var. dial.*

PUG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Derb.*

PUG-TOOTH. The eye-tooth. *Devon.* Possibly the same as *pugging-tooth* in Shakespeare.

PUG-TOP. A spinning-top. *West.*

PUISNE. A small creature. (*Fr.*)

PUISSANCE. Might; power.

King Edward beeyng nothyng abashed of this small chance, sente good wordes to the Erie of Penbroke, animatyng and byddyng hym to bee of a good courage, promysyng hym not alonely ayde in shorte tyme, but also he hymself in persone royall would folowe hym with all hys *puysances* and power.

*Hall, Edward IV. f. 12.*

PUKE. Explained by Baret, a colour between russet and black. "*Chiuro scuro*, a darke puke colour," Florio, p. 97.

That a camell is so ingendred sometimes, the roughnes of his haire like a boares or swines, and the strength of his body, are sufficient evidences; and these are worthily called Bactrians because they were first of all conceived among them, having two bunches on their backs; whereas the Arabian hath but one. The colour of this camell is for the most part browne, or *puko*, yet there are heard of white ones in India. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607.

PULCHE. To polish. (*A.-N.*)

PULCHER. St. Sepulchre.

Consider this, and every day conjecture

That *Pulcher's* bell doth toll to Tyburn Lecture.

*Satire against Laud*, 1641.

Then shall great volumes with thy travels swell,  
And Fame ring lowder then Saint *Pulcher's* bell.

*Taylor's Works*, ii. 81.

The said lord Dakars above saide was beryld in *Saynt Powelkure* Church, and the said lord Dakars was hanggd for robbre of the kynges deer, and murder of the kepars. *MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.*

PULCHRITUDE. Beauty. (*Lat.*)

PULDRONS. Armour for the shoulder and the upper part of the arm.

PULE. (1) A pew. *Lanc.*

(2) To cry; to blubber. *Yorksh.*

PULER. A puling person, one who is weak, who eats without appetite.

If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler*; is she high coloured, an ill cognizance.

*The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. G.

PULETTE. A chicken. (*A.-N.*)

PULFIN. A large fat boy. *West.*

PULID. A kite; a glad. *Linc.*

PULK. (1) A coward. *Linc.*

(2) A pool; a puddle. *Var. dial.*

(3) A short fat person. *East.*

PULL. To pull down a side, i. e. to injure or damage a cause.

PULLAILE. Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Pullain* and *pullen* is found in several early plays. "*Poul-lailier*, a poultier or keeper of *pullaine*," Cotgrave.

The sixt house denoteth servants, sicknesse, wild beasts, ryding, hunling of and by dogs, sheepe and muttons, goates and *pulleine*, and hath some signification over prisons, unjustice, and false accusations, and is called, The house cadant of the fourth, and otherwise ill fortune, and hath government over the belly and bowels.

*Judgements of the Starres*, 1595.

PULLE. Pool. (*A.-S.*)

Tho hi migten drinke that hi weren fulle,

Hi floten swithe rived bi dich and bi *pulle*.

*MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.*

PULLEN. The small crab used for haiting sea-fishing-hooks. *North.*

PULLER. A loft for poultry. *Norff.*

PULLEY-PIECES. Armour for the knees.

PULL-FACES. To make grimaces.

PULLING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenchies are pulled about. *East.*

PULLISH. To polish. *Pakgrave.*

PULL-OVER. A carriage-way over the banks of the sea. *Linc.*

PULL-REED. A long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset.*

PULLS. The chaff of pulse. *North.*

PULL-TOW-KNOTS. The coarse and knotty parts of the tow. *East.*

PULLY-HAWLY. (1) To pull stoutly.

(2) To romp about. *Var. dial.*

PULLY-PIECES. The poleins, or armour for the knees. See Howell, in v.

PULMENT. A kind of pottage. "*Pulmentorium*, a pulment," *Nominales MS.*

PULPATOONS. Confections.

PULPIT-CUFFER. A violent preacher.

PULSE. Pottage. *Somerset.*

PULSEY. A poultice. *North.*

PULSIDGE. Pulse. *Shak.*

PULT. *Out pull*, put out.

Ave excludit penalitatem, ave ys out *pult* a hardnesse.

*MS. Burney 356, p. 83.*

PULTER. A poulterer. *Pulgrave.* Also, the royal officer who had charge of the poultry.

PULTERS. The men in mines who convey the coal from the hewers. *North.*

PULVERING-DAYS. Any days when the community assemble to let to farm the town lands; but the contract was always confirmed on a particular day, as at Southwold, on the 6th of December.

PULVER-WEDNESDAY. Ash-Wednesday.

PULWERE. A pillow. (*A.-N.*)

PUM. To beat, or thump. *North.*

PUMMEL. To beat soundly. *Var. dial.*

PUMMEL-FOOTED. Club-footed. *West.* Some of the glossaries have *pumple-footed*.

PUMMEL-TREE. A whippetree for horses.

PUMMER. Big; large. *North.*

**PUMMY.** Soft; pulpy. *Var. dial.*

**PUMPET-BALL.** The ball with which a printer lays ink on the forms.

**PUM-PUM.** A ludicrous term, applied by Marston to a fiddler.

**PUN.** (1) To pound, or beat. *West.* "To stampe or punne in a mortar," Florio, p. 6.

(2) A child's pinafore. *Devon.*

(3) A small iron skillet. *Linc.*

**PUNAY.** A small fellow; a dwarf.  
Arthur, with a litel *punay*,  
Hadde y-driven hem oway.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 121.

**PUNCCION.** A puncture. (*Lat.*)

But I thinke thys was no dreame, but a *punccon* and pricke of his synfull conscience, for the conscience is so much more charged and aggravate, as the offence is great and more heynous in degre.

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 29.

**PUNCH.** (1) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To kick. *Yorksh.*

(3) A kind of horse. *Suffolk.*

(4) Short; fat. *North.* A pot-bellied man is said to be *punchy*.

(5) To work very hard. *Oxon.*

**PUNCH-AND-JUDY.** A kind of dramatic exhibition with puppets, still very popular.

**PUNCH-CLOD.** A clodhopper. *North.*

**PUNCHION.** (1) A bodkin. *North.*

(2) An upright piece of stout timber in a wooden partition. "*Asser*, a punchion or joyst," Elyot, ed. 1559.

**PUNCHITH.** To punish. (*A.-N.*)

**PUNCTED.** Punctured. (*Lat.*)

And after that she came to her memory, and was revyved agayne, she wept and sobbyd, and with pitefull scryches she repleneshyd the hole macion, her breaste she *puncted*, her fayre here she tare;

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 4.

**PUND.** A pound. *North.*

**PUNDER.** (1) To puzzle. *Westm.*

(2) To balance evenly. *East.*

(3) A mortar. *Yorksh.*

**PUNEAR.** To peruse a book. *South.*

**PUNG.** (1) A purse.

(2) Pushed. *Exmoor.*

**PUNGAR.** A crab. *Kent.*

**PUNGEDE.** Pricked.

Behalde his bludy flesche,

His helde *pungede* with thorne.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 222.*

**PUNGER.** To sponge upon. *West.*

**PUNGLED.** Shrivelled; tough. *East.*

**PUNICE.** To punish. (*A.-N.*)

**PUNIES.** (1) Small creatures. (*Fr.*) Freshmen at Oxford were called *punies* of the first year.

(2) Lice or insects. *Hall.*

**PUNISHMENT.** Pain. *West.*

**PUNK.** (1) Touch-wood. *North.*

(2) A prostitute. "Seated cheek by jowle with a punke," Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, p. 20, Percy Society repr.

His pimpship with his *punke*, despleight the horne,  
Eate gosling giblets in a fort of corne.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, l. 110.

**PUNKY.** (1) Dirty. *Derb.*

(2) A chimney-sweeper. *Yorksh.*

**PUNSE.** To punch, or beat. *North.*

**PUNTO.** A term in fencing; *punto dritta*, a direct stroke; *punto riversa*, a back-handed stroke. See Rom. and Jul. ii. 4.

**PUOY.** A long pole with spikes at the end, used in propelling barges or keels. *North.*

**PUPPY.** A puppet. *East.*

**PUR.** (1) The poker. *Linc.*

(2) A one year old male sheep.

(3) To whine, as a cat. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Pur, pur-chops, pur-dogs, pur-ceit*, &c. terms at the old game of Post-and-Pair.

(5) To kick. *North.*

(6) A boy. *Dorset.*

**PURCHASE.** The booty of thieves. A very common term in old plays.

**PURDY.** (1) Proud; surly; rude. *East.*

(2) A little thickset fellow. *North.*

**PURE.** (1) Mere; very. Still in use. A countryman shown Morland's picture of pigs feeding, corrected the artist, by exclaiming, "They be *pure* loike surely, but whoever seed three pigs a-feeding without one o' em having his foot in the trough?"

(2) Poor. R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

Now wate I wele you covaytes to wyte whilke are verray *pure*, and whilke noghte.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 202.*

(3) In good health. *Var. dial.*

(4) To purify. Maundevile, p. 286.

(5) A prostitute. A cant term.

**PURED.** Furred. *Ritson.*

**PURELY.** (1) Prettily; nicely. *East.*

Ortolan, a delicate bird, of the bigness of a lark. It sings *purely*, and is good to eat.

*Mieg's Great French Dictionary*, 1688.

(2) The same as *Pure* (3).

**PURFLE.** The hem of a gown. Also, to ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery. "A blac lamb furre without *purfle* of sable," Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 57.

To the Lady Beaumont, my daughter, a *purfle* of sable, my best feather-bed, and o'her furniture.

*Test. Vetust.* p. 471.

**PURGATORY.** The pit grate of a kitchen fireplace. *West.*

**PURGY.** Proud; conceited. *North.*

**PURITAN.** A whore. A cant term.

**PURKEY.** A species of wheat.

**PURL.** (1) Border; hem; fringe; stitch-work; a twist of gold or silver.

(2) To turn swiftly round; to curl or run in circles; to eddy, as a stream.

(3) Guard; watch. *Cornw.*

(4) A term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches, which gives to the work, in those parts in which it is used, a different appearance from the general surface. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are *purled*.

**PURLE.** To prowl about for prey.

**PURLEY.** Weak-sighted. *Wills.*

**PURLCUE.** A flourish in writing.

**PURLINS.** Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to preserve

them from sinking in the middle of their length.

**PURL-ROYAL.** A liquor made with sack mixed with various spices.

**PURN.** An instrument for holding a vicious horse by the nose whilst the blacksmith is shoeing him.

**PURPAIN.** A napkin. The counterpane of a bed was called the *purpain* or *purpoint*.

**PURPLES.** A species of orchis.

**PURPOOLE.** Gray's-inn, so called from the ancient name of its manor or estate.

**PURPOSES.** A kind of game. "The prettie game which we call *purposes*," Cotgrave, in v. *Opinion*.

**PURPRESTURE.** An encroachment on anything that belongs to the king or the public.

A brief discoverie of the great *purpresture* of newe buyldinges nere to the clittie, with the meanes howe to restraine the same.

*Archæologia*, xxiii. 121.

**PURPRISE.** An inclosure. (*A.-N.*)

**PURPURING.** Having a purple colour.

**PURR-BARLEY.** Wild barley.

**PURREL.** A list ordained to be made at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. See Blount.

**PURSE.** To steal, or take purses.

**PURSE-NET.** A net, the ends of which are drawn together with a string, like a purse.

For thinke yee to catch fishe with an unbaited hooke, or take a whale with a *pursenet*, then may yee retourne with a bare hooke, and an emptie purse.

*Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

**PURSEWEND.** Suitable; pursuant. (*A.-N.*)

**PURSLÉN.** Porcelain.

**PURST.** Lost; gone away.

**PURT.** To pout; to take a dislike; to be sulken, or sulky. *West*.

**PURTE.** Purity.

**PURTENANCE.** (1) That which belongs. *Ap-purtenance* is still in use as a law term.

Alle the londys and passessions

That I have lying within the bowns

Of Southwerke and of the stwes syde,

As wynde-melles ande water-milles eke,

With alle their *purtenaunces* lying on every syde,

That be there redy and ar not for to seke.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

And to alle that clerkys avauce

To holy cherches *portynaunces*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.*

(2) An animal's intestines. *Palsgrave*.

**PURTING-GLUMPOT.** A sulky fellow. *Devon*.

**PURTRED.** Portrayed. (*A.-N.*)

There was *purtrid* in ston

The fylesoferus everychon,

The story of Absolon. *Str Degrevant*, 1449.

**PURVEY.** To provide. (*A.-N.*) It is a substantive in our second example.

Yf he wyste that hyt wolde gayne,

He wolde *purvey* hym fulle fayne

That lady for to wyne;

He had nothyr hors nor spere,

Nor no wepyn hym with to were,

That brake hys herte withynne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 76.*

The which, when they hear of the arrival and

*purvey* that ye, and other of our subjects make at home in help of us, shall give them great courage to haste their coming unto us much the rather, and not fail; as we trust fully. *Letter of Henry V. 1419.*

**PURVEYANCE.** (1) Providence; foresight.

(2) Provision. (*A.-N.*)

Body and sowle so they may hem lede  
Into blysse of eternalle *purveyance*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 137.*

Was never slylike a *purveyance*

Made in England ne in France.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 138.*

**PURVIDE.** To provide. *East*.

**PURVIL.** To gain one's livelihood by artful and cunning means. *North*.

**PURWATTLE.** A splashed hedge. *Devon*.

**PUR-WIGGY.** A tadpole. *Suffolk*.

**PURYE.** A kind of pottage.

**PUSAYLE.** A guard, or archer. (*A.-N.*)

Scarsly couthe I chare away the kite,

That me bireve wolde my *pusayle*.

*Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.*

**PUSESOUN.** Poison. (*A.-N.*)

Mani taketh therof *pusseoun*,

And dyeth in michel wo.

*Rouland and Vernagu*, p. 11.

**PUSH.** (1) An exclamation, as *Pish!*

(2) A boil. *East*. "Red pimples or *pushes* in mens faces," Florio, p. 69. "A little swelling, like a bladder or *push*, that riseth in bread when it is baked," Baret, 1580.

**PUSH-PIN.** A child's play, in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. So explained by Ash, but it would seem from Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 25, that the game was played by aiming pins at some object.

To see the sonne you would admire,

Goe play at *push-pin* with his sire.

*Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 15.

Love and myselfe, belceve me, on a day,

At childish *push-pin*, for our sport, did play.

*Herriek's Works*, i. 22.

**PUSH-PLOUGH.** A breast-plough. *Staff*.

**PUSKILE.** A pustule.

**PUSKITCHIN.** A tale-teller. *West*.

**PUSKY.** Wheezy. *Somerset*.

**PUSS.** (1) A hare. *Var. dial*.

(2) A woman, in contempt.

**PUSSOMED.** Poisoned. *Yorksh.*

**PUSSY-CATS.** Catkins. *South*.

**PUSTLE.** A pustule. Florio, p. 64.

**PUT.** (1) An attempt. *Warw.*

(2) To put a girdle round anything, to travel or go round it. To put to business, to vex or trouble. To put about, to tease or worry. To put on, to subsist; to impose upon. To put the miller's eye out, to make pudding or broth too thin. To put the stone, to throw the stone above hand, from the uplifted hand, for trial of strength. Put to it, at a loss for an expedient. To put forth, to begin to bud. To put off, to delay. Put out, annoyed, vexed.

(3) To push, or propel. *North*. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* and *Havelok*.

(4) A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load.

- (5) To stumble. *Norfolk*.  
 (6) A mole-hill. *Suffolk*.  
 (7) A pit, or cave. (*A.-S.*)  
 (8) A game at cards.

There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribbage, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put*, and all-foures.

*Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum*, 1699, p. 75.

- (9) In coal mines, to bring the coals from the workings to the crane or shaft.  
 (10) A stinking fellow. *Devon*.  
 PUTAYLE. The populace. (*A.-N.*)  
 PUTAYN. A whore. (*A.-N.*) *Fiz à putain*, son of a whore, a common term of reproach, misprinted in Gy of Warwick, p. 295.  
 PUT-CASE. Suppose a case, i. e. take an example from an imaginary case.  
 PUTCH. A pit, hole, or puddle. *Kent*.  
 PUTCHKIN. A wicker bottle. *West*.  
 PUTE. To impute. Still in use.  
 PUTERIE. Whoredom. (*A.-N.*)  
 And bygan ful stille to aye,  
 And herde of hyre putrye.

*Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 47.

- PUTHE. Pitch. *Hearne*.  
 PUTHER. (1) Pewter. *North*.  
 (2) The same as *Pudder*, q. v.  
 PUTHERY. Said of a sheep which has water on the brain. *Sussex*.  
 PUTLOGS. The cross horizontal pieces of a scaffold in building a house.  
 PUT-ON. (1) To be depressed, or sad.  
 (2) Put your hat on; be covered. This phrase occurs in Massinger and Middleton.  
 (3) To excite, or stir up; to go fast.  
 PUTOUR. A whoremonger. (*A.-N.*)  
 PUT-OVER. (1) A hawk was said to *put over* when she removed her meat from the gorge into the stomach.  
 (2) To recover from an illness.  
 PUT-PIN. The game of *pushpin*, q. v. There is an allusion to it under this name in Nash's *Apologie*, 1593.

That can lay downe maidens bedda,  
 And that can hold their sickly heds:  
 That can play at *put-pin*,  
 Blowe-poynte, and near lin.

*Play of Misogonus*, MS.

- PUTRE. To cry. *North*.  
 PUTTER. A lever. *Suffolk*.

**Q** The same as *Cue* (1). "Go for a q," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ap. Nares.  
 QD. Contr. for *quod* or *quo*.  
 QHYP. A whip. *Prompt. Parv.*  
 QRUS. Wrathful. See *Crows* (1).  
 QUA. Who.

*Qua* herd ever a warr aunter,  
 That he that nocht hadd bot of him,  
 Agayn him suld becum sua grim.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.*

- QUAB. An unfledged bird. Hence, anything in an imperfect, unfinished state.  
 QUABBE. A bog, or quagmire.  
 QUACK. To be noisy. *West*. The term is applied to any croaking noise.

PUTTER-OUT. (1) A distributor.

- (2) One who deposited money with a party on going abroad, on condition of receiving a great interest for it on his return, proportionable to the dangers of the journey, and the chances of his arrival to claim it. This custom was very common in Shakespeare's time, and is alluded to in the *Tempest*, iii. 3.

PUTTICE. A stoat, or weasel. *Kent*.

PUTTOCK. (1) A common prostitute.

- (2) A kite. The term was metaphorically applied to a greedy ravenous fellow.

Who sees a hefer dead and bleeding fresh,  
 And sees hard-by a butcher with an axe,  
 But will suspect twas he that made the slaughter?  
 Who findes the partridge in the *puttocks* nest,  
 But will imagine how the bird came there.

*First Part of the Contention*, 1600.

I am a greate traveler.

I lite on the dunghill like a *puttock*!

Nay, take me with a lye,

And cut out the brane of my buttock.

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdom*, 1579.

PUTTOCK-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight. *Kent*.

PUT-UP. (1) To sheath one's sword.

- (2) To tolerate; to bear with. Also, to take up residence at an inn. *Var. dial.*

PUZZEL. A filthy drab.

PUZZLE-HEADED-SPOONS. Apostle-headed-spoons; each with the figure of an apostle, his head forming the top of the spoon. They may be seen at several places in Cornwall and Devon. See *Apostle-spoons*.

PUZZUM. Spite; malice. *North*.

PYE. *Father of the Pye*, the chairman of a convivial meeting. *Devon*.

PYKE. To move or go off.

PYONINGS. Works of pioneers; military works of strength. *Spenser*.

PYRAMIDES. Spires of churches.

PYTE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Fro dalis deep to the I cryde,  
 Lord, thow listyn the voys of me!

This deep presoun that I in byde,

Brek it up Lord for thin *pyte*.

Be thow myn governowr and myn gyde,

Myn goslyl foode, that I nougt fle,

And let out of thin herte glyde,

That I have trespassyd agens the.

*Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms*, MS.

QUACKING-CHEAT. A duck. An old cant term, given by Dekker, 1616.

QUACKLE. To choke, or suffocate. *East*.

QUACKSALVER. A cheat or quack.

But the jurglers or *quacksalvers* take them by another course, for they have a staffe slit at one end like a payre of tongs, those stand open by a pinne; now, when they see a serpent, viper, adder or snake, they set them upon the neck neere the head, and pulling forth the pinne, the serpent is inevitably taken, and by them loosed into a prepared vessell, in which they keepe her, and give her meate.

*Topssell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 49.

QUAD. Bad; evil. *Chaucer*.

QUADDLE. To dry, or shrivel up. *West*.

QUADDY. Broad; short and thick. *East.*

QUADE. To spoil, or destroy.

QUADRAT. Arranged in squares.

And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.

*Hall's Union, 1548. Hen IV. f. 13.*

QUADRELLS. Four square pieces of peat or turf made into that fashion by the spade that cuts them. *Staff.*

QUADRILLE. A game at cards, very similar to *Ombre*, q. v.

QUADRIFOGE. A work compiled from four authors. A Life of Thomas Becket was so called.

The very authours of the *quadrifoge* itselfe, or song of foure parts, for they yeeld a concert, though it be without harmonie, doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.

*Lambard's Perambulation, 1696, p. 515.*

QUADRIVIUM. The seven arts or sciences were formerly divided into the *quadrivium*, or fourfold way to knowledge; and the *trivium*, or threefold way to eloquence. The former comprised arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy; the latter, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

QUAER. Where.

That I mit becum hir man, I began to crave,  
For nothing in hirde fondin wold I let;  
sche bar me fast on hond, that I began to rave,  
And bad me fond fether, a fol for to feche.  
*Quaer* gospellis al thi speche?

Thou findis hir noht hire the sot that thu seche.

*MS. Arundel 27, f. 130.*

QUAG. A bog, or quagmire. *Var. dial.* Hence *quaggy*, soft and tremulous.

QUAGGLE. A tremulous motion. *South.*

QUAIL. (1) To go wrong.

(2) To shrink, flinch, or yield. To soften or decrease, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21. Sometimes, to faint, to droop, to fall sick.

(3) To curdle. *East.* "I quayle as mylke dothe, *je quaillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it," Palsgrave. "The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning," Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 140.

(4) A whore. An old cant term.

(5) To overpower, or intimidate.

QUAIL-MUTTON. Diseased mutton. *Linc.*

QUAIL-PIPE. A pipe used to call quails. *Quail-pipe boots*, boots resembling a quail-pipe, from the number of plaits or wrinkles.

QUAINT. Elegant; neat; ingenious. Occasionally, prudent. *Quaintness*, beauty, elegance. Now obsolete in these senses.

QUAINTE. To acquaint; inform.

There if he travaille and *quainte* him well,  
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.

*Record's Castle of Knowledge, 1556.*

QUAIRE. A quire, pamphlet, or book.

Thow litell *quayer*, how darst thou shew thy face,

Or com yn presence of men of honesté?

Sith thow art rude and folowist not the trace

Of faire langage, nor haiste no bewte;

Wherefore of wysedom thus I counsell the,

To draw the bake fer out of their sight,

Lest thow be had in reproff and dispite.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

QUAISY. (1)

Hit most be a curet, a crowned wyght,

That knowth that *quayse* frome ben and pese,

Or ellys theyre medysyns they have no myght

To geve a mane lysens to lyve in ease.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.*

(2) Indigestible; tough. *North.*

QUAKE. (1) To shake. *Shak.*

(2) Fear, trembling. (*A.-S.*)

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,

Til thou turne ajeyn in *quake*

To that erthe thou were of-take.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.*

QUAKER-GRASS. The shaking grass. *Worc.*

QUAKING-CHEAT. A calf, or sheep.

QUALE. To kill, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

QUALESTER. "*Chorista*, a qualester," Nominal MS. of the fifteenth century.

QUALIFY. To soothe, or appease.

QUALITY. Profession; occupation.

QUALITY-MAKE. The gentry. *North.*

QUALLE. A whale.

The lady whyte als *qualle* bane,

Alle falowed hir hewe.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 143.*

QUALME. (1) Sickness; pestilence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The noise made by a raven.

QUAMP. Still; quiet. *West.*

QUANDORUM. A polite speech. *South.*

QUANK. To overpower. *West.*

QUANT. A pole used by the bargemen on the Waveney between Yarmouth and Bungay, for pushing on their craft in adverse or scanty winds. It has a round cap or cot at the immersed end to prevent its sticking in the mud. Some of the *quants* are nearly thirty feet long. The term occurs in Pr. Parv.

QUANTO-DISPAINE. An ancient dance described in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

QUAPPE. To quake; to tremble.

QUAR. (1) A quarry. *West.*

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,

Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers,

When saints forsake their painted glass

To meet their worship as they pass.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 136.*

(2) To coagulate, applied to milk in the female breast. *Somerset.*

QUARE. To cut into pieces.

QUAREL. A stone quarry. "*Saxifragium*, a *quaryle*," Nominal MS.

QUARELLES. Arrows. (*A.-N.*)

*Quareilles* quwaynt swappes thorowe knyghtes

With lryne so wekyrlly, that wyneche they never.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

QUARIER. A wax-candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre. It was also called a *quarion*, and is frequently mentioned in old inventories. "All the endes of quarriers and prickets," Ord. and Reg. p. 295.

QUARKEN. To suffocate; to strangle.

With greatte dyfficultie I fynde it out I have a throte-bolle almoste strangled i. snarled or *quarkennyd* with extreme hunger.

*Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.*

QUARL. To quarrel. *Somerset.* "Quarled

poison," quotation in Nares. Should we read  
"gnarled poison?"

**QUAROF.** Whereof.

With Liltymon, the lest fynger,  
He begynnes to hoke,  
And sayes, *quarof* art thou so ferd?  
Hit is a liltill synne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff v 48, f. 82.*

**QUARRE.** Square.

*Quarrel* scheld, gode swerd of stell,  
And launce *stef*, biteand wel.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 111.*

**QUARREL.** (1) A square of window glass, properly one placed diagonally. Anciently, a diamond-shaped pane of glass. Hence the cant term *quarrel-picker*, a glazier. The word was applied to several articles of a square shape, and is still in use.

(2) A duel, or private combat.

**QUARRELOUS.** Quarrelsome. *Shak.*

**QUARRIER.** A worker at a quarry.

**QUARROMES.** The body. A cant term. See a list in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 4to. Lond. 1620, sig. C. ii.

**QUARRY.** (1) Fat; corpulent. "A quarry, fat man, *obesus*," Coles' *Lat. Dict.*

(2) See *Quarier* and *Quarrell*.

(3) Prey, or game. *Quarry-hawk*, an old entered and reclaimed hawk.

(4) An arrow. Drayton, p. 29.

**QUART.** (1) A quarter. *Spenser.*

(2) Three pounds of butter. *Leic.*

**QUARTER.** (1) An upright piece of timber in a partition. *Somerset.*

(2) A noise; a disturbance.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you  
shall prate;

For all you kept such a *quarter*, you are out of the  
councell of state.

*Wright's Political Ballads, p. 150.*

(3) A square panel. *Britton.*

**QUARTERAGE.** A quarter's wages.

**QUARTERER.** A lodger. *Devon.*

**QUARTER-EVIL.** A disease in sheep arising from corruption of the blood. *South.*

**QUARTER-FACE.** A countenance three parts averted. *Jonson.*

**QUARTEROUN.** A quarter.

And there is not the mone seyn in alle the luna-  
cloun, saif only the seconde *quarteroun*.

*Maundeulle's Travels, p. 301.*

**QUARTER-SLINGS.** A kind of ropes or chains used on board a ship.

Thy roaring cannons and thy chens

Be layde on every side;

Yea bases, foulers, *quarter-slings*,

Which often hath ben tride.

*Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.*

**QUARTLE.** A fourth part, or quarter.

**QUASH.** A pompion.

**QUASS.** To quaff, or drink. Some suppose this to be a corruption of *quaff*.

**QUASTE.** Quashed; smashed.

Above *scho* whirles the whele and whirles me  
undire,

Tille alle my *quarters* yt'whille where *quaste* al to  
peccs.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

**QUASY.** Same as *Queasy*?

I have passed full many *quasy* dayes,  
That now unto good I cannot mate,  
For mary I dyde myselve to lato.

*The Complaynte of them that ben to late married.*

**QUAT.** (1) To squat down. *Dorset.* To go to  
quat, i. e. *alvum levare*.

(2) Full, satiated. *Somerset.* "Quatted with  
other daintier fare," Philotmus, 1583.

(3) A pimple, or spot. Hence, metaphorically, a  
diminutive person.

(4) To flatter. *Devon.*

**QUATCH.** (1) To betray; to tell; to peach. A  
woman speaking of a person to whom she had  
confided a confidential secret, said, "I am  
certain he won't *quatch*." *Oxf.*

(2) A word. *Berks.*

(3) Squat, or flat. *Shak.*

**QUATE.** Thought.

To bilde he hade gode *quate*,

At London he made a gate.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 94.*

**QUATER-JACKS.** The quarters or divisions  
of the hour struck by the clock. *Linc.*

**QUATHE.** Said?

The king it al hem graunted rathe,

And hye him al mercl *quathe*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 60.*

**QUATHING.** In good condition.

**QUATRON.** A quartern. (*A.-N.*)

**QUAUGHT.** To drink deeply.

**QUAVE.** To shake, or vibrate. *Derb.* "Al'the  
world quaved," Piers Ploughman, p. 373.

**QUAVE-MIRE.** A bog, or quagmire. *Pals-  
grave.* It is spelt *quakemire* in Stanihurst's  
Description of Ireland, p. 20. "A verie  
*quave mire* on the side of an hill," Harrison,  
p. 61. Cf. Holinshed, Chron. Scot. p. 48.

**QUAVERY-MAVERY.** Undecided. *East.*

**QUAVIN-GOG.** A quagmire. *Wills.*

**QUAWKING.** Croaking; cawing. *Far. dial.*

**QUAY.** "*Quay* or sower mylke," MS. note by  
Junius, in his copy of the *Ortus Vocab.* in  
the Bodleian Library.

**QUAYED.** Quailed; subdued. *Spenser.*

**QUAYT.** A gnat. Nominale MS.

**QUE.** A cow. *Linc.*

**QUEACH.** (1) A thicket. *Coles.*

(2) A plat of ground left unploughed on account  
of queaches or thickets. *East.*

**QUEACHY.** Wet; saturated; quashy; swampy;  
marshy. Sometimes, running like a torrent  
of water. "*Torrens*, *quechi*," MS. Lansd.  
560, f. 45, a vocabulary of the fifteenth cen-  
tury, written in Lancashire.

**QUEAL.** To faint away. *Devon.*

**QUEAN.** A slut; a drab; a whore; a scold.  
The term is not necessarily in a bad sense in  
some writers. "*Anus*, a old *quene*," MS.  
Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40.

**QUEASY.** (1) Squeamish; nice; delicate. Still  
in use, meaning *sickish*. It sometimes sig-  
nifies *mad*.

(2) Short; brief. *Devon.*

**QUEATCHIE.**

For they that lacke customers all the weeke,  
either because their haunt is unknown, or the con-

stables and officers of their parish watch them so narrowly that they dare not *queatche*, to celebrate the Sabbath; flocks, too theaters, and there keppe a generall market of bawdrie.

*Cooper's Schools of Abuse*, 1579.

QUEATE. Peace; quietness.

QUECK. A blow?

But what and the ladder slyppe,

Than I am deceyved yet;

And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,

I may fortune to breke my necke,

And that joynt is yll to set.

Nay, nay, not so! *Enterlude of Youth*, n. d.

QUECORD. A game prohibited by an ancient statute, and supposed by Blount to be similar to shovel-board.

QUED. A shrew; an evil person.

Namly an eyre that ys a *qued*,

That desyreth hys fadyrs ded.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42.

QUEDE. (1) Harm; evil. Also, the devil.

As he stode stytle and hode the *quede*,

One com with an asse charged with brede.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

(2) A bequest. (*A.-S.*)

QUEDER. To shake, or shiver.

QUEDNES. Iniquity. This word occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.*

QUEDUR. Whether.

She seid; Alas! how shuld I lyfe,

Er thus my life to lede in lond;

Fro dale to downe I am dryfe,

I wot not *quedur* I may sit or stond.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 109.*

QUEE. A female calf. *North.*

QUEED. The cud. "To chamme the *qued*."

This is given as a Wiltshire word in *MS. Lansd. 1033, fol. 2.*

QUEEK. To press on; squeeze down; to pinch. *Heref.*

QUEEL. To grow flabby. *Devon.*

QUEEN-DICK. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.

QUEEN-OF-HEARTS. An old country dance, mentioned in the *Bran New Wark*, 1785, p. 7.

QUEEN'S-GAME. A game at tables.

QUEEN'S-STICK. A stately person. *Linc.*

QUEER. (1) To puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(2) Bad; counterfeit. A cant term.

QUEERQUIST. A quiz. *Heref.*

QUEER-STRET. A phrase thus generally used: "Well! that have put me in *queer-stret*," meaning, puzzled me queerly or strangely. *Suffolk.*

QUEER-WEDGES. Large buckles. *Grose.*

QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. *West.* Spelt *queeze* in *Wilbraham's Gloss.* p. 108. The ringdove, Ray's *Catalogue of English Birds*, 1674, p. 85. "A ringdove, a stockdove, a quoist," *Florio*, p. 109.

QUEEVE. To vibrate. *Beda.*

QUEINT. The pudendum muliebre.

QUENTANCE. Acquaintance.

But folke that been fallen in poverté,

No man desirethe to have theire *queyntance*.

*MS. Ashmole 59, f. 38.*

QUENTE. (1) Quenched. (*A.-S.*)

11.

Whan hit hathé *queynt* his brendis bright,  
Than elto ayen hit yev yih hym a newe light.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 32.*

(2) Strange; curious; cunning; artful; trim; neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)

QUEINTISE. Neatness; cunning.

To go aboute the boke seise,

And al bi the devels *queyntise*.

*MS. Ashmole 41, f. 65.*

QUETE. Crept. *Will. Wern.*

QUEK. To quack; to make a noise like a goose or duck. *Urry*, p. 417.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,

And the goose thoo began to *quek*.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 4.*

QUEKED. Sodden, as wine is.

QUELCH. A blow, or bang.

QUELE. A wheel. *Prompt. Parv.* "Qwel, *rola*," *MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.*

QUELLE. To kill. (*A.-S.*)

QUELLIO. A ruff for the neck. (*Span.*)

QUELME. To kill; to destroy. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

QUELTRING. Sultry; sweltering. *West.*

QUEME. (1) To please. (*A.-S.*)

Of all vertues yewe me eke largesse

To be accepted the to *queme* and serve,

To syne only thy grace I may deserve.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 12.*

(2) To bequeath; to leave by legacy.

(3) The same as *queint*, q. v. "I tell you, Hodge, in sooth it was not cleane, it was as black as ever was Malkin's *queme*," *Tumult*, play dated 1613, *Rawl. MS.* *Grose* has *quim*, which he derives from the Spanish *quemar*, to burn. It is, perhaps, connected with the old word *queint*, which, as I am informed by a correspondent at Newcastle, is still used in the North of England by the colliers and common people.

QUENCH. To lay or place in water, without reference to extinguishing. See *Harrison's England*, p. 130.

QUENE. When.

*Quene* that the kyng Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms and contrees many.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

QUENINGES. Quinces. (*A.-N.*)

QUENTLY. Easily. *Gawayne.*

QUEQUER. A quiver.

To a *quequer* Roben went. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

QUERDLING. A kind of apple, perhaps the original of what we call *codlin*.

QUERELE. A complaint.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,

Biholde my cause and my *querelle*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.*

That all ministers, now to be deprived in this *querelle* of rites, may be pardoned of all the payments of first-fruits due after deprivation.

*Grindal's Remains*, 1843, p. 289.

QUERESTAR. A chorister. *L'alsgrave.*

Thy harp to Pan's pipe, yield, god Phæbus,

For 'tis not now as in *diebus*

*illis*; Pan all the year we follow,

But semel in anno ridet Apollo;

Thy *quarister* cannot come near

The voice of this our chancicler.

*Heywood's Love's Mistresses*, p. 42.



QUERK. (1) To grunt; to moan. *West*.

(2) A moulding in joinery. *North*.

QUERKEN. To stifle, or choke. *North*.

"Chekenyd or qwerkenyd," Pr. Parv.

It wil grow in the ventricle to such a masse that it wil at the recell of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fume that it wil be ready to quirken and stifle us. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 124.

QUERN. (1) Corn. *Salop*.

(2) A mill. This word is generally applied to a hand-mill. (*A.-S.*) "*Mola*, a qwerntone," *Nominal MS.*

Having therefore ground eight bushels of good malt upon our querne, where the toll is saved, she addeth unto it halfe a bushell of wheat meale.

*Harrison's Description of England*, p. 169.

QUERPO. Same as *Cherpo*, q. v. "Me must den valke in *quirpo*," Nabhes' Bride, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. F. iv.

A batt, who nigh in *querpo* sat,  
Lay snug, and heard the whole debate.

*Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 132.

QUERROUR. A worker in a quarry.

QUERT. Joyful. Also, joy. *In quert*, joyful, in good spirits. See *Lydgate*, pp. 32, 38; *Ritson's Met. Rom.* iii. 408-9.

Remembyr thy God while thou art quert.

*MS. Laud.* 416, f. 76.

And that hym byhoveth leve hyt in querte,  
And be overcomen and caste to helle pytt.

*MS. Cantab. FF.* li. 36, f. 14.

But thouge that Noe was in quert,  
He was not al in ese of hert.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 12.

QUEST. (1) The sides of an oven. Pies are said to be *quested* when their sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked. *North*.

(2) To give tongue as hounds do on trail. "To bay or *quest* as a dog," Florio, p. 1. Still in use. See *Forby*, ii. 268.

Kenettes *questede* to quelle,  
Al so breme so any belle,  
The deer daunteden in the delle,  
That al the downe denede.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.

(3) An inquest. *Var. dial.* Both words are used by Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 50, 53.

QUESTANT. A candidate; one who is seeking for some object. *Shak*.

QUESTE. A prayer, or demand. (*A.-N.*)

QUESTEROUN. Cooks, or scullions.

QUEST-HOUSE. The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanours and annoyances were held. The *quest-house* is frequently mentioned in the accounts of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1571, *MS. Addit.* 12222.

QUESTMEN. "Those that are yearly chosen, according to the custom of a parish, to assist the churchwardens in the enquiry, and presenting such offenders to the ordinary as are punishable in the court-christian," *Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 594.

QUESTMONGER. A juryman.

Awake, awake, ye *questmongers*, and take heed you give a true, just, and right verdict.

*Becon's Works*, p. 370.

QUESTUARY. Profitable.

QUETE. Wheat. It is the translation of *frumentum* in *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45.

That zere shalbe litulle quete,  
And plenté shalbe of appuls grete.

*MS. Cantab. FF.* v. 48, f. 75.

QUETHE. (1) Harm; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To say; to declare. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To bequeath. *Lydgate*.

Hous and rente and outhur thyng  
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42.

(4) Cry; clamour. *Gawayne*.

QUETHING. Saying, crying?

Being alive and seinge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.

*Palegrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

QUETHUN. Whence. *Robson*.

QUETOURE. A scab, or swelling.

QUEVER. Gay; lively. *West*.

QUEW. Cold.

QUEZZEN. To suffocate. *East*.

QUHILLES. Whilst.

*Quhylls* he es qwykke and in qwrte unquellyde with handis,

Be he never mo save ne socourede with Cryste.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

QUIB. A taunt, or mock. *Coles*.

QUIBIBES. Cubebs. "*Quiperium*, a quybybe," *Nominal MS.*

QUIBLIN. An attempt to deceive.

QUICE. A wood-pigeon. *Glouc*.

QUICHE. To move.

QUICK. (1) Alive; living.

In thilke time men hem tok  
With juggement withouten les,  
And also quic dolven hes.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 28.

Sir, he seide, assay of this,  
Thel were glaturday quyk i-wysse.

*MS. Cantab. FF.* v. 48, f. 50.

Quyk þ ye, forsothe, quyk it was,  
As wel I may tel you all the case.

*The Sacrifice of Abraham*, p. 18.

(2) The growing plants which are reared or set for a hedge. *Var. dial.*

(3) Sharp; piercing. *Devon*.

QUICK-DEER. Deer with young.

QUICKEN. (1) Couch grass. *North*.

(2) To work with yeast. *Quickening-dish*, the yeast or balm that is put to new drink to make it work. *North*.

(3) To revive. Still in use.

(4) To conceive with child.

QUICKER. A quickset hedge. *West*.

QUICKLINGS. Young insects. *East*.

QUICKMIRE. A quagmire. *Devon*.

QUICKWOOD. Thorns. *Yorksh*.

QUID. (1) The cud. *Var. dial.* Hence, generally, to suck one's tongue.

(2) A mouthful of tobacco. *Var. dial.*

QUIDDITY. A subtlety; a subtle quirk or pretence. *Quiddit* was also used.

QUIERIE. A royal stable.

QUIET. Gentlemanly. *West*.

QUIETUS. The official discharge of an account. (*Lat.*) It is chiefly used metaphorically, and

it means in slang language a severe blow, in other words a *settler*.

**QUIFTING-POTS.** Small drinking pots holding half a gill. *Lanc.*

**QUIL.** The reed on which the weavers wind their heads for the shuttle. See Robin Good-fellow, p. 24.

**QUILE.** A pile, heap, large cock, or cop of hay put together ready for carrying, and to secure it from rain; a heap of anything.

**QUILKIN.** A frog. *Cornw.*

**QUILL.** (1) The stalk of a cane or reed; the faucet of a barrel. Hence, to tap liquor. *Devon.*

(2) The fold of a ruff. Also to plait linen in small round folds. "After all your starching, quilling, turning, seeking, pinning," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(3) *In the quill*, written. *Shak.*

**QUILLER.** An unfledged bird.

**QUILLET.** (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) A croft or grassyard. *Devon.*

(3) A little quibble. *Shak.*

So you, only by conceit, thinke richly of the operation of your Indian pudding, having contrarie qualities in it, a thing repugnant to philosophy, and working miraculous matters, a *quillit* above nature.

*The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. C. ii.

**QUILL-TURN.** The machine or instrument in which a weaver's quill is turned.

**QUILLY.** To harden; to dry. *Devon.*

**QUILT.** (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To swallow. *West.*

(3) Almost worn out. *I. Wight.*

(4) To be very fidgety. *South.*

**QUILTED-CALVES.** Sham calves for the legs made of quilted cloth.

**QUIN.** A kind of spikenard.

**QUINCE.** The king's-evil.

For the *quynce*, Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so therof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.*

**QUINCE-CREAM.** Is thus described.

Take the quinces and put them into boiling water unpared; then let them boil very fast uncovered that they may not colour; and when they are very tender, take them off and peel them, and beat the pap very small with sugar; and then take raw cream, and mix with it till it be of fit thickness to eat like a cream. *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 5.

**QUINCH.** (1) To make a noise.

(2) To stir, or move. Sometimes a substantive, a twitch, or jerk.

**QUINE.** Whence.

Pro *quyns* come yon kene mane, quod the kynghe thanne, That knowes kynghe Arthure and his knyghtes also.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.

Bethynke the welle *quyns* thou came,  
Ilkone we ere of Adam.

*R. de Brunne*, *MS. Bowes*, p. 15.

**QUINET.** A wedge. *Glouc.*

**QUINNY.** Not quite; not just yet. *East.*

**QUINOLA.** A term in the game of primero, signifying the chief card.

**QUINRE.** Some poisonous animal.

**QUINSE.** To carve a plover, spelt *cuinse* in the

Booke of Hunting, 1586. It occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 82.

**QUINTAIN.** "A game or sport in request at marriages in some parts of this nation, specially in Shropshire; the manner now corruptly thus, A quintin, buttress, or thick plank of wood is set fast in the ground of the highway where the bride and bridegroom are to pass, and poles are provided with which the young men run a tilt on horse-back; and he that breaks most poles, and shews most activity, wins the garland," Blount, ed. 1681, p. 535. The quintain was often gaily painted.

Thy wakes, thy *quintels*, here thou hast,  
Thy May-poles too with garlands grac'd.

*Herrick's Poems*, ii. 44.

**QUINTASENCIA.** Some preparation for converting the baser metals into gold.

**QUINTER.** A two-year-old sheep.

**QUINTURE.** Delivery; cure. *Hearne.*

**QUIP.** A sharp retort. "Merrie quipps or tauntes wittily spoken," Baret.

Tarlton meeting with a wily country wench, who gave him *quip* for *quip*. *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

**QUIRBOILE.** A peculiar preparation of leather, by boiling it to a condition in which it could be moulded to any shape, and then giving it, by an artificial process, any degree of requisite hardness.

Whyppes of *quyrboyle* by-wente his white sides.

*MS. Laud*, 656, f. 1.

**QUIRE-BIRD.** One who has lately come out of prison, and seeks for a place.

**QUIRE-CUFFIN.** A churl. *Dekker.*

**QUIRISON.** A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

**QUIRK.** (1) To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *West.*

(2) To grunt; to complain. *Devon.*

(3) The clock of a stocking. *Devon.* The term occurs in Stubbe, 1595.

(4) A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

**QUIRKY.** Merry; sportive. *Linc.*

**QUIRLEWIND.** A whirlwind. It is translated by *turbo* in *MS. Egerton* 829, f. 14.

**QUISERS.** Christmas mummers. *Derb.*

**QUISES.** Cushions for the thighs, a term in ancient armour. *Hall.*

**QUISEY.** Confounded; dejected. *North.*

**QUISHIN.** A cushion. *Palgrave.*

Swythe chayers thay fett,  
*Quysyns* of velvet.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.*

**QUISIBLE.**

For all this to prouffyt is no more possyble  
Than for to drynke in a *quysyble*.

*Early Interlude in Bibl. Lambeth.*

**QUISSONDAY.** Pentecost; Whit-Sunday.

**QUISTER.** A bleacher. *Nominal MS.*

**QUIT.** (1) To remove by force.

(2) To be even, or equal with. The modern phrase is *to be quits*.

(3) Acquitted. See *Quite* (3).

**QUITCH.** To flinch. Also as *quinch*, to stir or move, to make a noise.

QUITE. (1) Free; quiet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To pay off; to requite. (*A.-N.*)

Os hyt ys in the story tolde,

xli<sup>d</sup>. Syr Roger downe kan folde,

So *quyt* he them ther mede;

Had he bene armyd y-wys,

Alle the maystry had byn hys;

Allas! why wantyd he hys wede?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.*

Syr Roger smote them on the hede,

That to the gyrdylle the swerde yede,

Of hym were they *quyte*;

They hewe on hym faste as they were wode,

On eche syde then sprong the blode,

So sore on hym they dud smyte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.*

(3) To acquit. Sometimes acquitted.

*Quyte* the weyl oute of borhgegang,

That thou ne have for hyt no wrang.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.*

Herof they *quyttene* hym as treue mene,

And sith spake they farder thenne,

That yf he myght hys lemane bring

Of whome he maide knolishyng.

*MS. Rawlinson C. 86.*

(4) White. (*A.-S.*)

The childe, that was so nobile and wyse,

Stode at his fadurs grafe at eve;

Ther cam on in a *quyte* surplisse,

And pryvely toke him be the slefe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67.*

QUITE-BETTER. Entirely recovered.

QUITECLAYM. Free from claim.

Fram henne to Ynde that cite

*Quiteclaym* thal schul go fre.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 310.*

QUITELICH. Freely; at liberty. (*A.-S.*) It is wrongly explained by Ellis, ii. 77.

QUITEMENT. Completely; entirely.

QUITTER. (1) Thin nasty matter or filth that runs from a wound. "Qwytyr or rotunnes, *putredo*," Nominale MS.

(2) Whiter; more delicate. See the example in v. *Blaunchette*.

QUIVER. Nimble; active. In use in Suffolk, according to Moor. "*Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, *quiver*," Elyot, ed. 1559. *Quivery*, shaky, nervous.

They bothe swetely played;

A sergeaunt them afraied,

And sayd they were full *quiver*.

*Boke of Mayd Emyln, p. 27.*

QUIZZLE. To suffocate. *Norf.*

QUO. Contraction of *quoth*.

QUOB. A quicksand, or bog. *West.* We have *quobmire* in Salop. *Antiq. p. 539.*

QUOCKEN. To vomit. *North.*

QUOD. (1) To fish for eels with worms tied on worsted. *Hants.*

(2) A prison. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Quoth*; says. (*A.-S.*)

Avaunce baner! *quod* the kyng, passe forthe anone,

In the name of the Trynyté and oure Lady bryghte,

Seynt Edward, Seynt Anne and swete seynt John,

And in the name of Seynt George, oure landis knyght!

This day shew thy grett power and thy gret myght,

And brynge thy trew subjectes owte of payn and woo,  
And as thy wille is, Lorde, thys journey be doo.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

QUODDLING. This disputed term occurs in Ben Jonson. It may be a cant term for a fool. "The codled fool," Cap of Gray Hairs, 1688, p. 169. It is probably derived from the apple so called. "A quodding, *pomum coctile*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

QUOIF. A cap. Florio, p. 123.

QUOIL. A noise, or tumult.

But disturbs not his sleep,

At the *quoll* that they keep.

*Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 78.*

QUOK. Quaked for fear.

This scharpe swerde to hire he tok,

Whereof that alle hire body quok.

*Gower, MS, Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.*

And whan he did with his honde embrace

His yerde ayen fulle debonaire of loke,

For innocence of humble drede he quoke.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 16.*

QUOME. A man. R. de Brunne, MS.

QUONDAM. A person formerly in office. Still in use as an adjective. (*Lat.*)

QUONIAN. A drinking-cup.

QUONS. A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. *East.* Forby seems to consider it a mere corruption of *quern*, q. v.

QUOP. To throb. *West.*

But zealous sir, what say to a touch at prair?

How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or ayre.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 203.*

QUORLE. A revolving spindle.

*Quorle* in tho qweu go lyghtly,

Qwene I was a zong man so dyd I.

Gira in algore leniter,

Quum fui juvenis ita feci.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40.*

QUOST. A coast. See Eliotes Dictionarie, fol. Lond. 1559, in v. *Jacto*.

QUOT. Quiet. *Oxon.*

QUOTE. To notice; to write down. This sense is used by Shakespeare, Jonson, &c.

QUOYNT. Cunning. (*A.-N.*)

Sende me hidere, gif that ich myghte

Anl *quoynts* carpenter finde.

*MS. Laud. 108, f. 161.*

QUY. A calf, or young cow. "*Juvenca*, a qwy; *vitula*, a qwy calffe," Nominale MS.

QUYCE. The furze. *Pr. Parv.*

QWSEYNS. Cushions.

Deliveryd on Monday next after blak Monday, a bote with a payr of orys, a russet mantyll, a payr of *qwseynes*, a tapet of red say, unlynnyd, with a bar hed.

*MS. Bodl. e Mus. 229.*

QWHICHE. Which.

And so kyng Edward was possessed of alle Englonde, excepte a castelle in Northe Wales called Harlake, whiche Sere Richard Tunstall kepte, the *qwhiche* was gotene afterwarde by the Lord Harberde.

*Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 3.*

**R**A. A roe-deer. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4084.

**RAAF.** Ralph. *Pr. Parv.*

**RAAS.** To tear away. See *Race* (1).

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and *ryste* it in sondyre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

**RAASTY.** Restive. *East.*

**RAATH.** In good condition. *North.*

**RAB.** (1) A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Cornw.*

(2) A wooden heater to bruise and incorporate the ingredients of mortar.

**RABATE.** Said of a hawk that recovers the fist after the hand has been lowered.

**RABBATE.** To abate. *Palsgrave.*

**RABBEN.** Turnips. (*A.-N.*)

**RABBETING.** When two boards cut on the edges with a rabbet plane are lapped with the edges one over another, this lapping over is called *rabbeting*. Kennett, MS. The groove in the stone-work of a window to admit the glass was also so called.

In each of these rulers must be two hollow channels, *rabbeth*, or transumes, as carpenters call them; they must be under hollowed dovetail wise, so that the two hollowed sides being turned together, there may be a concavity or hollowness of a quarter of an inch square, representing this figure.

*Hopton's Laculum Geodeticum, 1614.*

**RABBISH.** Foolhardy; grasping; given to extortion, theft, or rapine.

**RABBIT-SUCKER.** A sucking rabbit.

**RABBLE.** (1) A kind of rake.

(2) To speak confusedly. *North.*

Let thy tunge serve thym hert in skylle,  
And *rable* not wordes recheles owf of reson.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24.*

**RABBLEMENT.** (1) A crowd, or mob.

(2) Idle silly talk. *North.*

(3) Refuse; dregs. *Somersel.*

**RABBLE-ROTE.** A repetition of a long rigmarole roundabout story. *West.*

**RABBLING.** Winding; rambling. *North.*

**RABIN.** A raven. *Nominale MS.*

**RABINE.** Rapine; plunder.

**RABIT.** A wooden drinking-can.

Strong beer in *rabit*s and cheating penny cans,  
Three pipes for two-pence and such like trepana.

*Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 1.*

**RABITE.** A war-horse.

Then came the dewke Segwyne ryght,  
Armed on a *rabet* wyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.*

Syr Gye bestrode a *rabgyhte*,  
That was moche and lyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.*

**RABONE.** A radish.

**RABSHAKLE.** An idle profligate.

**RABUKE.** A she-goat? It is the translation of *capra* in *Nominale MS.*

**RACE.** (1) To pull away; to erase.

Swownyng yn hur chaumbur she felle,  
Hur heere of can sche *race*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.*

(2) The meeting of two tides, often over an uneven bottom running together, producing a great and sometimes dangerous sea. The *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

(3) A string. *Devon.*

(4) The liver and lungs of a calf.

(5) A succession; a great number.

(6) Rennet for cheese. *North.*

(7) The peculiar flavour or taste of anything the original disposition.

(8) A small stream. *Yorksh.*

(9) A thrust with a dagger.

(10) To rake up old tales. *South.*

(11) To prick, mark, or note.

(12) A course in building.

**RACEN.** A pothanger. *Yorksh.*

**RACERS.** A variety of tares. *Var. dial.*

**RACH.** Rushes for thatching.

**RACIIE.** (1) To stretch out; to catch. *Palsgrave.* From the first meaning comes *rack* in *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

(2) A scenting hound. (*A.-S.*)

Denede dale and downe, for dryft of the deer in drede,

For meche murthe of mouth the murle moeth made;

I ros, and romede, and sey roon *raches* to zede,

They stalke under schawe, schatreden in schade.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.*

For we wylle honte at the herte the hethes abowte,  
With *ruches* amonge hem in the rowe bankes.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 118.*

Three grehoundes he ledde on hond,

And three *raches* in on bond.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 172.*

She was as feyre and as gode,

And as riche on hir palfray;

Hir greyhoundis fillid with the dere blode,

Hir *rachis* coupuld, be my fay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 119.*

**RACINE.** A root. (*A.-N.*)

**RACK.** (1) Light, thin, vapoury clouds; the clouds generally. Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist. See the *Archæologia*, xxii. 373. "As the sunne shines through the *rack*," *Du Bartas*, p. 616. In some instances it appears to imply *the motion of the clouds*, and is so explained by Chapman in his translation of Homer. A disputed passage in which this word occurs, in the *Tempest*, iv. 1, "leave not a *rack* behind," merits special consideration. Our choice lays between considering it to mean *a single fleeting cloud*, or as a form of *wrack* or *wreck*. Mr. Hunter has expressed his belief that *rack* in the first sense is never used with the indefinite article, and unless the passage now given from *Lydgate* tends to lighten the objection, it seems to me to be absolutely fatal to the adopted reading. On the other hand, we have *rack* in the old folios of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the sense requires *wreck*. See Mr. Dyce's edition, vii. 137. On the whole, then, unless *rack* can elsewhere be found with the indefinite article, it appears safer to adopt *wreck*, which certainly agrees better with the context. Upton, *Critical Observations*, ed. 1748, p. 213, supposes it to mean a track or path, in which sense it is still used in the North. See our second meaning, and Brockett, who adopts Upton's explanation of the Shakespearian

passage; but there is no good authority for anything of the kind, although Brockett is as decisive as if he had possessed the reading and knowledge of Gifford.

As Phebus doeth at mydday in the southe,  
When every *rack* and every cloudy sky  
Is voided cleene, so hir face uncouth  
Shall shewe in open and fully be unwry.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 51.*

Treulë gif ze wil haloue this hoheday,  
The *rakkis* of heven I wil opyn.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 16.*

Now we may calculate by the welkins *racke*,  
*Æolus* hath chaste the clouds that were so blacke.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.*

(2) A rude narrow path like the track of a small animal. *West.* Brockett explains it, a track, a trace.

(3) To pour off liquor; to subject it to a fermentive process.

(4) To work by *rack of eye*, to be guided in working by the eye. In a *high rack*, in a high position.

(5) To care; to heed. *North.*

(6) A rut in a road. *East.*

(7) The neck of mutton, or pork. Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(8) That part of a cross-bow in which the gaffle moved.

(9) A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons, and spices.

(10) A trout. *Northumb.*

(11) Weeds; refuse. *Suffolk.*

(12) *Rack and ruin*, destruction.

(13) That pace of a horse which is between a trot and an amble.

(14)  
Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave  
*rack'd*,  
Or marrow chang'd, the shape of snakes to take.

*Topseil's Historie of Serpents, p. 6.*

(15) To exaggerate. See *Rache* (1).

(16) The cob-iron of a grate.

(17) To relate or tell anything.

RACK-AND-MANGER. A man's *rack and manger* was his housekeeping. To be at rack and manger, to live at reckless expense.

When Vertue was a country maide,  
And had no skill to set up trade,  
She came up with a carriers jade,  
And lay at *racke and manger*.  
She whist her pipe, she drunke her can,  
The pot was nere out of her span;  
She married a tobacco man,  
A stranger, a stranger.

*Life of Robin Goodfellow, 1628.*

RACKAPELT. An idle rascal. *Linc.*

RACKET. (1) A hard blow. *East.* Perhaps from the instrument with which the ball was struck at tennis.

(2) A kind of net.

(3) A struggle. *North.*

RACK-HURRY. The track or railway on which waggons run in, unloading coals at a hurry; that is, at a staith or wharf.

RACKING. Torture. Still in common use as an adjective, agonizing.

RACKING-CROOK. A pot-hook. *Northumb.*

RACKLE. (1) Noisy talk. *West.* Also to rattle, of which it may be a form.

(2) Rude; unruly. *North.* It is an archaism meaning *rash*.

And than to wyving be thou nat *racle*,  
Beware of hast thouhe she behest to please.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.*

RACKLE-DEED. Loose conduct. *Cumb.*

RACKLING. A very small pig. *Suffolk.*

RACKRIDER. A small trout. *North.*

RACKS. (1) The sides of a waggon. This word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.*

(2) Range; kitchen fire-place. *Essex.*

RACK-STAFF. A kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

RACK-UP. To supply horses with their food for the night. *South.*

RACK-VINTAGE. A voyage made by merchants into France for racked wines procured what was called the rack-vintage.

RACK-YARD. The farmyard, where beasts are kept: from the racks used there.

RAD. (1) Afraid. *Apol. Loll. p. 27.*

Thow wold holde me drade,  
And for the erle fulle rade.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

(2) Advised; explained. (*A.-S.*)

In the castelle had sche hyt hyght,  
To defende hur with all hur myghte,  
So as her counsaile radd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

Now with the messenger was no badde,  
He took his hors as the byschop radd.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 101.*

RADCOLE. A radish.

RADDLE. (1) To weave. *North.*

(2) The side of a cart.

(3) To do anything to excess. *Linc.*

(4) A hurdle. *South.* Kennett has *raddles*, small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. "In old time," says Harrison, p. 187, "the houses of the Britons were slightlie set up with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all offices under one rooffe." In Sussex the term is applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence, or to slight strips of wood which are employed in thatching barns or outhouses. Also called *raddlings*.

(5) To banter. *North.*

RADDLINGS. (1) Windings of a wall. *North.*

(2) Bribery money at elections. *West.*

RADE. An animal's maw. *Linc.*

RADEGUNDE. A disease, apparently a sort of boil. Piers Ploughman, p. 430.

RADELICHE. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

In slepyng that blessud virgyn apperede hym to,  
And badde hym arys *radeliche* and blyve,

*Chron. Wüodun. p. 126.*

RADES. The rails of a waggon.

RADEVORE. Tapestry.

RADIK. A radish. It occurs in an early collection of receipts in *MS. Lincoln f. 290*, and is the *A.-S.* form.

RADLY. Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

Up then rose this prowd schereff,  
And *radly* made hym gae;  
Many was the modur son  
To the kyrk with hym can fare.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.*

Thomas *radly* up he rase,  
And ran over that mounteine hye,  
And certanly, as the story sayes,  
He hir mette at eldryne tre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.*

**RADNESSE.** Fear. See *Rad* (1).  
He said, I make myne awowe verrelly to Cryste,  
And to the haly vernacle, that voide schalle I nevere,  
For *radnesse* of na Romayne that regnes in erthe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.*

**RAERS.** The rails of a cart. *North.*

**RAFE.** (1) Tore. (*A.-S.*)  
Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,  
And to the wodd gane scho go.  
*Perceval, 2157.*

(2) Weak; silly; foolish. *Suffolk.*

**RAFF.** (1) Scum; refuse. Formerly applied to persons of low condition. Now *riff-raff*.  
And maken of the rym and *raf*  
Suche gylours for pompe and pride.

*Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340.*

(2) A raft of timber. *North.*

(3) Abundance; affluence. *North.* In old English, a confused heap.

(4) Spoil; plunder. *Kent.*  
Ilk a manne agayne his gud he gaffe,  
That he had tane with rye and *raffe*.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

(5) In *raff*, speedily. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Idle; dissolute. *North.*

**RAFFERTORY.** Masterful. *Linc.*

**RAFFLE.** (1) To stir the blazing faggots, &c. in an oven. The wooden instrument with which this is done is called the *raffen pole*. Brushing off ripe walnuts is also called *raffen'em*.

(2) To live disorderly. *North.* Hence *raffle-coppin*, a wild fellow.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) To move, or fidget about. *Linc.*

**RAFFS.** (1) The students of Oxford are so called by the town's people.

(2) Long coarse straws. *Northumb.*

**RAFFYOLYS.** A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's *Ant. Cul.* p. 65.

**RAFLES.** Plays with dice. (*A.-N.*)

**RAFORT.** A radish.

**RAFT.** (1) To irritate. *Dorset.*

(2) A damp fusty smell. *East.*

**RAFTE.** Seized, or taken away. (*A.-S.*)

*Rafte* away forsothe is he;  
How, thel selde, may this be?

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.*  
My childe ys thus *rafte* me froo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.*

Be God, quod Adam, here is a ston,  
It shalle be his bane anon!  
Thus sone his life was *rafte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

**RAFTER-RIDGING.** A particular kind of ploughing used in Hampshire, so called from each ridge being separated by a furrow. Balk-ploughing. *Hants.*

**RAFTY.** (1) Rancid; fusty. *Var. dial.*

(2) Wet; foggy; cold. *Suffolk.*

(3) Violent in temper. *South.*

**RAG.** (1) To scold, or abuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of basalt. *Warw.*

(3) The catkins of the hazel. *Yorksh.*

(4) A mist, or drizzling rain. *North.*

(5) A shabby looking fellow. "Tag and rag," the ruff-raff, Harrison, p. 215.

(6) A farthing. A cant term.

(7) A herd of young colts.

**RAGBRASH.** Low idle people. *Cumb.* Nares has *raggabash* in the singular.

**RAGAMUFFIN.** A person in rags. Perhaps derived from *ragomofin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.

**RAGE.** (1) Madness; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To romp, or play wantonly. (*A.-N.*)  
When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,  
Yu here hert she thynkys owtrage,  
Desyringe with them to play and *rage*,  
And stelyth fro yow full prevely.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.*

(3) A broken pan. *Somerset.*

**RAGEOUS.** Violent; furious. *North.* It occurs in Gascoigne.

**RAGERIE.** Wantonness. (*A.-N.*)

**RAGGALY.** Villanous. *Yorksh.*

**RAGGED.** (1) A term applied to fruit trees, when they have a good crop. Thus they say, "How full of fruit that tree is! it's as *ragged* as it can ling." In some parts of Yorkshire the catkins of the hazel are called *rag*, and perhaps this word has some connexion therewith. *Linc.*

(2) Hawks were called *ragged* when their feathers were broken. *Gent. Rec.*

**RAGGED-ROBINS.** The keepers' followers in the New Forest.

**RAGGULED.** Sawed off. *Devon.*

**RAGHTE.** Reached. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng of Egypt hath take a schafte,  
The childe satt and nere hym *raghte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.*

**RAGINGUES.** Ragings; rompings.

Leizingue and pleiges and *ragingues*,  
He bilcete also. *MS. Laud. 108, f. 111.*

**RAGLER.** An officer in South Wales who collected fines, &c.

**RAGMAN.** (1) The charter by which the Scots acknowledged their dependence on the English crown under Edward I. was popularly called a *ragman roll*; and hence the term, with or without the last word, came to be applied to several kinds of written rolls and documents, especially if of any length. Thus a papal bull with many seals is termed a *ragman* in Piers Ploughman, p. 5; and the list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. See also Plumpton *Corr.* p. 168. In a letter of Henry IV. dated 1399, printed in Rymer, mention is made of *litteras patentes vocata raggemens sive blank chartres*. In Piers Ploughman, p. 461, it seems to mean a person who made a list or *ragman*.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow thereafter.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7.*

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycence  
To this false knave in this audience  
To publish his *ragman* rolles with lyes.

*The Pardoner and the Friere*, 1533.

- (2) An ancient game at which persons drew by chance poetical descriptions of their characters, the amusement consisting, as at modern games of a similar kind, in the peculiar application or misapplication of the verses so selected at hazard by the drawers. This meaning of the term was first developed by Mr. Wright in his *Anecdota Literaria*, 8vo. 1844, where he has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of ragman. Mr. Wright conjectures that the stanzas were written one after another on a roll of parchment, that to each stanza a string was attached at the side, with a seal or piece of metal or wood at the end, and that, when used, the parchment was rolled up with all the strings and their seals hanging together, so that the drawer had no reason for choosing one more than another, but drew one of the strings by mere chance, on which the roll was opened to see on what stanza he had fallen: if such were the form of the game, we can very easily imagine why the name was applied to a charter with an unusual number of seals attached to it, which when rolled up would present exactly the same appearance. Mr. Wright is borne out in his opinion by an English poem termed *Ragmane roelle*, printed from MS. Fairfax 16:

My ladies and my maistresses echone,  
Lyke hit unto your humbyble wommanhede,  
Resave in gré of my synnill persone  
This rolle, which withouten any drede  
Kynge Ragman me bad me sowe in brede,  
And cristnyd yt the merour of your chaunce;  
Drawith a strynge, and that shal streight yow leyde  
Unto the very path of your governaunce.

That the verses were generally written in a roll may perhaps be gathered from a passage in Douglas's *Virgil*,—

With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I begane,  
The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

Where the explanation given by Jamieson seems to be quite erroneous.

Venus, whiche stant withoute lawe,  
In non certeyne, but as men drawe  
Of *Rageman* upon the chaunce,  
Sche leyeth no peys in the balace

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 244.

- (3) The term *rageman* is applied to the devil in Piers Ploughman, p. 335.

RAGOUNCE. The jacinth stone.

RAG-PIECE. A large net.

RAG-RIME. Hoar frost. *Linc.*

RAGROWTERING. Playing at romps. *Exm.*

RAGS-AND-JAGS. Tatters; fragments; rags.

RAG-TOBACCO. The tobacco leaf cut into small shreds. *North.*

RAGWEED. The herb ragwort.

RAGYD. Ragged.

Som were *ragyd* and long tayled,  
Scharpe clawyd and long nayled.

*MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 65.

RAID. (1) Early. *Kent.* From *rathe*.

- (2) A hostile incursion. *North.*

- (3) Dressed; arrayed; furnished.

RAIKE. To go, rush, or proceed.

And thane he *raykes* to the rowte, and ruyches one helmys;

Riche hawberkes he rente, and rasede schyldes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 85.

RAIL. (1) To stray abroad. Perhaps from the older word *reile*, to roll.

- (2) A revel, a country wake. *West.*

- (3) A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. "Rayle for a woman's necke, *crevechief, en quarttre doubles*," Palsgrave. "Anything worne about the throte or necke, as a neck-kercher, a partlet, a *raile*," Florio, p. 216. The night-rail seems to have been of a different kind, and to have partially covered the head; it was a gathered linen cloth.

And then a good grey frocke,

A kercheffe and a *raile*.

*Friar Bacon's Prophecie*, 1604.

- (4) To talk over anything. *Devon.*

- (5) To tease, or provoke a person to anger. *Norfolk.*

RAILED. (1) Set; placed. See Minot, p. 16.

*Raylide, MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 87.

- (2) Covered with net-work.

RAIME. To rule oppressively.

RAIN. A ridge. *North.*

RAIN-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.*

"Reyne, fowle bryde, *gaulus, picus, meropes*," Prompt. Parv.

RAINES. Rennes, in Bretagne, much esteemed for its manufacture of fine cloth.

RAINY-DAY. A day of misfortune.

RAISE. (1) A cairn of stones. *North.* Anciently, any raised mound, or eminence.

In the parishes of Edenhall and Lazonby, in Cumberland, there are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*, though many of them have been carried away, and all of them thrown out of their ancient form and order.

*Hutchinson's History of Cumberland*.

- (2) To expecorate badly. *Suffolk.*

- (3) To make additional loops in a stocking in order to fit it to the leg.

- (4) A robbery. *North.*

RAISE-MOUNTAIN. A braggadocio.

RAISER. In carpentry, is the front board that stands upon the edge to support the board, flat board, or step; in the game of cricket, the name of a small stick that is put aslant into the hole with a ball upon it, which being struck upon the end, causes a ball to fly or jump up, in order to be struck with a stick, ready in the hand of him that did the former act. *Dyche.*

RAISINS. Pieces that lie under the end of a beam in a wall. Harrison, p. 187.

RAIT. To dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternancy of wet and dry weather. *Yorksh.*

RAITCH. A line or list of white down the face of a horse. *Yorksh.*

**RAITH.** Weeds, stick, straw, or other rubbish, in a pool of water. *West.*

**RAKE.** (1) To rouse up. *Somerset.*

(2) To cover anything in the fire with ashes. This explanation is given by Palsgrave, 1530. It is used metaphorically by Shakespeare. To rake is still in use, meaning to cover up a fire to keep it alive.

(3) A term applied to a hawk when she flew wide of the game.

(4) To walk or move about. *North.* Forby says, to gad or ramble idly.

Now pass we to the bold beggar,  
That raked o'er the hill.

*Robin Hood*, l. 105.

(5) To start up suddenly. *West.*

(6) To reach. Sir Tristrem, p. 292.

(7) To repeat a tale. *Durham.*

(8) The inclination of the mast of a vessel from the perpendicular.

(9) The sea *rakes* when it breaks on the shore with a long grating sound.

(10) A rut, crack, or crevice. *North.*

(11) A mine, or quarry.

(12) Course; road. *Gawayne.*

**RAKEHELL.** A wild dissolute fellow.

With a handfull of *rakehells* which he had scummed together in this our shire, whilst the king was in his returne from Tewsbury.

*Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 478.

**RAKEL** Hasty; rash. *Chaucer.*

The sowden sayd it is not so;

For your pristes, that suld tech vertus trace,

Thei ryn *rakyll* out of gud race,

Gyffe ylle ensamplle and lyese in synne.

*MS. Bodl. c. Mus.* 160.

**RAKENE.** To reckon.

**RAKENTEIS.** A horse's manger.

Whan that hors herde nevene

His kende lordes stevene,

His *rakenteis* he al te-rof,

And wente into the kourt wel kof.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 84.

**RAKER.** A person who raked and removed the filth from the streets, generally termed *Jack Raker*.

So on a tyme, when the cart came, he asked the *raker* why he did his businesse so slacklye: Sir, said he, my fore horse was in the fault, who, being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him.

*Turlton's Jest*, 1611.

**RAKES-AND-ROANS.** A boy's game, in which the younger ones are chased by the larger boys, and when caught, carried home pick-a-back.

**RAKE-STELE.** The handle of a rake.

**RAKET.** To racket, or rove about. *To play racket*, to be inconstant.

**RAKE-TEETH.** Teeth wide apart, similar to those of a rake. *North.*

**RAKETYNE.** A chain. *Hearne.*

**RAKING.** Violent. *Ortus Vocab.*

**RAKKE.** A manger.

Of all that ylke *vij. yere*,

At the *rakke* he stode tyed.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.*

**RAKS-JAKES.** Wild pranks.

**RALLY.** (1) A projecting ledge in a wall built

thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf.

(2) A coarse sieve. *East.*

(3) A crowd, or multitude. *Devon.*

**RALPH.** The name of a spirit supposed to haunt printing-houses. See Dr. Franklin's Works, 1819, p. 56.

**RALPH-SPOONER.** A fool. *South.*

**RAM.** (1) Acid; fetid. *North.*

(2) To lose anything by flinging it out of reach. *Somerset.*

**RAMAGE.** Wild. (*A.-N.*) The term was very often applied to an untaught hawk.

Yet if she were so tickle, as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.

*Green's Gorydonius*, 1593.

**RAM-ALLEY.** A passage leading from Fleet-street to the Temple, famous for cooks, victuallers, sharpers, and whores. It is constantly mentioned in old plays.

**RAMAST.** Gathered together. (*Fr.*)

And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.

*A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

**RAMBERGE.** A kind of ship. (*Fr.*)

**RAMBLE.** To reel, or stagger. *West.*

**RAMBUZE.** "A compound drink at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water," Blount's Gloss. p. 538.

**RAMBY.** Prancing?

I saile be at journee with gentille knyghtes

On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

**RAMCAGED.** Withered, said of trees.

**RAME.** (1) To cry aloud; to sob; to ask for anything repeatedly. *North.* Rayme, to cry out against, Erle of Tolous, 431.

(2) To reach, or stretch after. "To *rame*, *pan-dicator*," Coles' Dict.

(3) To rove, or ramble. *Yorksh.*

(4) To pull up. *North.*

(5) To rob, or plunder. *Linc.*

**RAMEL.** Rubbish, especially bricklayer's rubbish, or stony fragments. Also a verb. "To rammell or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud wallis or great masses of stones will doe of themselves," Florio, p. 195. The prior of St. Mary's of Coventry, in 1480, complained sadly of "the peupell of the said cité carrying their donge, *ramel*, and swepinge of their houses" to some place objectionable to him.

**RAMELL-WOOD.** Natural copse-wood.

There growyth many allers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses.

*MS. Cotton. Calig. B. viii.*

**RAMES.** The dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c. *Devon.* Also, the relics of a branch after the leaves are off.

**RAM-HEADED.** Made a cuckold.

**RAMJOLLOCK.** To shuffle the cards.

**RAMMAKING.** Behaving riotously and wantonly; tearing about, as they say, like a ram. *Linc.*

**RAMMED.** Excessive. *Kent.*

**RAMMEL-CHEESE.** Raw meal. *I. Wight.*



**RAMMILY.** Tall; rank. *Var. dial.*

**RAMMISH.** (1) Rank; pungent. *North.*

(2) Violent; untamed; ramage.

It is good (saith hee) to apply to sinnewes that are dissected, the powder of earth-wormes mixed and wrought up with old *rammish*, and unsavory barrowes grease, to be put into the grieke.

*Topseil's Historie of Serpente*, p. 311.

**RAMP.** (1) To be rampant.

(2) To *ramp up*, to exalt. This is the meaning in Ben Jonson, ii. 518. The illustration quoted by Gifford is irrelevant, and is used in Forby's sense, to grow rapidly and luxuriantly.

(3) To *ramp and reave*, to get anything by fair means or foul.

(4) An ascent in the coping of a wall.

(5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of agate, &c. is called *ramping it*.

(6) A highwayman, or robber.

**RAMPADGEON.** A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *North.*

**RAMPAGE.** To be riotous; to scour up and down. *Rampaging and rampageous*, as adjectives, are riotous, ill-disposed.

**RAMPALLION.** A term of reproach, corresponding to our *rapscallion*.

**RAMPANTUS.** Overbearing. *Linc.*

**RAMPE.** (1) To climb. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A coarse woman, a severe term of reproach. Hall, describing Joan of Arc, says she was "a *rampe* of suche boldnesse, that she would course horses and ride them to water, and do thynges that other yong maidens bothe abhorred and wer ashamed to do." *Hall, Henry VI. f. 25.*

(3) To rush. (*A.-S.*)

He *raumpyde* so ruydly that alle the erthe ryfex.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

**RAMPER.** i. e. Rampire, generally applied to any turnpike road: more particularly however to such highways as are on the site of the old Roman roads. *Linc.*

**RAMPICK.** According to Wilbraham, a *ram-picked tree* is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an old overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top.

Thus doth he keepe them still in awfull feare,

And yet allowes them liberty hough;

So deare to him their welfare doth appeare,

That when their fleeces gin to waxen rough,

He combs and trims them with a *rampick* bough.

Washing them in the streames of silver Ladon,

To cleanse their skinnes from all corruption.

*The Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

**RAMPIRE.** A rampart.

**RAMPISH.** Rampant. *Palsgrave.*

**RAMPSE.** To climb. *Somerset.* Hence *ramp-sing*, tall, high.

**RAMRACKETING.** A country rout, where there are many noisy amusements. *Devon.*

**RAM-RAISE.** A running a little backward in order to take a good leap. *North.*

**RAMS.** Wild garlic. *Var. dial.*

**RAMS-CLAWS.** Crowfoot. *Somerset.* Rams-foot is the water crowfoot.

**RAMSHACKLE.** (1) Loose; out of repair; ungainly; disjointed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To search or ransack. *North.*

**RAM'S-HORN.** A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*

**RAMSONS.** A species of garlic.

*Ramsons* tast like garlick: they grow much in

Cranbourn-chase: a proverb,

Eate leekes in Lide, and *ramsons* in May,

And all the yeare after physicians may play.

*Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 124.

**RAM-STAG.** A gelded ram. *South.*

**RAMSTAM.** Thoughtless. *North.*

**RAN.** (1) Force; violence. *North.*

(2) The hank of a string. *West.*

(3) A saying. *Sevyn Sages*, 2723.

(4) Open robbery and rapine.

**RANCE.** A kind of fine stone. It is mentioned in *Archæologia*, x. 423.

With ivory pillars mixt with jett and *rance*,

Rarer and richer then th'old Carian's was.

*Works of Du Bartas*, p. 245.

**RANCH.** A deep scratch. *East.* "A ranche or clinch with a beasts paw," Cotgrave in v. *Griffade.*

**RANCHET.** A kind of bread.

**RANCON.** A weapon like a bill.

**RAND.** (1) A long and fleshy piece of beef cut from the part between the flank and buttock. "Rande of befe, *giste de beuf*," *Palsgrave.*

(2) A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *East.*

(3) Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Norw.* In old English, the margin or border of anything.

(4) To canvass for votes. *West.*

**RANDALL.** Random. *Coles.*

**RANDAN.** (1) The produce of a second sifting of meal. *East.*

(2) A noise, or uproar. *Glouc.*

**RANDEM-TANDEM.** A tandem with three horses, sometimes driven by University men, and so called at Oxford.

**RANDIES.** Itinerant beggars, and ballad-singers. *Yorksh.*

**RANDING.** Piecemeal. *Berks.*

**RANDLE.** To punish a schoolboy for an indelicate but harmless offence.

**RANDLE-BALK.** In Yorkshire, the cross piece of wood in a chimney, upon which the pot-hooks are hung, is called the *randle-balk* or *rendle-balk*. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

**RANDOM.** A straight line. *North.*

**RANDONE.** A long speech. "Randone or long reinge of wurdz, *haringa*," *Pr. Parv.*

**RANDOUM.** Force; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

He rod to him with gret *randoum*,

And with Morgelal is sauchoun

The prince a felde in the feld.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 129.

They sayld ovyr the (?) *randoun*,

And loded at Sowth-hampton.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.*

Then rode he este with grete *randoune*,

And thocht to bere hym adowne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.*

RANDY. (1) Boisterous; noisy; obstreperous; also, maris appetens. *North.*

(2) A spree; they say, "Such a one is on the *randy*," meaning thereby, that he is spending his time in a continued round of drunkenness and debauchery.

RANDY-BEGGAR. A tinker. *North.*

RANDY-DANDY. A violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *North.*

RANDYROW. A disturbance. *West.*

RANE. Coarse, as linen, &c. *West.*

RANES. The carcase or skeleton of a fowl or bird. *Devon.*

RANG. Rebellious. (*A.-S.*)

And ylf that ani were so rang,  
That he thanne ne come anon,  
He swor bi Crist and seint Johan,  
That he shoide maken him thral,  
And al his ofspring forth withal.

*Havelok, 2561.*

RANGE. (1) A sieve. *Somerset.* Elyot has, "*Sisacthea*, a rangeyng sieve;" and Huloet, "bult, range, or syeve meale." The second best wheaten bread was called range-bread.

(2) To cleanse by washing. *North.*

(3) The shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

(4) To take a range in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high  
To touch the pinnace, which bears up so nigh  
And plays so hot, that her opponents think  
Some devil is grand captain of the Plink.

*Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.*

RANGER. A chimney rack. *North.*

RANGLE. (1) To range about in an irregular and sinuous manner. *West.*

(2) Is when a hawk has gravel given her to bring her to a stomach. Blome, ii. 63.

RANISH. Ravenous. *Devon.*

RANK. (1) In a passion. *Chesh.*

(2) Thick; full; abundant. *Rankness*, abundance, fertility.

(3) A row of beans, &c. *I. Wight.*

(4) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong. See *Isumbras*, 200.

He ryfex the *raunke* stele, he ryghttez theire brenez,  
And reste theme the ryche mane, and rade to his  
strengthes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.*

(6) Wrong. *Lanc.*

RANK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RANNACK. A worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. *North.*

RANNEL. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) To ruffle the hair. *Yorksh.*

RANNILY. Fluently; readily; without hesitation. *Norfolk.*

RANNY. A shrew-mouse. *Suffolk.* Browne has the term in his 'Vulgar Errors.'

RANPIKE. Same as *Rampick*, q. v.

RANSCUMSCOUR. Fuss; ado. *Devon.* Also, a passionate person.

RANT. To drink, or riot. *North.*

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,  
Of excessive drinking, as great ranters do.

*Praies of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 5.*

RANTAN. To beat soundly. *Glouc.* It apparently alludes to a tinker's constant hammering in the following passage:

There is *ran-tan* Tom Tinker and his Tib,  
And there's a jugler with his fingers glib.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 110.*

RANTER. (1) A large beer-jug. Hence, to pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel.

(2) To mend or patch a rent in a garment very neatly. *Suffolk.*

RANTIPIKE. An ass. *Dorset.*

RANTIPOLE. A rude romping child. *West.*

RANTREE. The mountain ash. *North.*

RANTY. Wild; frisky; riotous. *Ranty-tanty*, in a great passion. *North.*

RAP. (1) To seize; to ravish.

(2) To exchange, or swap. *Var. dial.*

(3) To risk, or hazard. *North.*

(4) To brag, or boast. *Devon.*

(5) *Rap and rend*, to seize hold of everything one can. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave, and is still in use. Compare Florio, p. 20. "To get all one can rap and run," Coles's Lat. Dict. "To rape and renne," to seize and plunder, Chaucer.

RAPE. (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*) Its meaning in the third example appears more doubtful.

And commaunded alle yn *rape*

Away that wrytyng for to skrape.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.*

Ne was ther non that mighte ascape,

So Beves slough hem in a *rape*.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27.*

A thefe to hys thefte hath *rape*,

For he weneth evermore for to skape.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.*

(2) To steal; to plunder.

Ravenows *fisches* han *sum mesure*; whanne thei  
hungren thei *rapyn*; whanne thei ben ful thei *sparyn*.  
*Wimbelton's Sermon, 1368, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16.*

(3) A division of a county, comprising several hundreds.

(4) To scratch. *Somerset.*

(5) To take captive. (*A.-S.*)

(6) To bind or lace tightly. *Devon.*

(7) To prepare. (*A.-S.*)

(8) A heap of corn.

(9) A turnip. *Ord. and Reg. p. 426.*

RAPER. A rope-maker.

RAPEY. A dish in ancient cookery, described in *MS. Sloane 1201, f. 46.*

RAPID. Gay. *Var. dial.*

RAPIER-DANCE. This is nearly the same as the sword-dance among the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. The performers are usually dressed in a white frock, or covered with a shirt, to which as also to their hats, or paper helmets, are appended long black ribands. They frequently go from house to house, about Christmas, and are treated with ale after their military exercise. At merry-nights, and on other festive occasions, they are introduced one after another by the names and titles of heroes, from Hector and Paris, princes of Troy, down to Guy of Warwick. A spokesman then repeats some verses in praise of each, and they begin to flourish the rapier. On a signal given, all the weapons are united, or inter-

laced, but soon withdrawn again, and brandished by the heroes, who exhibit a great variety of evolutions, being usually accompanied by slow music. In the last scene, the rapiers are united round the neck of a person kneeling in the centre, and when they are suddenly withdrawn, the victim falls to the ground; he is afterwards carried out, and a mock funeral is performed with pomp, and solemn strains. *Willan's Yorksh.*

**RAPLY.** Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

*So raply thay ryde thare that alle the rowte rynges.*  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

**RAPPE.** To hasten. (*A.-S.*)

*Loke ye rappe yow not up to ryde.*  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 129.*

**RAPPER.** A great or extravagant falsehood; a vehement oath. *West.*

**RAPPER-DANDIES.** Red barberries. *North.*

**RAPPING.** Large. *Var. dial.*

**RAPPIS.** A dissolute person. *Cumb.*

**RAPPLE.** A ravelled thread. *North.*

**RAPS.** (1) News. *Yorksh.*

(2) Games; sports. *Salop.*

(3) A disorderly fellow. *Yorksh.*

**RAPSCALLION.** A low vagabond.

**RAPTE.** Ravished; enraptured.

*Whose amyable salutes flewe with suche myght,  
That Locryne was rapte at the fyrst syght.*

*MS. Lansd. 208, f. 22.*

**RARE.** (1) Fine; great. *South.*

(2) To roar. *North* "Rare or grete, *vagire*,"  
*MS. Dictionary, 1540.*

*Lowde he gane bothe rowte and rare :*

*Allas ! he sayde, for sorowe and Care.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 126.*

(3) Underdone; raw. *Var. dial.*

(4) Early. *Devon.*

(5) Ready; prepared. *Somerset.*

**RARELY.** Quite well in health.

**RARNING.** Thin, as cloth is. *West.*

**RAS.** Space; time. *Hearne.*

**RASALGER.** The fume of minerals. So explained in *A New Light of Alchemy, 1674.*

*Alume, atriment, alle I suspende,*

*Rasalger and arsnick I defende,*

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 271.*

**RASARDE.** A hypocrite?

*Out on thee, rasarde, with thy wiles,  
For falslye my people thou begyles,  
I shall thee hastelye hongre;  
And that lurdur that standes thee by,  
He puttys my folke in greate anyoye  
With his false flatteringe tonge.*

*Chester Plays, ll. 163.*

**RASCAL.** A lean animal, one fit to neither hunt nor kill. "Rascall, refuse beest, *refus*,"  
*Palsgrave, 1530.*

**RASCALL.** Common; low. It is the translation of *commune* in *Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.* The word also occurs in this sense in *The First Part of the Contention, ed. 1843, p. 31.* *Rascalye*, low people, refuse of anything.

**RASCOT.** A knave, or rascal. *Cumb.*

**RASE.** (1) To scratch. *Suffolk.* "Rased their hardened hides," *Harrison, p. 188.*

(2) To erase. (3) An erasure.

(4) A channel of the sea. (*A.-N.*)

*Felowes, they shall never moe us withstonde,  
For I se them all drowned in the rase of Irlonde.*

*Hycke-Scorner, ap. Hawkins, i. 89.*

(5) Rage; anger. (*A.-S.*) *Rase-brained*, violent, *Wilbraham, p. 67.*

(6) A swift pace. *Perceval, 1145.*

(7) To snarl, as dogs do.

**RASEN.** In timber buildings, that piece of timber to which the bottoms of the rafters are fastened.

**RASER-HOUSE.** A barber's shop.

**RASH.** (1) To snatch, or seize; to tear, or rend. *Gifford* explains it, "to strike obliquely with violence, as a wild boar does with his tusk."

*They buckled then together so,*

*Like unto wild boares rashing;*

*And with their swords and shields they ran*

*At one another slashing.*

*Sir Lancelot du Lake.*

(2) Brittle. *Cornw.*

(3) Said of corn in the straw which is so dry that it easily falls out of the straw with handling of it. *North.*

(4) Sudden; hasty. *Shak.*

(5) A kind of inferior silk. It is mentioned by *Harrison, p. 163.*

**RASHED.** Burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed. "How sadly this pudding has been *rashed* in the oven." "The beef would have been very good if it had not been *rashed* in the roasting." *Rasher*, as applied to bacon, probably partakes of this derivation. *Wills.*

**RASHER.** (1) A rush. *North.*

(2) A box on the ears. *Glouc.*

**RASING.** A blubbering noise. *North.*

**RASINGES.** Shavings; slips.

**RASKAILE.** A pack of rascals.

**RASKE.** To puff, or blow.

*Than begynneth he to klawe and to raske,  
And 3yveeth Terlyncel hys laske.*

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.*

**RASOUR.** The sword-fish.

**RASP.** (1) To belch. *East.*

(2) A raspberry. *Var. dial.*

(3) The steel of a tinder-box

**RASPIS.** The raspberry. A wine so termed is mentioned by *Harrison, p. 167.*

**RASSE.** Rose; ascended.

*He rasse agayne thurgh he godhede.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.*

**RASSELS.** The land-whin. *Suffolk.*

**RASLE.** To stir the embers in an oven with a long pole. *East.*

**RASTER.** A kind of cloth.

**RASTIR.** A shaving-razor.

**RASURE.** A scratch. (*A.-N.*)

**RAT.** (1) An old contemptuous nickname for a clergyman.

(2) Reads. *Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 327.*

**RATCH.** (1) A straight line. *North.*

(2) To stretch; to pull asunder. *Cumb.*

(3) A subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. *Heref.*

(4) To spot, or streak. *North.*

- (5) To tell great falsehoods. *Linc.*  
**RATCHEL.** Gravelly stone. *Derb.*  
**RATCHER.** A rock. *Lanc.*  
**RATE.** (1) To expose to air. *North.*  
 (2) To become rotten. *Cumb.*  
 (3) To call away or off. *Kent.*  
 (4) Ratified; valid.  
**RATHE.** (1) Soon; early. *Var. dial.* In the second example, eager, anxious. *Rathlike*, speedily, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*  
 He did it up, the sothe to say,  
 But sum therof he toke away  
 In his hand ful rathe.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*  
 Now than are thy leveande bathe,  
 Was noyte the rede knyghte so rathe  
 For to wayte hym with skate.  
*Sir Perceval, 98.*  
 And it arose ester and ester, till it arose fulle este; and rather, and rather.  
*Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 22.*  
 (2) Savage; hasty. *Robson.*  
 (3) To rede, or advise. *Havelok, 1335.*  
**RATHELED.** Fixed; rooted. *Gawayne.*  
**RATHER.** (1) *Rather of the ratherest*, said of underdone meat. *Norf.*  
 (2) *Rather-n'else*, rather than not.  
**RATHERLINGS.** For the most part. *North.*  
**RATHERLY.** *Rather. Yorksh.*  
**RATHES.** Only used in the plural; a frame extending beyond the body and wheels of a cart or waggon to enable farmers to carry hay, straw, &c. *Craven.*  
**RATION.** Reasoning. *(Lat.)*  
**RATON.** A rat. *(A.-N.)* "*Sorex*, a raton," *Nomine MS.* For the following lines compare *King Lear*, iii. 4. *Ratten*, *Hunter's Illamsh. Gl. p. 75.*  
*Ratons and myse and soche smale dere,*  
*That was hys mete that vij. yere.*  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.*  
**RATONER.** A rat-catcher. *(A.-N.)*  
**RATS.** Pieces; shreds; fragments. *North.*  
**RATTEN.** A kind of cloth.  
**RATTEN.** To destroy or take away a workman's tools, or otherwise incapacitate him from working, for not paying his *natty* to the fund, or for having offended the Union in any matter. *York.*  
**RATTEN-CROOK.** A long crook reaching from the rannel-balk to the fire.  
**RATTLE.** (1) To beat, or thrash. *North.*  
 (2) To stutter, or speak with difficulty. It is now used in exactly the opposite sense, and so it was by Shakespeare, *Mids. N. D. v. 1.* It also meant to revile. "*Extreamely reviled, cruelly rattled, horribly railed on,*" *Cotgrave.*  
**RATTLE-BABY.** A chattering child.  
*That's strange, for all are up to th' ears in love:*  
*Boys without beards get boys, and girls bear girls;*  
*Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high,*  
*Are now call'd wives: if long this hot world stand,*  
*We shall have all the earth turn Pigmy-Land.*  
*Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 9.*  
**RATTLE-BONE.** Worn out; crazy. *Sussex.*  
**RATTLE-MOUSE.** A bat.  
**RATTLEPATE.** A giddy chattering person.

- RATTLER.** A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*  
**RATTLES.** The alarming rattle in the throat preceding death. *Var. dial.*  
**RATTLETRAPS.** Small knickknacks.  
**RATTOCK.** A great noise. *East.*  
**RATY.** Cold and stormy. *North.*  
**RAUGH.** A tortuous course. *West.*  
**RAUGHT.** (1) Reached. *West.* In later writers sometimes, snatched away.  
 Unto the cheftane he chese,  
 And rauhte hym a strake,  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.*  
 (2) Cared; recked. *(A.-S.)*  
 Thanne the kyng hys hand up rauhte,  
 That felse man his crowth be-tauhte,  
 He was a devyl off helle.  
*Romance of Athelston.*  
**RAUGHTER.** A rafter. *Lilly.*  
**RAUHEDE.** Rawness; crudity.  
**RAUK.** (1) Smoke. *Sussex.*  
 (2) To mark, or scratch. *North.*  
**RAUL.** To pull about roughly; to entangle thread, &c. *West.*  
**RAUM.** (1) To retch. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) To sprawl. *Suffolk.*  
 (3) To shout, or cry. *Linc.*  
**RAUMER.** A kind of fighting-cock.  
**RAUN.** The roe of salmon prepared in a particular manner, and used as a bait to fish with. *North.* "*A rawne of fysche, lactis,*" *MS. Dictionary, dated 1540.*  
**RAUNCH.** (1) To wrench, or pull out.  
 (2) To gnaw, or craunch. *Devon.*  
**RAUNING-KNIFE.** A cleaver. *West.*  
**RAUNSON.** A ransom. *(A.-N.)*  
 For with oure Lord is gret mercy,  
 And raunson ek gret plenté;  
 He payed for us his owyn body,  
 This aughte be takyn in gret deuté;  
 His blood he schad also largely,  
 To make us and oure fadiris fre,  
 And alle oure raunsons by and by  
 He qwit hymself and non but he.  
*Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalmis, MS.*  
**RAUT.** To low, as a cow. *North.*  
**RAUX.** To stretch. *Northumb.*  
**RAVAYNE.** Theft. *Palgrave.*  
 The thrydde branche es ravayne,  
 That es calde a gret synne.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 50.*  
 Thou schalt not stele thy neighbours thyng  
 Be gyle ne ravayne ne wrong witholdyng.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*  
**RAVE.** To tear up. *Linc.* It is also used as a substantive in a cognate sense. "*It's dangerous to make a rave in an old building, so do not attempt any alterations.*" *Cumb.*  
 Ande he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande  
 thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande ravede  
 hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not  
 to no mane.  
*Gesta Romanorum, p. 202.*  
**RAVEL.** To talk idly. *North.*  
**RAVEL-BREAD.** Whity-brown bread. *Kent.*  
 According to Harrison, p. 168, "*the raveled is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat.*"  
**RAVELLED.** Confused; mixed together.

**RAVEL-PAPER.** Whity-brown paper.

**RAVEN.** To swallow greedily.

In the morning give them barley or provender, a little at a time, in distinct or several portions, twice or thrice one after another, so as he may chew and eke digest it thoroughly; otherwise if he raven it in, as he will do having much at a time, he rendreth it in his dung whole and not digested.

*Topwell's Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 303.

**RAVENER.** A plunderer. (*A.-N.*)

Forthy, my sone, schryve the here,  
If thou hast ben a ravener.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 161.

**RAVES.** These are additions to a waggon, without which it is not considered complete. The *raves* or shelvings are two frames of wood which are laid on the top of the waggon in such a way as to meet in the middle, and projecting on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, enable it to carry a larger load of hay or straw: whilst the sideboards are fitted on the top of the sides, in such a way, that more sacks of corn can be stowed in the waggon than otherwise it would admit of. In the Cleveland Dialect, the shelvings are defined to be "the top part of a hay-cart." *Linc.* The term is found in Palsgrave.

**RAVESTE.** Took by force.

And the cause of his comynge es to be restorede agayne of his wyfe, the whilke your kynge *raveste* away fro hym this same day.

*MS. Lincoln A.1.* 17, f. 41.

**RAVE-UP.** To inquire diligently after, and to bring forward subjects of accusation against any one; thus, for instance, "He *raved up* all he could think on, against such and such a one." *Linc.* In old English, to explore.

**RAVINE.** (1) Rapine. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To eat ravenously. It occurs in Palsgrave, and in Cotgrave in v. *Goularder*.

(3) To seize by force.

(4) Birds of prey. (*A.-N.*)

**RAVISABLE.** Ravenous. (*A.-N.*) *Ravisaunt* has exactly the same sense.

Heo was agast and in feringue,  
For it was so muche agein kuynde,  
That the wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,  
With the schep ȝeode so milde so lomb.

*MS. Laud.* 108, f. 11.

**RAVISHED.** Plundered; stripped.

**RAVISHING.** Rapid. (*A.-N.*)

**RAVISOME.** Rapacious. *Suffolk.*

**RAW.** (1) Cold and damp. *West.*

(2) Inexperienced. *Var. dial.* It is found in Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 32.

(3) A row, as of buildings, &c. See Brockett, and Plumpton Corr. p. 4.

Here may men se and knawe  
Many syns wryten on *raue*.

*MS. Bibl. Coll. Slon.* xviii. 6.

**RAW-CREAM.** Cream raised in the natural way, neither scalded nor clouted. *Devon.*

**RAW-EDGED.** Not hemmed. *North.*

**RAW-FLESH.** A demon. Perhaps his name is more usually raw-head. See *Bloody-bone*.

**RAW-HEAD.** The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated.

**RAWINGS.** Aftermath. *Tusser.* "Rawyn-hey" occurs in the Pr. Parv.

**RAWKY.** Raw and cold. *North.*

**RAWLY.** Rude; unskilful.

**RAW-MOUSE.** A bat. *Somerset.*

**RAWN.** To eat greedily. *West.*

**RAWNSAKE.** To ransack; to search out.

*Sene I was formede in fayth so ferre whas I never,  
Forthy rawnsakes redly, and rede me my swefennys.*

*Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

**RAWNY.** Thin; meagre. *Somerset.*

**RAWP.** A hoarseness. *Yorksh.*

**RAX.** To stretch. *North.*

**RAXEN.** To hawk; to spit. (*A.-S.*)

**RAXIL.** To breathe; to nourish.

**RAY.** (1) A kind of dance.

(2) Striped cloth. (*A.-N.*) "*Strangulum*, ray," *Nomiale MS.* "The riche rayes," *Piers Ploughman*, p. 89. To *raye*, to streak or stripe. *A ray*, a slip of gold or silver leaf. See *Howell's Lex. Tet.* 1660.

And everych of them a good mantell

Of scarlet and of *raye*. *Robin Hood*, l. 42.

(3) To defile; to beray. *North.*

(4) A diarrhoea. *Yorksh.*

(5) Array; order; a row. Still in use, to dress, or array.

Ryballes ruled out of *raye*,

What is the Trenitie for to sale.

*Chester Plays*, li. 169.

And when the halle was *rayed* oȝt,

The scheperde lokid al aboute

How that hit myst bene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, f. 54.

(6) Sovereign; king. (*A.-N.*)

Scho tuke hir leve and went hir waye,

Bothe at barone and at *raye*. *Perceval*, 179.

(7) A path, or track. (*Fr.*)

One is when the hart runneth fast on his *rayes*,

He sweateth that it runneth down his claires.

*Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

**RAYEN-SIEVE.** A sieve used chiefly in cleansing clover. *Dorset.*

**RAYNE.** Cry; sound.

The kyng gan woefully wepe and wake,

And sayd, alas! thys rewfulle *rayne*.

*MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 125.

**RAYNECLES.** A dish composed of pork, dates, figs, spices, raisins, &c.

**RAYON.** (1) A ray. (2) A streak.

**RAY-VELVET.** Striped velvet.

**RAZE.** A swinging fence set up in a water-course to prevent the passage of cattle. *Devon.*

**RAZOR.** A small pole used to confine faggots. *Suffolk.*

**REA.** Probably from the Latin *re*.

She's a great traveller by land and sea,

And dares take any lady by the *rea*.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, i. 99.

**REACH.** A creek. *Kent.*

**REACH-TO.** To reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. Thus, if you say to a countryman, "Shall I help you to some of this?" his reply will probably be, "No thank you: I'll *reach-to*." *Linc.*

**REACKED.** Arrived; reached at. *North.*

READ. (1) Rennet. *North.*

(2) To read the inwards, to strip the fat from the intestines; also to vomit.

(3) To comb the hair. *North.*

READEPT. To recover.

The which Duchie, if he might by their meanes readapt and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite, and so frendly a gratuite to hym exhibited. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 25.*

READSHIP. Confidence; rule. *West.*

READY. (1) Rid. *Essex.*

(2) To get ready, i. e. to dress. *Ready*, dressed, occurs in old plays.

(3) To forward, or assist. *North.*

(4) Done, as meat, &c. *Wilts.*

(5) To prepare, or make ready.

READY-POLE. A piece of iron across a chimney supporting the pot-hook. It was formerly made of wood, and that material may still be occasionally seen used for the same purpose. *Var. dial.*

REAF. To unravel, or untwist. *Devon.*

REAFE. To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing; to speak continually on the same subject. *Sussex.*

REAKS. Pranks. "To revell it, or play *reakes*," Cotgrave in v. *Degonder.*

REAL. (1) Royal. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A Spanish sixpence. *Rider.*

REALTEE. Royalty. (*A.-N.*)

REAM. (1) Cream. *North.* "Mylke reme" is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln, f. 285.

That on is white so milkes rem,

That other is red, so fer is lem.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 55.

Methenke this pain is swetter

Than ani milkes rem.

*Legende Catholica*, p. 88.

(2) To hold out the hand for taking or receiving. *North.*

(3) To stretch out; to bear stretching or drawing out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments. Also to widen a hole, especially in metal.

(4) Bread is said to *ream*, when made of heated or melted corn.

REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger. *Somerset.*

REAM-KIT. The cream-pot. *Yorksh.* Pegge has *ream-mug*, p. 128.

REAM-PENNY. (i. e. Rome-penny). Peterpence. He reckons up his *ream-pennies*; that is, he tells all his faults. *North.*

REAN. (1) To eat greedily. *West.*

(2) To droop the head. *Suffolk.*

(3) The furrow between the ridges of ploughed land to take off the water; any gutter; a water-course, or small stream. *Var. dial.*

Therefore of cornes sayer and cleane,

That growes one rigges out of the *reian*,

Cayme, thou shalt offer, as I meane,

To God is magistie. *Chester Plays*, l. 36.

And thiike that beth maidenes clene,

Thai mai hem wasche of the *rene*.

*Florice and Blanchefleur*, 307.

REAP. A bundle of corn. *North.* "As mych as oone reepe," Townley Myst. p. 13.

REAP-HOOK. A sickle. *Var. dial.*

REAR. (1) To mock, or gibe. *Devon.*

(2) Underdone; nearly raw. *North.* "Reere as an egge is, *mol*," Palsgrave.

If a man sicke of the bloody-fluxe drinke thereof in a *reere* egge two scruples for three daies together fasting, it will procure him remedy.

*Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 275.

(3) To raise, especially applied to raising the wood-work of a roof. Also, to rise up before the plough, as the furrows sometimes do in ploughing.

(4) To carve a goose.

REARING-BONE. The hip-bone of a hog.

REARING-PEAST. A supper, or feast, given to the workmen when the roof is *reared*, or put on the house. *Linc.*

REARING-MINE. A vein of coal which descends perpendicularly in the mine.

REARLY. Early. Still in use.

REART. To right, or mend. *West.*

REARWARD. The rear. *Shak.*

REASE. Thing; circumstance.

Hys emels wyffe wolde he wedde,

That many a man rewyt that *rease*.

*MS. Harl. 2252*, f. 122.

REASON. A motto.

REAST. To take offence. *Linc.*

REASTED. Tired; weary. *North.*

REASTY. (1) Restive. *East.*

(2) Rancid. *Var. dial.* "Restie or rustie bacon," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 86. "Tak rest bacon," Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. *Reez'd bacon*, Hall's Satires, p. 81.

REAVE. To unroof a house. *Norf.*

REAWNT. Did whisper. *Lanc.*

REAWP. A hoarse cold. *Lanc.*

REAWT. Out of doors. *Lanc.*

REBALLING. The catching of eels with earth-worms attached to a ball of lead, suspended by a string from a pole.

REBANDÉD. Adorned with hands.

They toke ladies and dauned, and sodainly entered eight other maskers, apparellled in rych tinsel, matched wyth clothe of golde, and on that Turkey clokes, *rebandé*d with nettes of silver.

*Hall's Chronicle*, 1530.

REBARD. Rhubarb. *Heywood.*

REBATE. To blunt metal. It is metaphorically used in Stanihurst, p. 24.

REBATO. A kind of plaited ruff which turned back and lay on the shoulders.

I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffs, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and ralle?

*Dent's Pathway*, p. 42.

REBAWDE. A ribald, or scamp.

Siche a *rebowde* as yowe rebuke any lordes,

Wyth theire retenus arrayede fulle reale and noble.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

REBBIT. To clinch, or rivet. *Yorksh.*

REBECK. A kind of violin. (*A.-N.*)

REBEKKE. Rebecca. *Chaucer.*

REBEL. (1) To revel. *Heref.*

(2) Disinclined; unwilling.

REBELLING. The ravelines. *Heywood.*

REBELLNESS. Rebellion.

**REBEN.** A kind of fine cloth.

**REBESK.** Arabesque. *Coles.*

**REBOKE.** To belch, or cast up.

**REBONE.**

Thow false lordeyn, I xal fell the flatt!  
Who made the so hardy to make swych rebone.  
*Digby Mysteries*, p. 131.

**REBOUND.** To take an offer at rebound, i. e. at once, without consideration.

**RECCE.** To reck, or care for. (*A.-S.*)

Ne may non me worse do,  
Then ich have had hiderto.  
Ich have had so muche wo,  
That y ne recche whyder y go.

*Harrowing of Hell*, p. 21.

The stiwarde therof I ne recche,  
I-wisse I have therto no meche.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

**RECEITE.** A receptacle. *Lydgate.*

**RECEIVE.** To receive the canvas, an old phrase for being dismissed.

**RECEST.** Withdrawn.

And he imagining with himself that he had the 12. of July deserved my great displeasure, and finding himself barred from view of my philosophical dealing with Mr. Henrik, thought that he was utterly recast from intended goodness toward him.

*Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 13.

**RECETTE.** To receive, or harbour. (*A.-N.*)

My lorde hym recetted in hys castell  
For the dewkys dethe Oton.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 220.*

**RECHASE.** Properly, to call the hounds back from a wrong scent, but often used for calling them under any circumstances. "Seven score raches at his rechase," i. e. at his call, *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 772. A *recheat* is explained by Blome, "a farewell at parting." In Dorset, sheep are said to be *rechased* when they are driven from one pasture to another.

**RECHAUSED.** Heated again. *Warw.*

**RECHEN.** To reach; to stretch out. (*A.-S.*)  
Peostilence es an yvel *recheande* on lenthe and on brede.  
*MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.*

**RECHES.** Costly things. (*A.-S.*)

**RECK.** A hand-basket. *Somerset.*

**RECKAN.** A hook for pots. *North.*

**RECKEY.** A child's long coat. *Yorksh.*

**RECKLING.** The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals. *North.*

**RECKON.** To think, or guess. *Far. dial.*

**RECKON-CREEAK.** A crook suspended from a beam within the chimney to hang pots and pans on. *Yorksh.*

**RECK-STAVEL.** A saddle for corn.

**RECLAIM.** (1) To reclaim a hawk, to make her gentle and familiar, to bring her to the wrist by a certain call. It is often used metaphorically, to tame.

(2) To proclaim. *Hall.*

**RECLINATORYE.** A resting-place.

And therinne sette his *reclynatorye*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.*

**RECLINE.** To incline towards.

**RECLUSE.** To shut up. (*Lat. Med.*)

**RECOLAGE.** Wantonness.

And sytþe up thare wyth *recolage*,  
And ȝyt do moche more outrage.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.*

**RECOLDE.** To recollect. (*A.-N.*)

**RE-COLLECTED.** Collected again in his mind or spirits.

**RECOMFORTE.** (1) Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

In *recomforte* of his inward smerte.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.*

(2) To encourage. (*A.-N.*)

**RECONUSAUNCE.** Acknowledgment.

**RECORD.** (1) Witness; testimony. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To chatter as birds do before they can sing. Hence, to practise singing, to sing; to repeat lessons. It occurs in *Palsgrave*.

**RECORDE.** To remember. (*A.-N.*)

**REORDER.** A kind of flageolet. The following story is very common in old jest books, and told of various persons.

A merrie recorder of London mistaking the name of one Pepper, call'd him Piper: whereunto the partie excepting, and saying, Sir, you mistake, my name is Pepper, not Piper; hee answered, Why, what difference is there, I pray thee, between Piper in Latin and Pepper in English? Is it not all one? No, Sir, reply'd the other, there is even as much difference between them as is between a Pipe and a Recorder.

**RECORTE.** To record. (*A.-N.*)

The day I sett come one hynde,  
His borowys hyme brought before the kyng;  
The kyng lett *recorte* tho  
The sewt and the answer also.

*MS. Rawlinson C. 86.*

**RECOUR.** To recover.

But she said he should *recour* of it, and so he said hee did within some tenne dales.

*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

**RECOURSE.** A repetition. *Shak.*

**RECOVER.** In hunting, to start a hare from her cover or form.

**RECRAYED.** Recreant. (*A.-N.*) *Recray-handes* is the substantive pl.

With his craftez ganne he calle,  
And callede thame *recrayhandes* alle,  
Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle. *Perceval* 610.

**RECREANDISE.** Fear; cowardice. (*A.-N.*)

**RECTE.** To impute; to ascribe.

**RECULE.** (1) A collection of writings, but used for any book or pamphlet. (*Fr.*)

(2) To go back; to retreat. (*A.-N.*)

**RECULES.** Reckless.

As for the tyme y am bot *recules*,  
Lyke to a fygyre wyche that ys herlesse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14.*

**RECURATIVE.** A remedy. (*Lat.*) *Gratarolus*, Direction for Health, 1574.

**RECURE.** To recover; to get again. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, recovery.

Willing straunglers for to *recure*,  
And in Engeland to have the domynacion.

*MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.*

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,  
His stede agayne hath anon *recured*.

*Lydgate's Trope*, 1555, sig. P. v.

**RECURELESS.** Irrecoverable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,  
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekourles*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14.*

RED. (1) To put in order; to clear, or put to rights; to clean. *North.*

E'er any of them could red their eon,  
Or a glimmering might see,  
Ilke one of them a dozen had,  
Well laid on with his tree. *Robin Hood*, l. 111.

(2) Rid; deprive. *East.*

The fourth he said, I was bewicht  
When first I handled knife;  
I thinke my crooked armes wer curst  
It did not red my life.

*Gaulfrido and Barnardo*, 1570.

(3) To comb the hair. *Warw.*

(4) To assuage, or appease. *Cumb.*

REDACT. (1) Reduced.

They were now become miserable, wretched,  
sinful, redact to extreme calamity.

*Becon's Works*, p. 46.

(2) To force backwards.

He cursed Petrarch for redacting verses to sonnets;  
which he said were like that Firrant's bed, where  
some who were too short were racked, others too  
long cut short. *Ben Jonson's Conversations*, p. 4.

REDAR. (1) An adviser; one who advises, or explains. See *Rede*.

(2) A Thatcher. *Pr. Parv.*

REDARGUACION. A refutation. (*Lat.*)

To pursue all tho that do reprobacion  
Agayns our lawes by ony redarguacion.

*Digby Mysteries*, p. 33.

REDART. To dart again.

Let but one line redart one small beaming of  
love. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 63.

RED-CORN-ROSE. Wild poppy.

RED-CRAB. The sea crayfish.

REDDE. Countenance; cheer. *Weber.*

REDDEN. To cure herrings.

REDDOUR. Violence; strength. (*A.-N.*)

Scho saide the gretteste fyre es the gretteste  
reddour of the ryghtwysnes of God, that es in pur-  
gatorye. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 256.*

The reddoure ougte [to] be restreynid

To him that may no bet awaye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86.

Hyt ys my flesche, Lord, and not y,

That gruccheth agense thyn harde reddure.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 21.*

REDE. (1) Counsel; advice. "Short rede is  
good rede," Northern prov. Also a verb, to  
advise. *North.*

When kyng Orfeo herd this case,

Than he seyde, "Alas! Alas!"

He askyd rede of many a mane,

Bot no mane helpe hym ne canne.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Thyn erylis be they mad listnyng

Unto the voys of myn prayere;

What evere I rede, what evere I syng,

Thow listene, Lord, with lovely chere,

And vouchesaf at myn askyng

Myn soule for to clense and clere,

That it may be to thi lyknyng

The lyf that I schal ledin here.

*Hampele's Paraphrase of the Psalms*, MS.

He seyde, Now can y no rede,

For welte y wot that y am but dede,

For sorowe y wyllie now dye!

Allas! that sche eyvr for me wente,

Owe false steward hath us schent

Wyth fals traytory.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 78.*

Marrok, he seyde, what ys thy rede,  
Whether that sche be done to dedd,

That was my blysse?

For sythen sche hath forsaken me,

Y wyllie hur no more see,

Nor dwelle wyth hur y wys

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 72.*

(2) To explain. Perceval, 1248.

No, for God, seid oure kyng,

I wer e thou knowist me nothyng,

Thou redde alle amysse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

(3) To spread abroad. *West.*

(4) To maintain; to manage; to tell.

REDEL. A riddle. (*A.-S.*)

REDELE. A riddle, or sieve. It is the trans-  
lation of *capisterium* in Nomiale MS.

REDGER. A chain fixed on the rods of a  
waggon which passes over the horse's back.  
*Kent.*

RED-GOWN. An eruption on the skin common  
to infants within a few days of their birth:  
so called doubtlessly from the appearance it  
presents. *Linc.* "Red gounde, sicknesse  
of chyl dren," Palsgrave. It occurs in *Pr.*  
*Parv.* explained by *scrophulus*.

RED-HAY. Mowburnt hay, in distinction to  
green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate  
heat, and vinny, or mouldy hay. *Devon.*

REDID. Reddened. *Weber.*

REDIE. To make ready. (*A.-S.*)

These childre toke with hem to spende,

And redied hem forth to wende.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.*

Whatsoever thou bee that redies the for to lufe Gode,  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.*

In haly writtes he has redyed vessels of dede, that  
es gud wordes. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.*

REDIFYE. To rebuild.

Restore agen and eke redifye

Upon that day the mysty tabernacle.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 18.

REDINE. Put in order.

Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne, and rewlyde the  
people,

Then rystede that ryalle, and helde the rounde  
tabylle. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

REDING. Ruddle. *Somerset.*

REDING-KING. A class of feudal retainers,  
mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

REDINGS. Tidings; news.

RED-INKLE. Common red tape. The slang  
saying, "as thick as inkle weavers," may hence  
be derived. Weaving such very narrow ware  
admits of the operators sitting as closely or  
thickly as possible, no elbow room being re-  
quired.

RED-KNEES. The herb water-pepper.

RED-LANE. The throat. *Var. dial.*

RED-LATTICE. An alehouse was sometimes  
so called from its red lattice.

REDLE. To consider, or reflect?

This may ye know kyndle y fayth both frynd and fo,

Remember jou of the rychemen and redle on his end,

What is reches, his reverans, his ryot brogt hym to,

Sodenlé was send to hel with moné a foul fynde.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*



REDLES. Without advice; helpless. (*A.-S.*)

Hys wyffe *redles*, chyliden gyldes, servauntes  
withdraw hym fro. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 270.

REDLID. Twisted; woven.

RED-MAD. Quite mad. *Durham.*

RED-MAILKES. The corn-poppy.

REDOUTED. Dreaded; feared. (*A.-N.*)

REDOUTING. Reverence. *Chaucer.*

REDRESSE. To relieve, or remedy; to make  
amends for; to recover. (*A.-N.*)

Or any mane that wist,

Alle wranges ware *redrischt*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.*

RED-ROW. When the grains of ripening barley  
are streaked with red, the crop is said to be  
in the *red-row*. *Norfolk.*

REDS. Red tints; blushes. *West.*

RED-SEAR. When, in forging, the iron breaks  
or cracks under the hammer while it is work-  
ing between hot and cold, it is said to *red-sear*.  
There was a species of iron ore so called on  
account of its liability to red-sear.

RED-SHANKS. (1) The arsesmart. *North.*

(2) A contemptuous appellation for Scottish  
Highlanders, and native Irish. See Harrison's  
England, p. 6.

REDSTREAK. Cider made of a kind of apple  
so called, and much esteemed.

Back-recruiting chocholet for the consumptive  
gallant, Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten  
apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum  
brew'd at S. Katherines, and ale in penny mugs not  
so big as a taylor's thimble.

*Character of a Coffee-house, 1673, p. 3.*

RED-TAIL. The redstart.

REDUBBE. To remedy; to redress. (*Fr.*)

If he shulde, before the same were put in good  
ordre, leve those matiers unperfited, It shulde be  
long bfore he coude *redubbe* or conduce them to  
good effect. *State Papers, 1. 193.*

I doute not by Goddes grace so honestly to *re-  
dubbe* all thynges that have been amys.

*Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 4.*

REDUBBORS. Those that buy stolen cloth  
and disguise it by dyeing. *Blount.*

REDUCE. To bring back. (*Lat.*)

REDUCEMENT. Reduction. (*Lat.*)

After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that  
time and further meditation had disposed his senses  
to their perfect estate.

*History of Patient Grisiel, p. 40.*

REDUCTED. Led back. (*Lat.*)

Only for the cause of Maximilian newly elected  
king of Romanes, should be *reduced* and brought  
again into their pristine estate and consuete fami-  
liaritee, *Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.*

RED-WATER. Same as *Blend-water*, q. v.

RED-WEED. The common poppy. *East.*

RED-WHOOP. The bullfinch. *Somerset.*

RED-WINDS. Those winds which blast fruit  
or corn are so called.

REDYN. Sailed; moved.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee

*Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 144.*

REE. (1) To shake corn in a sieve, so that the  
chaff collects to one place. *South.*

(2) A disease in hawks.

(3) An imperative, commanding the leading horse  
of a team to turn or bear to the right. *Heil*  
and *Camether*, turn or incline to the left.  
"Riddle me, riddle me *ree*" is therefore, *Rid-  
dle me right.*

A base borne issue of a baser syer,  
Bred in a cottage, wandering in the myer,  
With nailed shooes and whipstaffe in his hand,  
Who with a hey and *res* the beasts command.

*Micro-Cynicon, 1599.*

REEANGED. Discoloured; in stripes.

REECE. A piece of wood fixed to the side of  
the chep. *Kent.*

REECH. Smoke. *Reechy*, Shakespeare.

The world is wors then men neuen,

The *reech* recheth into Heven.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 18.*

REED. (1) Unbruised straw. *West.* Hence,  
to reed or thatch a house.

(2) The fundament of a cow. *Derb.*

(3) Angry; ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*

(4) A very small wood. *East.*

REED-BILLY. A bundle of reed. *West.*

REEDHOLDER. A thatcher's bow fastened to  
the roof to hold the straw. *West.*

REEDIFICATION. Rebuilding. (*Lat.*)

The toum was compellid to help to the *reedification*  
of it. *Leland's Itinerary, 1769, III. 125.*

REED-MOTE. Same as *Feasetrav*, q. v.

REED-PIT. A fen. *Pr. Parv.*

REED-RONDS. Plots, or beds of reed; or,  
the swamps which reeds grow in. *Norfolk.*  
Forby has *reed-roll*.

REED-STAKE. An upright stake to which an  
ox is tied in the shippen. *Durh.*

REEF. The itch. *North.* According to some,  
any eruptive disorder.

REEK. (1) Smoke or vapour. *North.* Perhaps  
*for incense* in the following passage, but glossed  
by *fumus* in the original.

*Roke*, that is a gretynful prayer of men that  
dus penance. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25.*

(2) To reach. Still in use.

(3) A rick. Nominale *MS.* *Reek-time*, the  
time of making, or stacking hay.

(4) Money. A cant term.

(5) To wear away; to waste. *North.*

(6) Family; lineage. *Yorksh.*

(7) Windy; stormy. *North.*

REEKING-CROOK. A pothook. *North.*

REEK-STAVAL. A rick-staddle.

REEM. (1) To cry, or moan. *North.*

(2) To tie fast. *Somerset.*

(3) The hoar, or white frost.

REEOK. A shriek. *Lanc.*

REEP. To trail in the dirt. *West.*

REEPLE. A beam lying horizontally in the  
roof of a coal-mine. *West.*

REES.

Her olyves with her wyn trees,

Thesc foxes brent with her *rees*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.*

REESSES. Waves of the sea.

REESOME. To ted pease; that is, to put them  
into little heaps. *Linc.*

REET. (1) Right. *Var. dial.*

(2) To smooth, or put in order; to comb the hair. *North.*

REETLE. To repair. *North.*

REEVE. (1) To wrinkle. *West.*

(2) To separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it. This is done with what they call the reevesieve. *Var. dial.*

(3) The female of the ruff.

REEZED. See *Reasty* (2).

REF. Plunder. (*A.-S.*)

REFECT. Recovered. (*Lat.*)

REFEDE. Deprived; taken away.

Many lede with his launce the liffe has he *refede*.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

REFEERE. To revert. *Hoccleve.*

REFELL. To refute. (*Lat.*)

Which I thinke your elemencie will not reject nor *refell*.  
*Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 28.*

REFERTORY. Refractory. *Linc.*

REFFICS. Remnants; relics. *North.*

REFICTE. Shelter; refuge.

REFLAIRE. Odour. (*A.-N.*)

We hafe lykynge also for to bihalde faire felde al  
over foresched with flores, of the whilke a swete  
*reflaire* enters intille oure noses, in the whilke a  
sensible saule hase maste delite.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 33.*

REFOCILLATION. Restoration of strength by refreshment. (*Lat.*)

REFORM. To repair. *Stowe.*

REFORMADO. A disbanded soldier.

REFORME. To inform.

REFOURME. To renew, or remake. *Gawayne.*

REFRAIN. (1) To restrain.

(2) The burden of a song. (*A.-N.*) *Refraine*  
and *refret* are also used.

Here nowe folowethe a balade ryal made by  
Lydegate after his resorte to his religyoun, with the  
*refrayde* howe everything drawethe to his semblable.

*MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.*

REFREIDE. To cool. (*A.-N.*)

REFRET. The burden of a song.

This was the *refret* of that caroull, y wene,  
The wheche Gerlen and this mayden song byfore.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 115.*

REFRINGE. To infringe upon. *Palegrave.*

REFTE. (1) Bereaved; took away.

ȝyf thou ever yn any tyme  
*Refte* any man hys lyme.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.*

Alle thyng that men withholde,  
Stole or *refte*, ȝyve or solde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 57.*

(2) A chink or crevice. (*A.-S.*)

REFUGE. Refuse. Still in use.

REFUSE. (1) To deny. (2) Refusal.

But they of the suggestioun  
Ne couthen nouȝte a worde *refuse*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.*

And it was the custum and use,  
Amonges hem was no *refuse*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.*

REFUYT. Refuge. (*A.-N.*)

But thorough theese have wee grace as wee desyre,  
Ever hath the myne hope of *refuyt* ben in thee.

*Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

REGAL. A groove in timber. *West.*

REGALOS. Choice sweetmeats.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. There was till lately an officer in the King's Chapel at St. James's called "Tuner of the Regals," with a salary of £56.

Praise him upon the claricoales,

The lute and symfonie;

With dulcemers and the regalls,

Sweete sittrons melody.

*Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 1613.*

REGALYE. Rule; royalty. (*A.-N.*)

Of heven and erthe that hath the *regalye*,

And schalle distroye alle fals mawmetrye.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

REGENERATE. Degenerate. *Nares.*

REGHTE. Right; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne he was dighte in his atire,

He tase the knyghte bi the swire,

Keste hym *reghte* in the fyre. *Perceval, 791.*

REGIMENT. Government. (*Lat.*)

I have obtayned and possessed the rule and  
*regiment* of this famous realme of England.

*Hall's Union, 1548.*

REGLE. A rule; a regulation.

REGNE. To reign. (*A.-N.*)

REGNIS. Kingdoms. (*Lat.*)

And the pepils and *regnis* everlchon

Stoden unto him undir lowe servage.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

REGRACES. Thanks. "With dew regraces,"

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5.

REGRATE. To retail wares. (*A.-N.*)

REGREDIENCE. A returning. (*Lat.*)

No man comes late into that place, from whence  
Never man yet had a *regredience*.

*Herrick's Works, ii. 40.*

REGREET. To greet again.

REGREWARDE. The rearward.

The *regrewarde* it tok away,

Cam none of hem to londe dreye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.*

REGUERDON. A reward. (*A.-N.*)

REHETE. (1) To revive; to cheer; to encourage. (*A.-N.*) "Him would I comforte and  
rehte," Rom. Rose, 6509.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those  
lordes,

*Rehete*de the Romaynes with realle speche.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.*

(2) To persecute. (*A.-S.*)

REHETING. Burning; smarting. (*A.-S.*)

REIDE. Arrayed.

Thane the eorle was payd,

Sone his batelle was *reyde*,

He was nothing afreyd

Off that feris knyght. *Sir Degrevant, 206.*

REIGH. The ray fish.

REIKE. (1) To walk about idly. *Reawke*, to  
idle in neighbour's houses, Tim Bobbin  
Gloss. appears to be the same word.

(2) A chaffinch. *Nominale MS.*

(3) To reach or fetch anything. *North.*

REILE. To roll. *Chaucer.*

REIMBASK. A term in hunting, to return to  
the lair or form.

REIN. To droop the head; to bear it in a stiff  
and constrained posture. *East.*

**REINABLE.** Reasonable; just. (*A.-N.*)

So *reynable* and quaint sche was  
Of witt and of dede,  
That ich man hadde of so jong thing  
Wonder and eke drede.

*Legenda Catholica*, p. 139.

**REINE.** Rain. (*A.-S.*)

When it were brokyne, farewelle he,  
Au hatte wer better then schethre  
For *reyn*e and sonne-schyne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

**REIST.** To become restive. *Northumb.***REISTER.** A German horse-soldier.**REITS.** Sea or river weed. *West.***REIVENE.** Riven; torn. (*A.-S.*)

Thaire gaye gownnes of grene  
Schameasly were thay *reivene*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*

**REJAGGE.** To reprove; to confute.**REJAGGED.** Tattered. *Skelton.***REJOIE.** To rejoice. (*A.-N.*)**REJOURN.** To adjourn; to refer.**REJUMBLE.** To roll or jumble, especially said of an uneasy stomach. *Linc.* It occurs in Coles's Lat. Dict.**REKE.** (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*)

The whych ware sent yn a grete *reke*,  
The dampned menne legges to breke.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 89.*

## (2) To go or enter in.

Porter, a sode, let me in *reke*.

*Beves of Hamptoun, p. 17.*

And let me now with the *reke*

In that maner as we spake.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.*

(3) To reckon; to think. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,  
That can well Frensche speke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.*

## (4) To rake or cover anything in the fire with ashes. Still in use.

(5) A small bundle of hay. *Linc.***REKENEN.** To reckon or count. (*A.-S.*)**REKENESTE.** The most esteemed?

He rewils the rewarde redyly thare aftyre,  
The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.*

**REKILS.** Incense. (*A.-S.*)**REKKE.** To care or heed. (*A.-S.*)

Thoghe a rewme be rebelle, we *rekke* it bot lyttlice.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

**RELAIÉ.** A fresh set of hounds.**RELAMENT.** To lament over again.

They finde enough, Ah! without mline,  
To relament their owne.

*The Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 42.*

**RELATED.** Referred; enrolled.

Who would not have thought this holy religious  
father worthy to be canonised and related into  
the number of saints.

*Becon's Works, p. 137.*

**RELE.** To roll; to spread.**RELEASE.** To take out of pawn. The Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. F. iv.**RELEBE.** A fine paid by a tenant at his admission to a copyhold.**RELEET.** A crossing of roads. *East.***RELEF.** Remainder; what is left. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* p. 101, as *refuse*.

He had geder the *relief* of hepes,  
Therwith the fulde twelve lepes.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.*

Seve bascaten folle heo gadereden

Of *relief* after mete. *MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.*

**RELENT.** To melt. *Palsgrave.***RELES.** Taste, or relish.**RELESSEN.** To forgive. (*A.-N.*)**RELEVANTHIES.** The revenue derived from reliefs, fines, payable by a tenant on the death of his ancestor. Sometimes, remainders.

For I see not any greate lightlywod that any  
good summe will comm in tyl after Christmas, and  
then no more then the *relevanthies*, wherof befor I  
have made mention, whiche is no greate matier.

*State Papers, i. 840.*

**RELEVE.** To restore; to rally. (*A.-N.*)**RELICK-SUNDAY.** A name given to the third Sunday after Midsummer day.**RELIEZ.** Proceed; follow.

Thane *relyes* the renkez of the rounde table

For to ryotte the wode ther the duke restez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*

**RELIGION.** A conscientious scruple.**RELIGIOUS.** A monk. (*A.-N.*) Hence *religiosité*, the clergy.**RELING.** Crumbling with age.**RELLY.** A coarse sieve. *East.***RELUME.** To light again. *Shak.***RELY.** To polish. *Coles.***REMAILE.** Rhyming; verse?

A clerk of Yngland

In his *remaile* thus redes.

*MS. Harl. 4196, f. 206.*

**REMANETH.** An account of all the stuff that remained unspent. (*Lat.*)**REMBLE.** To move or remove. *Linc.***REME.** (1) To make room. (*A.-S.*)(2) A realm. *Pr. Parv.*

Pray we that Lord is Lord of alle,  
To save our kyng his *reme* ryal,  
And let never myschyp upon him falle,  
Ne false traytoure him to betray!

*MS. Douce 302, f. 29.*

## (3) To cry out, or moan.

The gailers that him scholde yeme,  
Whan hii herde him thus *reme*,  
Therf, cherl, selde that on tho,  
Now uth the lif-dawes y-do!

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 63.*

(4) Rheum. There is a receipt for "hede stoped with *reme*" in *MS. Linc.* f. 281.

## (5) To froth, as liquor does.

**REMEDY.** A half-holiday. *Winton.***REMEDYLESSE.** Without a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,

For me no thyng may comforte nor amende.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131.*

**REMELANT.** Remainder. It is preserved in the Northern provincialism *remling*.**REMEMBER.** To remind. *North.* It often occurs in old plays.**REMEMORAUNCE.** Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call by all *rememorauunce*,  
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclyne.

*Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50.*

**REMENAUNTE.** The remainder. (*A.-N.*)

How so falle of the remenaunte,  
He halte no worde of coveuaunte.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.*

As for alle thynges that folowe, referre them to my  
copen in whyche is wretyn a remanente lyke to this  
forseyd werke. *Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 1.*

REMENE. (1) To bring back again.

This goode schip I may remene.

*Vernon MS.*

(2) To remember; to remind.

Of love y schalle hem so remene,  
That thou schalt knowe what they meie.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.*

REMETIC. A remedy. *Warw.*

REMINGE. Making a noise.

Then to me appeared Michell,  
And bade me travayle never a deale,  
And sayde for *reminge* nor praiers fell  
That graunte me not to seeke.

*Chester Plays, ii. 74.*

REMISSAILS. Orts; leavings. (*A.-N.*)

The best morrell, have this in remembrance,  
Hole to thyself alway do not applye;  
Part with thi felawe, for that is curtisie:  
Lade not thi trenchoure with many *remissalles*,  
And fro blaknes alway kepe thi nailles.

*Lydgate's Stans Puer ad Mensam, MS.*

REMLAWNT. Remainder.

Geve some to pore meny's hande,  
And with the *remlawnt* store thy lande.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 210.*

REMLET. A remnant. *Devon.*

REMMAN. To beat. *Yorksh.*

REMMAND. To disperse. *North.*

REMMON. To remove. *Yorksh.*

REMORDE. (1) To feel remorse. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To rebuke, or find fault with.

REMORSE. Pity; compassion.

REMON. Same as *Remue*, q. v.

REMUCE. Cross; ill-tempered. *Devon.*

REMUE. To remove. (*A.-N.*)

RENABLE. Loquacious. *North.*

RENABLY. Tolerably; reasonably. (*A.-N.*)

Forthther com on redi reke,

That *renabliche* kouthe Frensch speke.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 108.*

RENASSHING. Left unexplained by Douce in  
*Archæologia*, xvii. 293, but a martingale is  
being described, and there is no doubt it  
means the violent jerking of the horse's head;  
(from *rennish*, furious?)

RENATED. Renewed. (*Lat.*)

Suche a pernycious fable and fiction, being not  
onely straunge and marveyulous, but also prodigious  
and unnaturall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated*  
and newly borne agayne. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 32.*

RENAY. To refuse; to deny.

With sword he shal hemselves wreke,  
Or do hem Cristendome *renay*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 133.*

That made him God to *renay*,

And to forsake his owne lay.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 56.*

RENCH. To rinse. *North.*

RENCKY. Large and boisterous.

RENCOUNTER. To meet. *Spenser.*

RENDER. (1) To melt, as lard, &c. *Linc.*

(2) To repeat a lesson.

(3) To give the finishing coat of plaster to a  
wall. *East.*

(4) To separate; to disperse. *North.*

(5) A confession. (6) To confess.

RENDES. Rennet for cheese.

RENE. (1) To deny. *Hearne.*

(2) To rein, or tie up.

RENEG. To announce or call a suit at some  
games at cards. *Devon.*

RENEGATE. An apostate. (*A.-N.*) Still in  
use, according to Brockett.

RENEGE. To deny; to renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?

Shall I denye my cunning founde?

*Mirror for Magistrates, p. 113.*

RENEUED. Renewed. (*A.-S.*)

RENEWYNG. Produce.

And also gyf to God part of your *renewyng*.

And than alle encrece wyll be therof *ennewyng*.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.*

RENGAILE. Ranks. *Hearne.*

RENGE. (1) A rank, or row. *Renges*, steps of a  
ladder, still in use pronounced *rongs*.

Trumpettes blew in the prese,

Lordys stond on *rengis*,

Ladyes lay over and beheld.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.*

(2) To arrange, or set in order.

RENK. (1) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne the *renkes* gan mete,

They were fellid undir fete.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.*

Thorgh the *renkes* gane thay ride,

Thir doghty knyghtes of pride.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.*

(2) A rank. Nominale MS.

RENKY. Rank, as weeds, &c. *North.*

RENLESSE. Rennet. *Palsgrave*. It occurs in  
a vocabulary in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

RENLETH. Mixed together. List of old words  
prefixed to Batman upon Bartholome. 1582.

RENNE. (1) To snatch, or pull. (*A.-S.*)

Thai take geese, capons, and henne,

And alle that ever thei may with *renne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

(2) To run. (*A.-S.*)

That shortly to ride that nobill prynce was redy,

By Pomfrett castle he paste his enmys notwith-  
standing:

Marques Mountigew of that passage was verrey hevvy,

Wyth the prynce he durste not mete, but ther lay  
the mornyng:

His tresone in hys mynde bifore done was *rennyng*,

Supposyng that Kyng Edward remembryd it also:  
Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy wille be doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

RENNING. Rennet. *Baref.*

RENNISH. Furious; passionate. *North.*

RENOME. Renowned. *Palsgrave*.

RENOVELAUNCE. A renewing. (*A.-N.*)

RENT. (1) To tear, or rend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Interest of money. *East.*

RENTY. Neat; well-shaped. *North.*

RENVERST. Reversed. (*Fr.*)

Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*,

And blotted out his armes with falshood blent;

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes unherst.

*Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. iii. 37.*

REOUSE. To praise, or commend. *North.*

REP. (1) Reaped. *Essex.*

(2) A jade, or lean horse.

REPAIRE. To return; to resort. A substantive, resort, in the following passage:

Whiche is my Sone and myn owen eyre,  
That in hire breste schalle have his repayre.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.*

REPAISE. To appease one. (*A.-N.*)

REPARE. The haunt of a hare.

REPAREL. Apparel; clothing.

Within hymselfe, by hys deligent travel,

To aray hys garden with notabil reparel.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 214.*

REPARELLE. To repair.

He that schalle bygge this citee agayne salle have  
thre victories, and whenne he have getene thre victories,  
he salle onane come and reparelle this citee,  
and bigge it agayne also welc als ever it was.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11.*

REPASSE. A common term used by jugglers,  
alluded to in *Kind-Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

REPAYRE. A carrier of sea-fish.

REPE. A handful, as of corn, &c.

REPEAL. To recall. *Shak.* "Repell calling agayne, *repe!*" *Palsgrave.*

REPENDE.

Thane riche stedes *rependez*, and rasches one armes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

REPILLE-STOCK. A kind of rod or staff used  
for heating flax.

REPLENISH. To revive. *Palsgrave.*

REPLET. Repletion. *Chaucer.*

REPOLONE. Said of a horse that gallops  
straight forwards and back again.

REPON. Moving force; momentum.

REPOSANCE. Repose. *Hall.*

REPPLE. A long walking staff as tall or taller  
than the bearer. *Chesh.*

REPRESSE. Suppression; repressing.

REPREVE. To reprove. (*A.-N.*)

Cokwoldes no mour I wyll *reprove*,

For I ame ane, and aske no leve.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.*

REPREVINGE. A reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *repre-*  
*winges* and scornes for us.

*Maundevile's Travels, p. 1.*

REPRIME. To grumble at anything.

REPRISE. (1) A right of relief.

(2) Blame; reproach. (*A.-N.*)

That alle the world ne may suffice

To staunche of pride the *reprise.*

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.*

REPROOF. Confutation. *Shak.*

REPRY. To retrieve. *Huloet.*

REPUGN. To fight against. (*Lat.*)

REPULDE. Ripped up?

And smote Gye wyth enye,

And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,

And of hys cheke alle the skynne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 200.*

REPUNGE. To vex, or goad. (*Lat.*)

I am the king of Persia,

A large and fertil soil:

The Egiptians against us *repunge*,

As verlets slave and vile.

*King Cambises, p. 254.*

REPURVEAUNCE. Provision.

The good knygt syre Degryvaunce,

He had y-made *repurveaunce*

For all hys retenaunce.

*Degrevant, 1146.*

RERAGE. Arrears, or debt. (*A.-N.*)

That alle the ryche salle repente that to Rome langz  
Or the *rerage* be requit of rentez that he claymez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.*

RERD. Roaring; noise. "He him kneu wel  
by his *rerde*," *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.*

RERE. (1) To raise. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Moderately flexible; firm, but not too hard,  
as applied to meat, &c.

RERE-BANKET. A second course of sweets or  
desserts after dinner. *Palsgrave.* It is made  
synonymous with *rere-supper* in Leigh's  
*Romane Emperours*, 1637, p. 92.

REREBRACE. Armour for the back of the  
arm. (*A.-N.*)

Bristes the *rererbrace* with the bronde ryche.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

REREBRAKE. Probably the projection put on  
the crupper to prevent the horseman being  
pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a  
lance, as was often the case in a tournament.  
*Meyrick.*

REREDEMAIN. A back-handed stroke.

I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them re-  
bounde to our commen enemye that calleth hym-  
selfe kyng, that the beste stopper that he hath at  
tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 11.*

RERE-DOBS. Some part of armour.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *vere-dors*

Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.

*Clariodes, MS.*

RERE-DORTOUR. A jakes.

If any suster in the *vere-dortour*, otherwyse callyd  
the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly or  
unreligiously, schewyng any parte bare that  
nedeth not, whyle they stonde or sytte there.

*MS. Arundel, 146.*

REREDOSSE. (1) An open fire-hearth. Har-  
rison says, p. 212, "now have we manie chim-  
nies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of  
rheumes, catarrhs, and poses; then had we  
none but *reredosses*, and our heads did  
never ake."

(2) This word in general signifies the screen of  
stone or wood at an altar, but it is occa-  
sionally applied to the tapestry hanging at the  
back of it.

RERE-MOUSE. A bat. *West.* "*Vespertilio*,  
a *reremouse* or *batte*," *Elyot*, ed. 1559.

RERE-SUPPER. A late supper after the ordi-  
nary meal so called, taken "generallie when  
it was time to go to rest," *Harrison*, p. 170.  
*Palsgrave* mentions "the *rere-supper*, or ban-  
ket where men syt downe to drynke and 'eate  
agayne after their meate," *Acolastus*, 1540.  
*Pegge* gives *re-supper*, a second supper.  
*Lane.*

My stomak accordeth to every meete,

Save *rerersupper* I refuse lest I sorfete.

*Piers of Fulham, p. 126.*

Than is he redy in the wey

My *rere-super* for to make.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 182.*

RES. Violence; impetus; quick pace.

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,  
Am werye of myn owen lyf.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.*

He wolde rape hym on a *resse*  
Myldely to the holy londre.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.*

Whenne thei were war of Moises,  
Thei fleyge away al in a *res*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.*

RESALGAR. Ratsbane.

Notwithstanding, I must needs say that our chil-  
rurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and  
*resalgar* to be so sharpe, hotte, and burning thinge,  
as when they minister the same to any part of the  
body, they are forced to alay the sharpnesse thereof.

*Topesell's Benate, 1607, p. 429.*

RESAYVE. To receive. (*A.-N.*)

To Westmynatur the kyng be water did glide,  
Worshyppfully *resayvid* with processon in frett,  
*Resayvid* with reverence, his dewte not denye,  
The cardinall uppon his hede the crowne did sett;  
The septure in his honde withowte interrupcion  
or lett,

Thenne to Seyn Edwardes shryne the prynce did goo,  
Thus in every thyng the wille of God is doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

Mekille comforth the *it reschayves* of oure Lorde  
nozte anly inwardly in his prevé substance be  
the vertu of the anehede to oure Lorde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 220.*

RESCEN. Rushes. *Exmoor.*

RESCHOWE. To rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESCOUS. Rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESE. (1) A boast. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) To raise, or stir up.

RESELL. To put away; to refute. (*A.-N.*)

RESEMBLABLE. Like.

For man of soule resonabile,  
Is to an aungelle *resemblable*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

RESENT. To smell of. *Drayton.*

RESET. To receive.

And ge hit make, and that me greves,  
A den to *reset* inne theves.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.*

RESH. Fresh; recent. *East.*

RESHES. Wire-rush, a weed. *Yorksh.*

RESIANS. Inhabitants; residents.

RESIGNE. A deer was called a *hert-resigne*  
when he had quite left off growing.

RESILE. To spring back. (*Lat.*)

If the Quene wold herafter *resille* and goo back  
from that, she semeth now to be contented with,  
It shuld not be in her power soo to doo.

*State Papers, i. 343.*

RESILVATION. A retrogression. (*Lat.*)

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd,  
double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the  
fyrste sycknes.

*Hall, Edward V. f. 11.*

RESIN-BEAM. A beam in a roof.

RESINING. Resignation.

RESNABYL. Reasonable.

Ellys a mon he were unablille,  
As a best ys of kynd;

Better mon ys made *resnabyl*,  
Good and evyl to have in his mynd.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

RESOLUTION. Conviction; assurance.

RESOLVE. (1) To dissolve, or melt.

Take aqua vite, gomme of Arabik, and ver-  
nesse, of leche illiche meche, and let h'm stonde tyl  
the gomme be *resolvyd*.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrow's possession, xv. Cent.*

(2) To convince; to assure; to satisfy. Very  
common in old plays. "Resolve the prin-  
cesse we must speake with her," Troubles of  
Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. B. i.

RESON. Arose.

He blewe hys horne in that tyde,  
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

RESOUN. Speech; discourse. (*A.-N.*)

Then seid the kyng in his *resoun*,  
Who so were in a gode town  
This wold ha costed dere,

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

RESPASSE. The raspberry. *Herrick. Tusser*  
has *respe*, p. 4, ed. 1812.

RESPECT. To postpone. (*Lat.*)

As touching the musters of all the soldiours  
upon the shere, we have *respected* the same tyl  
this tyme for lacke of money. *State Papers, i. 832.*

RESPECTIVE. Respectful. It has sometimes  
the meaning of *respectable*.

The same day, at night, my servant returned from  
Clare, and brought me word of the fair and *re-  
spective* receipt, both of my lines and the carcanet,  
and how bountifully himself had been rewarded be-  
fore his departure thence. *MS. Harl. 046.*

RESPECTLESS. Careless; regardless.

RESPICE. (1) Respect. (*A.-N.*) Chaucer has  
*respice*, perhaps for *respite*.

(2) A wine. *Ritson, iii. 176.*

RESPITEN. To excuse. (*A.-N.*)

RESPLLENDE. To shine. *Lydgate.*

RESPONDE. (1) An answer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "A half pillar or pier, in middle-age archi-  
tecture, attached to a wall to support an arch,"  
Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 306. "*Responsorium*,  
Anglice a respondē," Nominal MS.

RESSAUNT. An ogee-moulding.

RESSE. Qu. On his resse. See *Res*.

The hundis at the dere gunne baye;  
That herde the geant ther he laye,  
And repid hym of his *resse*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.*

RESSET. A place of refuge; an abode.  
(*A.-N.*) In hunting, a resting place for those  
who followed the chase on foot.

I shal zou aske sum *reset*,  
Wel I woot I shal zou get.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.*

REST. (1) To conclude upon anything. At  
primero, to set up rest meant to stand up  
upon one's cards. Nares thinks our first  
meaning metaphorical from the second, but I  
much question it.

(2) To roast. *Somerset.*

(3) A wrest by which the strings of harps and  
instruments are drawn up.

(4) A support for the ancient musket. It con-  
sisted of a pole of tough wood, with an iron  
spike at the end to fix it in the ground, and  
a semicircular piece of iron at the top to rest  
the musket on. The soldier carried it by  
strings fastened over the shoulder.

(5) To arrest. *Palsgrave.*

(6) The wood on which the coulter of a plough is fixed. MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

RESTAR. One who arrests.

RESTAYED. Stopped; driven back.

RESTITUE. To restore, or restitute.

RESULTANCE. Rebound. (*Lat.*)

For I confesse that power which works in me  
Is but a weak resultance took from thee.

*Randolph's Poema, 1643.*

RESVERIE. Madness.

In those times to have had an inventive and enquiring witt was accounted *resverie*: which censure the famous Dr. William Harvey could not escape for his admirable discovery of the circulation of the blood; he told me himself that upon his publishing that booke, he fell in his practise extremely.

*Aubrey's Wiltshire, Royal Soc. MS. p. 5.*

RESYN. Arose.

The knyghtes resyn on every syde,  
Bothe more and lasse.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 98.*

RET. To soak in water, as in seasoning timber, hemp, &c. *East.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. of the fifteenth century.

RETALIATION. Return. (*Lat.*)

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Lavenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you.

*MS. Harl. 646.*

RETAUNT. Repetition of a taunt.

He dyd not onely fyrste delaye me, and afterwarde deny me, but gave me suche unkynde woordes, wyth suche tauntes and *retauntes*, ye, in manner cheeke and cheeke mate to the uttermooste profe of my pacience.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 10.*

RETCH. To stretch, or reach. *Var. dial.* "I retche with a weapen or with my hande, *je attains*," *Palsgrave.*

RETCHLESS. Reckless. *Skelton.*

RETCHUP. Truth. *Somerset.*

RETEN. Garrison; followers. (*A.-N.*)

Syre Degriuaunt ys whom went,

And aftyr hys *reten* sent. *Sir Degrevant, 930.*

RETENAUNCE. Retinue.

That he with alle his *retenaunce*,  
He myzte nouzt defende his lyf.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 131, f. 71.*

RETHERNE-TOUNGE. The herb buglos. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

RETHOR. A rhetorician. (*A.-N.*)

RETIRE. A retreat in war. *Shak.*

RETOUR. Retire. (*A.-N.*)

Scho laddie fram bour to bour,  
And dede here mené make *retour*.

*The Seyvn Sages, 436.*

RETOURTE. To return.

3if they *retourte* agen by Jerusalem.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.*

RETRICLE.

Othersome againe hold the contrary, assuring us upon their owne experience, that not exceeding their due quantity, they may be taken with other correctories, to serve as a *retricle* to transport them to the place affected, so that you see either side hath his strength and reasons.

*Topell's Serpents, 1608, p. 98.*

RETRIEVE. To recover game after it has been once sprung. *Blome.*

RETTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RETURNS. The terminations of the dripstone of a window or door. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

REUELICH. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

For to hem com a messenger,  
And gret hem with *reuelich* chere.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 158.*

REUL. To be unruly. *North.*

REUME. The tide. *Nominal MS.*

REUMED. Spoken of. (*A.-S.*)

REURTHE. Pity. (*A.-S.*)

REUZE. To extol highly. *North.*

REVAIDE.

By that the messe was sayde,  
The haulte was ryally arrayed;  
The erle thane had *revayde*,  
And in hert was lyghte.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

REVE. (1) A bailiff.

In ancient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was, not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servants, and to husband his demeanes to his best profit and commoditie; but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them forth to war, when necessitie so required.

*Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 484.*

(2) To pull or tear the thatch or covering from a house. *Westm.*

(3) To bereave; to take by force.

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,  
Where we shall bete and bynde.

*Robin Hood, i. 4.*

REVEL. An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake.

REVELLE. A rivulet.

In that depe valay ware treesse growand, of wilkies the fruyte and the lefes ware wonder savory in the tastynge, and *revelles* of water faire and clere.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.*

REVEL-MEDE. A meadow between Bicester and Wendlebury, at the moving of which different kinds of rural sports were formerly practised, and a kind of fair held. See Duncin's History of Bicester, 1816, p. 269.

REVELOUR. A reveller.

REVELRIE. Pleasure. *Chaucer.*

REVEL-ROUT. A roaring revel. (*Fr.*)

REVELS. The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework.

REVEL-TWINE. A fine twine. *West.*

REVENGEMENT. Revenge. *Shak.*

REVENYS. Ravens. *Holme, 1688.*

REVERB. To reverberate. *Shak.*

REVERE. A river. (*A.-S.*)

REVERENCE. A native woman of Devon in describing something not peculiarly delicate, apologized with the phrase, "saving your reverence." This is not uncommon in the country, "saving your presence" being sometimes substituted. It occurs in Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4, and is of great antiquity as an apologetic expression, being found in Maundevile's Travels, p. 185.

REVERS. Contrary. (*A.-N.*)

REVERSE. (1) To overturn. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The burden of a song. *West.*

REVERSION. What is left at table.

REVERSUT. Trimmed. *Robson.*

REVERT. To turn back. (*A.-N.*)

REVERYSE. Robbery; plunder.

Bot I lett for my gentyse

To do swylike *reveryse.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

REVESCHYD. Clothed.

The byschop *reveschyd* hym in holynes,

And bare that blessyd body to an autere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*

He *revested* him on his manere,

And so went to the autere.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 68.*

Twey prestes weron *reveysched* at hurr byddyng.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 131.*

REVESTRY. A vestibule or apartment in a church where the priest revested himself, i. e. put on the sacred garments. Hence the term *vestry.*

REVETTE. To strike back or again.

REVIE. At cards, to vie (q. v.) again.

Hee swore, as before hee had done, that there he left him, and saw him not sence: she vied and *revied* othes to the contrary that it was not so.

*Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.*

REW. (1) To regret, or abie anything.

Robyn, he seild, thou art trwe,

I-wis it shalle the never *rew*,

Thou shalt have thy mode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 52.*

(2) The shady side of a street. *Devon.*

REWALL. To govern. *Lydgate.*

REWALT. To give up, or surrender.

REWARD. (1) Regard; respect. (*A.-N.*)

3if thou wil asale hit, gif it an hownde that is besie abowte a bycche of sawte, and anon he wil leve her, and take no more *rewards* than he were played; and if thou geve it to the bieche, it is wondure but sche wex wood.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent.*

(2) To stand to one's reward, i. e. to be dependent upon him, or his reward or countenance. *North.*

(3) "A reward or good reward, a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield in Yorksh." Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 38. The word seems to be no longer known.

(4) A dessert, or course of fruit or pastry after the meats are removed. It seems, however, to be applied to a course of roast meat in the Ord. and Reg. p. 55.

REWDENIAT. A straw hat. *West.*

REWE. (1) To pity, or regret. (*A.-S.*)

The stewardys lyfe ys lorne,

There was fewe that *rewyd* theron.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

(2) Row; order; rule.

And so he goth bi *rowe* and kusseth hem ever-rich on,

Seththe he cam into Egypte nas he so blithe man.

*MS. Bodl. 632, f. 10.*

REWEL. (1) Rule. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Pityful; compassionate.

REWIN. A raven. *Nominale MS.*

REWING. Pity. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS.

Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. Antiq.

REWLE. To rule, or 'command. (*A.-S.*)

*Reulys* before the ryche of the rounde table,

Assignes ilke a contree to certayne lordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

REWLY. Tranquil; quiet.

REX. To play rex, i. e. to handle roughly, to overthrow, to act despotically.

REXEN. (1) Rushes. *West.*

(2) To infect, as with itch, smallpox, or any infectious disorder. *Kent.*

REY. To dress, or clean. *Var. dial.*

REYES. Dances. *Chaucer.*

REYF. Robbery.

For maisterfull and violent theftes or *reyfs* by night or dale, and for secret stealing, wherewith is joyned eyther bodille hurt of men, women, or children.

*Egerton Papers, p. 233.*

REYKED. Cracked.

Ropes fulle redyly then *reyked* in sunder.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.*

REYN. The river Rhine.

REYNE. Ran.

And from his eyzen the salte teris *reyne*,  
Liche as hee wolde drowne himselfe of newe.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.*

REYNGENED. Reined up.

At the haulte-dore he *reyngened* his stede,

And one fote in he zede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106.*

REZZLE. To wheeze. *North.*

RE3TE. Right.

Fals wreche, quod he, that presumes to telle thyng of that ere to come, *re3te* als thou were a prophete, and knewe the prevatys of hevене.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.*

RIIE. The course of water, and the overflowing of it. "Even to this daie in Essex," observes Harrison, p. 46, "I have oft observed that when the lower grounds by rage of water have beene overflowen, the people beholding the same have said, *All is on a rhe*, as if they should have said, All is now a river." This observation is copied by Stowe.

RIENOISTER. A rhinoceros.

RHEUM. Spleen; caprice. Hence *rheumatic*, choleric, splenetic.

RHEUMATIZ. Rheumatism. *Var. dial.*

RHIME. To talk nonsense. *Devon.*

RHIME-ROYAL. A peculiar sort of verse consisting of ten lines.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosicrucian.

RIAL. An English gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings.

RIALLE. (1) Royal; noble.

A *ryalle* feste the knyghte let make,

So worschypfully on Crystymas day,

Of lordys and ladyes that wolde hyt take,

And knyghtys that were of gode array.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.*

(2) The mother of liquor.

RIALTE. Royalty; noble conduct.

Therefore that lady feyre and gente,

Wyth them wolde sche assente

A justyng for to crye;

And at that justyng schalle hyt bee,

Whoso evyr wynneth the gree

Schalle wedde hur wyth *ryallté.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*



RIAME. A framework, or skeleton; the ligament of anything. *West*.

RIB. (1) A wife. *North*.

(2) The bar of a fire-grate. *North*.

(3) The common water-cress. *East*.

(4) An instrument for dressing flax.

(5) A scraper or rasp for bread.

RIBAUD. A profligate low person. (*A.-N.*)

The word was properly applied to a particular class in society, the lowest sort of retainers of the nobility, who were employed in all kinds of disgraceful actions. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 369. Hence *ribaudrie*, low profligate talk; *ribaudour*, a teller of low tales. Shakespeare has *ribaudred*, obscene, filthy.

The Brytans, as the boke seys,  
Off diverse thinges thei made ther leys;  
Som thei made of herpynges,  
And some of other diverse thinges;  
Some of werre and some off wo,  
Some of myrthys and joy also,  
Some of trechery and some off gyle,  
Some of happys that felle some whyle,  
And some be of *rybawdry*,  
And many there ben off fary.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

RIB-BASTE. To beat severely.

RIBBINS. Carriage reins. *Midx.*

RIBBLE-RABBLE. Base disorderly people; also, idle indecent talk. *North*.

RIBBLE-ROW. A list of rabble.

This witch a ribble-row rehearses,  
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

*Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 119.*

RIBE. To rend; to tear. *North*.

RIBIBE. A kind of fiddle. "*Vitula*, a rybybe,"

Nominale MS. "Tho ratton rybybyd," i. e. played on the ribibe, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. *Vitula* may have interchanged with *vetula*, and hence we have the term applied to an old woman, as in Chaucer, Skelton, and Ben Jonson.

Harpe and fidul both thei fande,  
The getorn and also the sautry,  
The lute and the *rybybe* both gangand,  
And alle maner of mynstraicy.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 119.*

RIBIBLE. A small ribibe. "Rote, ribible,"  
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.

RIBINET. A chaffinch.

RIB-LINE. To coast along.

RIBROAST. A sound beating.

Such a peece of fliching is as punishable with  
*ribroast* among the turne-spits at Ple Corner.

*Maroccus Extaticus, 1595.*

RIBS. Bindings in hedges. *Kent*.

RIBSKIN. "Theyrryskyn and theyr spyndell," Skelton, i. 104. The term probably means some piece of leather used or worn in flax-dressing. Palsgrave mentions a *rib* for flax. "*Pellicula*, Anglice a rybschyn; *nebryda*, idem est," Nominale MS.

RIC. A call to pigs. *West*.

RICE. (1) A turning-wheel for yarn. "A rice to winde yarn on," Howell.

(2) Small wood, or the tops of trees; brushwood. This appears to be a corruption of the old

word *rise*, q. v., and not the modern term, as Holloway has it.

RICE-BALKING. A mode of ploughing.

RICH. To enrich. *Shak*.

RICHARD-SWARY. A dictionary. So Taylor has it in his Motto, 12mo. 1622, introd. *Richard-Snary* is a common jocular term. A country lad, having been reproved for calling persons by their nicknames, being sent to borrow a dictionary, asked for a *Richard-Snary*.

RICHE. (1) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*) "Cominde thi *riche*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

(2) To go; to prepare; to dress; to march. Gloss. to Syr Gawayne.

RICHELLE. Incense. *Pr. Parv.*

RICHELY. Nobly. (*A.-S.*)

RICHEN. To become rich. (*A.-N.*)

RICHESE. Wealth; riches. (*A.-N.*)

RICK. (1) An ankle. *South*. Occasionally a verb, to sprain the ankle.

(2) A stack of hay, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) To scold; to make a noise. *Lanc.*

RICK-CLOTH. A large canvas sheet put over an unfinished stack.

RICKLE. (1) A heap, or bundle. *North*.

(2) To make a rattling noise.

RICKNEST. A rickyard. *South*.

RICKY. Masterly. *East*.

RID. (1) To get rid of. *Var. dial.* "Willingness rids way," Shakespeare. *It rids well*, it goes on fast, a North country phrase. Shakespeare also has *rid*, destroyed, got rid of.

(2) To finish, or complete.

(3) To clear anything of litter; to remove, or take away. *Var. dial.* To rid the stomach, to vomit, a North country phrase.

(4) To empty, or clear ground.

(5) To part, or interpose. *Lanc.*

(6) A hollow place where anything is secreted. *North*.

RIDDE. To release; to rescue.

RIDDELED. Plaited. *Tyrwhitt*. "Rydelid gownes and roketitis," Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

RIDDELS. Curtains; bed-curtains.

That was a mervelle thyng  
To se the *riddels* hyng  
With many red golde ryng  
That thame up bare.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.*

Was there no pride of coverlite,  
Curteyn, *ridelles* ny tapite.

*Curvor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 70.*

RIDDENER. To chatter. *Linc.*

RIDDER. A large sieve used for sifting wheat in a barn. *Oxon.*

RIDDLE. (1) To riddle, or darn a hole in linen or woollen, to fill it up by working it cross and cross. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray.

(2) A coarse wire sieve. *Var. dial.* "Rydel of corn clensyng," *Pr. Parv.* "Go and tell your granny to turn her milk through a *riddle*, and not schede it."

(3) To perforate with shot, so as to resemble a sieve, or riddle.

(4) The ring to which the neck-ropes of an animal in a stable is fastened.

**RIDDLE-CAKES.** Thick, sour, oaten cakes, which differ little from that which is called hand-hoven-bread, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. *North.*

**RIDDLED.** Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

**RIDDLER.** A dealer in wool. *Lin.*

**RIDDLE-WALL.** A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other. *Kent.*

**RIDE.** (1) A saddle-horse. *Norff.*

(2) To rob; to ride out on horseback for the purpose of robbing. *North.*

(3) To ride grub, to be out of humour, to sulk and pout.

(4) A little stream. *Hants.*

(5) Futuo. An old cant term.

(6) To be made angry. *West.*

(7) To move, rive, or part asunder.

(8) To be carted for a bawd. "I can but ride," Massinger, iv. 54.

(9) To proceed. *Wayneye.*

(10) A hazle-rod.

**RIDEABLE.** Passable with horses.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was rideable, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick.

*Lister's Autobiography*, p. 45.

**RIDER.** (1) A moss-trooper. *North.*

(2) A rock protruding into a vein.

(3) Eight sheaves of corn put up together to defend them from the weather. *Chesh.*

(4) A Dutch coin, worth about twenty-seven shillings, so called because it had the figure of a man on horseback on one of its sides.

**RIDES.** The iron hinges fixed on a gate, by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post, and which enable it to swing or ride. *Sussex.*

**RIDGE-BAND.** That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's rig or back, and being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart. It is sometimes called a *ridger*, and occasionally *ridge-stay*. Cotgrave has, "*Surselle*, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c. fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*." Kennett has it *ridge-with*, as a Cheshire word.

**RIDGIL-BACK.** A high back; a back having a rise or ridge in the middle.

**RIDGLING.** A refuse sheep; one selected out of a flock on account of disease, &c.

**RID-HOUSE.** To remove all the furniture from a house. *Var. dial.*

**RIDICULOUS.** This is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it; as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour;" a very disorderly, and ill-conducted house, is also called a "*ridiculous* cne."

**RIDING.** (1) A third part of a county, a division peculiar to Yorkshire.

(2) A road cut in a wood. *North.*

(3) An encounter. *Robson.*

(4) *Riding of the witch*, a popular phrase for the nightmare, still in use.

(5) A royal procession into the city of London. Chaucer, Cant. T. 4375.

**RIDING-HAG.** The nightmare.

**RIDING-KNOT.** A running knot.

Then anon Jocyan, yn hyeng,  
Made on hur gyrdull a knott-rydyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 117.*

**RIDING-RHYMES.** Couplet rhymes.

**RIDING-ROD.** A riding-stick.

**RIDING-SPEAR.** A javelin. *Palsgrave.*

**RIDING-STOCKINGS.** Large worsted stockings without feet, used instead of gaiters.

**RIDING-THE-FAIR.** The steward of a court baron attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming a fair.

**RIDING-TIME.** See *Ride* (5).

The hares haveth no sason of hure love, that as I sayde is clepid *rydyng-tyme*, for in every moneth of the yeer ne shal not be that some ne be with kyndles.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

**RIDLESS.** Unavailing. *Skelton.*

**RIDLING.** A riddle. *North.*

**RIDLINGLY.** With riddles?

Though poetry, indeed, be such a sin,  
As, I think, that brings dearth, and Spaniards in:  
Though like the pestilence, and old fashion'd love,  
*Ridlingly* it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor, disarm'd, like Papists, not worth hate.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 121.

**RIDMAS.** Holy-cross day. *Devon.*

**RIDOUR.** Great hardness, as of iron.

**RIDS.** The *rids* are out, i. e. the sky is very bright at sunrise, or sunset. *Dorset.*

**RIE.** (1) Fun; merriment.

(2) The raised border on the top of a stocking.

(3) To sieve corn. *North.*

**RIFE.** (1) Plundering. *Lydgate.*

(2) To thrust through. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Abounding; prevalent. *North.* It is a common archaism. Its original proper meaning is, openly known, manifest, common.

There is a brief how many sports are *rife*,  
Make choice of which your highness will see first.

*A Mid. Night's Dream*, v. 1, fol. edit.

(4) Ready; quick to learn. *Cumb.*

(5) A salt-water pond. *South.*

(6) Infectious. *North.*

**RIFF.** (1) The belly; the bowels. (*A.-S.*)

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,  
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *riffs*, and rove her heart.

The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,  
And with it back unto the shore he struts.

*Legend of Captain Jones.*

(2) Speedily. *Cov. Myst.* p. 4.

(3) A garment. (*A.-S.*) "I have neither *ryff* nor ruff," Sharp's *Cov. Myst.* p. 224.

**RIFFE.** To cut down?

Than the renkes renownd of the rownd table

*Ryffes* and *ruysches* downe renayede wrechcs.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 84.

RIFF-RAFF. (1) Sport; fun.

(2) Rubbish; refuse. It is commonly applied to a low crowd, or mob.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *riffe-raffe*, that hath any force to drive them backe.  
*Gosson's Schools of Abuse*, 1579.

RIFLE. (1) A bent stick standing on the but of the handle of a scythe.

(2) To raffle. See Brand, i. 160. "A rifling, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 293.

RIFLER. A hawk that seizes the feathers of a bird instead of the body.

RIFLOWER. A robber, or plunderer.

Riche mannis *riflour*,  
Povere mannis purveyowr,  
Old mannis somenowr,  
Prowd mannis mirowr.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 121.

RIFLY. Especially?

With kenettes kene, that wel couthe criez conne,  
I hiede to holte, with honteres hende;  
So *ryfly* on rugge roon and raches ronne,  
That in launde under lynde me leste to lende.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.

RIFT. (1) To belch. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cleave ground; to plough. When mould turns up in lumps, it is said in Lincolnshire to rift.

The scytall like the double-head thou shalt in feature find,

Yet is it fatter, and tayle that hath no end much thicker is,

As bigge as crooked hand is wonted for to wind  
The haft and helve of digging-spade the earth that rifts.  
*Tupset's Historie of Serpents*, p. 233.

(3) A cleft, or crack. *West*. "Clyft or ryfte," Pr. Parv. p. 81.

(4) A pole, or staff.

RIFTER. (1) A blow on the ribs.

(2) Rotten wood powdered. *Devon*.

RIG. (1) A ridge or elevated part in a ploughed field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in harvest. *North and East*. See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ed. 1840, ii. 484; and Sherwen's Introduction to an Examination, 1809, p. 11. A pair of ribbed stockings are yet said to be knit or woven in *rigs* and furrows. The most elevated piece of timber in the angle or roof of a house is called the rigging-tree in the North of England.

They toke ther stedys with ther spurres,  
They prekyd over *rugges* and furrows.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1l. 38, f. 179.*

(2) A wanton. *North*. "Foolish harlots, broad hipt rigs," Florio, p. 97.

Wantonis is a drab!

For the nonce she is an old rig;

But as for me, my fingers are as good as a live twig  
*Marriage of Witt and Wisdom*, 1579.

(3) The back. *North*. The printed edition reads *ridge-bone* in the following passage:

And seide to the peple whanne thei comyn agen,  
my lefte fyngyr is gretter than my fadrys *rygge*.

*Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton 57*, p. 11.

The stede *rigge* undyr hym braste,  
That he to grounde felle that tyde.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.*

Some he breketh ther neck anon,

And of some the *rygboon*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1l. 38, f. 246.*

A knight he toke with the egge,

That him clef heved and *rigge*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 122.

(4) A frolic. *Var. dial.*

(5) To get over or through the fence of a field. *South*.

(6) To ruck, or rumple. *Oxon*.

(7) A rib in a stocking. *East*.

(8) To *rig out*, to dress. *Var. dial.* To run a rig, to banter any one.

(9) A tub for new cider.

(10) To make free with.

(11) To ride pick-a-back. *North*.

(12) To run and tumble about.

(13) A strong blast of wind. *Chesh*.

RIGADOON. A French dance.

Whose dancing dogs, in *rigadoons* excel;

And whose the puppet-shew, that bears the bell.

*Peter Pindar*, i. 317.

RIGATT. A small channel out of a stream made by the rain. *North*. Perhaps from *riget*, a groove in a mullion for the glass.

RIGENALE. Original.

RIGGED. (1) Sour; musty. *Dorset*.

(2) Said of a sheep when laid upon its rig or back. *North*.

RIGGEN. The ridge of a house. Sometimes, the thatch. *North*. To ride the riggen, to be very intimate.

RIGGER. Lead half melted. *Salop*.

RIGGING-STONES. Slates. *North*.

RIGGING-TREE. See *Rig* (1).

RIGGISH. Wanton. *Shak*.

RIGGOT. An imperfect ram, or any other animal half castrated. *North*. "Ridgil is the male of any beast who has been but half gelt, that is, only one stone taken away; others add that also to be a ridgil, whose stones never came down, but lie in his reins," Blount.

RIGHT. (1) To do right, see Do (4).

(2) *Has a right*, ought. *By good rights*, it ought to be so. *Var. dial.*

(3) To put in order. *East*.

(4) Rightly; exactly; completely.

(5) Good; true. Sir Perceval, 5.

(6) The following curious example is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray:—"Pray Mr. Wright, take care and write me these three words distinguishably *right*, that I or some other Northern man do not mistake them all for *rite*."

RIGHT-DOWN. Downright. *Hall*.

RIGHTIE. To tear, or cut. *Robson*.

RIGHT-FORTH. Direct; straight.

RIGHTFUL. Just; true. (*A.-S.*)

RIGHTTLE. To set to rights; to put things in their proper places. *Line*.

RIGHT-NAUGHT-WORTH. Worthless.

**RIGHT-ON.** Downright; violently; entirely; positively; straight forward. *Right-out*, directly, uninterruptedly, completely.

**RIGHT-SHARP.** In one's senses. *Linc.*

**RIGHT-SIDE.** To *right-side* a matter, often means to set it right, whether it be a matter of account or otherwise.

**RIGHT-UP.** (1) "He makes too many *right-ups*," said of a labourer, who, from laziness, makes too many rests by standing upright.

(2) Tetchy, easily offended. *East.*

**RIGHT-UP-AND-DOWN.** In a dead calm the wind is said to be "*right-up-and-down*," that is, no way at all. *I. of Wight.*

**RIGHTWISE.** Righteous.

And the form of his *rightwise* making is present with their childer's children. *Becon's Works*, p. 421.

ȝif thou take hede to al welkidnesse,

Lord, who schal it susteyne?

For be the lawe of *ryghtwysnesse*,

Endeles thanne were aloure payne;

But evere we hope to thin goodnesse,

That whanne thou schalt this werde afreyne,

With mercy and with myldenesse

Thin ryȝtful thou schalt refreyne.

*Hampole's Paraphrase of Psalms*, MS.

**RIGHTWISHED.** Made righteous. (*A.-S.*)

**RIGLETS.** Flat, thin, square pieces of wood, as the pieces that are intended to make the frames for small pictures before they are moulded are called riglets. "A riglet, *assula plana et quadra*," Coles.

**RIGMAROLE.** A continued, confused, unconnected discourse or recital of circumstances; a long unmeaning list of anything.

**RIGMUTTON.** A wanton wench. *Devon.*

**RIGOL.** A circle. (*Ital.*)

**RIGOLAGE.** Wantonness; extravagance.

In ryot and in *rigolage*

Spende mony her ȝouth and her age.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

**RIG-RUFF.** A thick dead skin covering over a scab or ulcer. *North.*

**RIGSBY.** A wanton. *North.*

**RIGWELTED.** Same as *Rigged* (2).

**RIKE.** (1) Rich. Sir Tristrem, p. 203.

And than thou may be sekur to spede,

To wynne that place that ys so ryke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 31.*

(2) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

Loverd God! ȝef us leve,

Adam ant me ys wyf Eve,

To faren of this lothe wyke,

To the blisse of hevne ryke.

*Harrowing of Hell*, p. 25.

(3) To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)

**RIKILS.** Incense.

And they were lyke lorers or olyve treesses, and out of thame thare rane *rykyls* and fyne bawme.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 38.*

**RILE.** To disturb; to vex. *East.*

**RILLE.** A woman's rail, q. v.

**RILLET.** A small stream or rivulet. See *Har-rison's England*, p. 54.

**RILTS.** The barberry fruit.

**RIM.** (1) To remove. *Glouc.*

(2) The membrane inclosing the intestines. Still in use.

(3) A rabble, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)

**RIME.** (1) A margin, or edge. (*A.-S.*)

God yewe hur gode tyme

Undur the wode ryme.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 120.*

(2) A hoar-frost. *Var. dial.*

Fro Heven fel so greet plenté,

As a ryme-frost on to se.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

**RIMER.** A tool used for enlarging screw-holes in metal.

**RIME-STOCK.** A wooden calendar.

**RIMEYED.** Composed in rhyme.

**RIMOURES.** Rhymers; poets. They are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights in *Vege-cius*, MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

**RIMPLE.** A wrinkle. *East.* It occurs in Chaucer and Lydgate.

**RIMS.** The steps of a ladder. *North.*

**RIMTHE.** Space; room; leisure.

**RIN.** (1) Brine. *Norw.*

(2) To run. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.*

(3) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)

Out of the south-east parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a lytle ryn.

*MS. Cotton. Catlg. B. viii.*

**RIND.** (1) Frozen to death. *North.*

(2) To melt tallow or fat. *Linc.*

**RINDE.** (1) To destroy.

(2) A thicket; a small wood.

**RINDEL.** (1) A rivulet. (*A.-S.*) A gutter is still so called in Lancashire.

(2) A sieve for corn. *North.*

**RIND-SPINDLE.** The mill rynd is a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving mill-stone. The spindle which passes through the nether mill-stone being moved by the machinery, and being itself, where it enters the driver, of a square form, and fitted to a cavity of the same shape, the upper mill-stone, the rynd, and the driver, all move round with the spindle.

**RINE.** (1) Rind, or bark.

He lykkyd hym tylle he stanke,

Than he began and konne hym thanke

To make a pytt of ston,

And to berye hym was hys purpos,

And scraped on hym bothe ryne and mosse,

And fro hym nevr wolde gone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.*

(2) To touch, or feel. *North.*

(3) The skin of a person. *Linc.*

**RINER.** A toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression in Ray, and means, to surpass anything skilful or adroit by something still more so. *Wilbraham.*

**RING.** (1) To sound. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A row. *Kent.*

(3) That part which encircles the mouth of a cannon. *Howell.*

(4) To surround. *Somerset.* It occurs in Dekker's *Knights Conjuring*, p. 49.

Let us alle abowte hym *rynge*,  
And harde strokys on hym dyngye.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 99.*

(5) A circular parterre. *Linc.*

RINGE. (1) The border, or trimming of any article of female dress. *East.*

(2) A tub for carrying water. *Kent.*

(3) A large heap of underwood.

RINGEINS. Coarse flour. *East.*

RING-FENCE. A property situated compactly together is said to be in a ring-fence.

RING-FINGER. The finger on which the ring is placed in marriage. The Romish Church encouraged the notion of immediate intercourse between the heart and the *ring-finger*. In the Hereford, York, and Salisbury Missals, the mystical ring is directed first to be put on the thumb, then upon the first, then upon the second, and lastly, on the third finger, where it is to remain, *quia in illo digito est quedam vena procedens usque ad cor*.

As for the *ring-finger*, which is so called, because commonly a ring is worn on it, especially on the left hand, the physicians and anatomists give the reason of it, because in the finger there is a sinew very tender and small that reaches to the heart; wherefore it ought to wear a ring as a crown for its dignity. But besides observe, that in the ceremonies of marriage, they first put the matrimonial ring on the thumb, whence they take it, and put it on every one till they come to this, where it is left. Whence some who stood (as Durand in his Rational of Divine Offices) to discourse on these ceremonies, say it is done because that finger answers to the heart, which is the seat of love and the affections. Others say, because it is dedicated to the sun, and that most rings are of gold, a metal which is also dedicated to it: so that by this sympathy it rejoices the heart.

*Sanders' Chiromancy, 1652.*

RING-HEAD. An engine used in stretching woollen cloth. *Blount.*

RINGLE. A little ring. *East.* Tusser has it as a verb, ed. 1812, p. 22, to put ringles into the snouts of hogs. *Ringled*, made of small rings.

RINGLEADER. The person who opens a ball. The word occurs in this sense in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

RINGLED. Married. *Suffolk.*

RINGMAN. The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.

RINGS. Women's pattens. *North.*

RING-TAW. A game at marbles. A ring is made into which each boy puts a certain number of marbles. The taw is then thrown in by each in turn, who wins as many as he can strike out, a fine being made on those who leave the taw in the ring.

RING-THE-JACK. See *Collar* (4).

RING-WALK. The track of a stag.

RINISH. Wild; unruly; rude. *North.*

RINK. (1) A ring, or circle. *Derb.*

(2) A man. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 78.*

RINKIN. A fox. *Suffolk.*

RINNARS. Runners; frequenters.

And fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall,  
And *rynners* to howls wher good ale is.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 39.*

RINT. To rinse clothes. *North.*

RIOTE. (1) A rabbit.

What rache that renneth to a conyng yn any tyme,  
hym aughte to be ascryed, saynge to hym loude,  
War, *ryote*, war! for noon other wyld beest yn  
Ingelonde is called *ryote* saf the conyng alonly.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

(2) A company or body of men.

And I may se the Romaynes that are so ryche haldene,  
Arayed in theire *riotes* on a rounde felde.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

RIP. (1) Mr. Jennuins explains it "a vulgar, old, unchaste woman," and adds, "hence most probably the origin of Demirep." But the word *rip* is applied to men and boys, and even to animals, if they appear to be lean half-starved, or otherwise ill-conditioned; *demirep* is a contraction of demi-repute, and means a female who has only a sort of half reputation; not however a vulgar, or an old woman, but generally a young and fashionable demirep, a demirep of quality. *Wills.*

(2) An oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. *Hartlepool.*

(3) To reap. *Kent.*

(4) To be very violent. *East.*

(5) To *rip up*, to bring old grievances to recollection. *Var. dial.*

(6) To rate, or chide. *West.*

(7) To rob; to plunder. *North.*

(8) News; a fresh report. *Cumb.*

(9) A whetstone for a scythe. *Linc.* "Ripe, rifle, vel ripple, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone," *MS. Devon Glossary.*

(10) A pannier, or basket used for carrying fish. Hence *rippers*.

A stirte til him with his *rippe*,  
And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok, 893.*

RIPE. (1) To cleanse. *North.*

The young men answered never a word,  
They were dum as a stane;

In the thick wood the beggar fled,

E'er they *riped* their een.

*Robin Hood, i. 112.*

(2) To examine strictly. (*A.-S.*)

His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said  
wil in many pointes reformed, wherin His Grace  
*riped* me. *State Papers, i. 295.*

(3) A bank. See Harrison, p. 240. Still in use in Kent and Sussex.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of  
the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.

*Leland's Itinerary, 1789, iv. 110.*

(4) To *ripe up*, to destroy.

(5) Prevalent; abounding. *North.* Ready,  
Piers Ploughman, p. 100.

(6) To ripen. Still in use.

(7) To grow old; to have one's manners habituated by age.

(8) To ask, or inquire after. *North.*

(9) Learned; clever. *Devon.*

(10) To break up rough ground. *North.*

(11) To investigate thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

RIPE-MEN. Harvest-men; reapers.

RIPIER. A robber. *Durham*.

RIPING. *Riping and tearing*, going on in a disolute way. *North*.

RIPLE. To tell falsehoods. *Durham*.

RIPPERS. Persons who carried fish from the coast to inland towns. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 274.

RIPPING. Great. *Somerset*.

RIPPLE. (1) To clean flax. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Howell, 1660, sect. 50.

(2) A small coppice. *Heref.*

(3) To scratch slightly. *North*.

RIPPLES. The rails of a waggon.

RIQUILANT. Nimble; quick.

RIS. Arise! *Imperat. (A.-S.)*

RISE. (1) A twig, or branch. (*A.-S.*) Still found in some dialects. *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. *Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,  
And say syxty lades on palferays ryde,  
Gentyll and gay as bryd on ryse,  
Not a man among them l-wyse,  
Bot every lady a faukon bere,  
And rydene on huntynge be a ryvere.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Heyle, roose on ryse! heyle, lyllye!  
Heyle, semelyest and swetttest savour.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 4.*

(2) To raise. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Rise up, good fellow*, a term for the game of level-coil.

(4) Reggio, in Calabria.

RISER. (1) A pea-stick. *Warw.*

(2) One who creates rebellion.

RISH. (1) Swiftly; directly. *South*.

(2) A rush. Also, to gather rushes.

Thouz it avayle hem nougt a riashe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.*

(3) A sickle. *Nominale MS.*

RISING. (1) A man working above his head in the roof is said to be rising.

(2) A small abscess, or boil. *West.*

(3) Yeast. *Suffolk*. It occurs in Lilly's Mother Bombe, ed. 1632, sig. A. vii.

RISP. (1) The green straw of growing peas or potatoes. *Suffolk*.

(2) To make a noise. *North*.

(3) A bush, or branch; a twig.

RISSE. Risen. Of constant occurrence in our old dramatists. *Riz* is still a common vulgarism, very much used in London.

RISTE. (1) To tear; to rend.

(2) To rest. *Lydgate*.

Regne in my realtee, and ryste whenne me lykes,  
By the reyvere of Roene halde my rounde table.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

(3) Fierce; furious. *Yorksh.*

(4) Any kind of rise. *East.*

(5) Arose; risen. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Rust. *Nominale MS.*

RIT. (1) Rideth. (*A.-S.*)

Beves an hakenal bestrit,  
And in his wel forth a rit.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51.*

Styfly to the kynge he ryt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 247.*

(2) To swallow greedily. *North*.

(3) To dry hemp or flax. *Kent*.

RITHE. A small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *South*.

RITHENE. Frankincense.

RITHES. Stalks of potatoes. *North*.

RITLING. The least or youngest of a litter of pigs. *Var. dial.*

RITTE. To tear; to break.

And when that lady gane hyr wake,  
Sche cryed and grete noys gane make,  
And wrong ther hondes with drery mode,  
And crachyd hyr vyaage all on blode;  
Hyre ryche robys sche all to-rytte,  
And was ravysed out of hyr wytte.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Thus thas renkes in rewtie rittie theire brenyes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*

RITTLE. To snore; to wheeze. *Exmoor*.

RIVAGE. Shore, or border.

Jhon Vicount Narbon, Vice-admiral of Fraunce,  
had brought the whole navy to the rivaage and shore  
adjoynnyng to the tounne. *Hall, Henry V. f. 21.*

RIVAILLE. A harbour. (*A.-N.*)

And they in sothe comen to the ryvaille  
At Sunecourt, an havene of gret renoun.

*MS. Digby 230.*

RIVAL. An associate. *Shak.*

RIVAYE.

Bot now hym lyste noght playe,  
To hunt ne to ryvaye;  
For Maydyne Myldor, that may,  
His carls are calde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*

I salle never ryvaye, ne racches un-cowpylle,  
At roo ne rayne dere that rynnes appone erthe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.*

RIVE. (1) A rake. *Nominale MS.*

(2) To belch. *Linc.*

(3) Amorous. *I. Wight.*

(4) To split; to fall asunder. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To eat ravenously. *North*.

(6) The sea-shore. (*Lat.*)

(7) To arrive at; to land.

That ichc, lef and dere,  
On londe am rivsed here.

*MS. Laud. 108, f. 220.*

Forwerled moche aftr here travaille,  
Thy caste to rive ylf it wolde availle,  
Hem to refrelashe and disporte in joye  
Upon the boundes of the londe of Troye.

*MS. Digby 230*

Yn Egypt forthe sche ryvythe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 68.*

RIVELIN. Wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

Hire chekis ben with teris wet,  
And ryvelyn as an empty skyn,  
Hengande down unto the chyn.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.*

RIVELING. A rough shoe formerly worn by the Scots, and hence the term was jocularly applied to them.

RIVELY. Especially?

3it may we nochte be assoyled of the trespas bot  
of oure beschope, or of hym that hase his powere,  
for swylike caas es ryvely reservede tille hyme-seivene.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 216.*

**RIVEN.** Very bad tempered. *Linc.*

**RIVERET.** A small river. "Brookes and riverets," Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 54.

**RIVERING.** Hawking by the river side; flying the hawks at river-fowl.

**RIVET.** The roe of a fish.

**RIVETS.** Bearded wheat. *East.*

**RIVINGS.** Refuse of corn.

**RIVO.** An exclamation used by bacchanalians at their revels.

**RIX.** A reed. *Exmoor.*

**RIXY.** Quarrelsome. *Devon.*

**RIZOME.** The head of the oat. *Chesh.* "A plume, or bell, or bunch of oats, and such other corn as does not grow in an ear," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

**RIZZERS.** Small poles for confining faggots when used for inclosing yards, and also being split for securing splints in daubing. *East.*

**RIZZLE.** (1) To creep, as ivy, &c. *Glouc.*

(2) To warm; to roast imperfectly. *Cumb.*

**RIST.** Addressed; prepared. *Gawayne.*

**RISTLECHE.** To govern. *Will. Werv.*

**RO.** Peace; quietness.

There had he nouthur roo ne reste,  
But forthe he went evyn Weste.

*MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 129.

The chyldre had nodur reste ne ro,  
For thought how he myst come hur to.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 90.*

**ROACH.** A rash, or thick scorbutic eruption on the skin. *Cornw.*

**ROAD.** (1) An inroad.

(2) To jostle one off the road by riding against him. *East.*

(3) Same as *Cockshut*, q. v.

**ROADING.** The act of running races on the road with teams. *Norf.*

**ROADLING.** Delirious. *Cornw.*

**ROADSTER.** A horse fitted for the road.

**ROAKY.** (1) Hazy; misty. *Linc.* It occurs twice in this sense in *Pr. Parv.* "*Roky* or *mysty*, *nebulosus*;" and previously, "*Mysty* or *rooky* as the eyre." Grose also has it, spelt *rooky*, and Shakespeare uses the term in a fine passage in *Macbeth*, iii. 2. "*Rook*, a steam or vapour; *rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour," Kennett's *Glossary*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(2) Hoarse. *North.*

**ROAN.** (1) The town of Rouen.

(2) A clump of whins. *Northumb.*

**ROAPY.** Viscous; glutinous. *South.*

**ROARER.** A broken-winded horse.

**ROARING.** Fast; quick. *Var. dial.*

**ROARING-BOYS.** The riotous blades of Ben Jonson's time, who took delight in annoying quiet people. At one period, their pranks in London were carried to an alarming extent. They were sometimes called *roarers*.

England salutes him with the general joys  
Of court and country; knights, squires, fools,  
and boys

In every town rejoice at his arrival,

The townsmen where he comes their wives do  
swive all,

And bid them think on Jones amidst this gloe,  
In hope to get such roaring boys as he.

*Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

**ROARING-MEO.** A kind of humming-top.

**ROAST.** (1) *To rule the roast*, a phrase meaning, to take the lead.

Jhon, duke of Burgoyne, which ruled the roast, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme.

*Hall's Union*, 1548. *Hen. IV. f. 30*

(2) To ridicule any one severely.

**ROATING.** Coarse, rank, as grass.

**ROB.** Jam; fruit jelly. *East.*

**ROBA.** Wanton; whore; bona roba.

**ROBBLE.** An instrument used for stirring dough in an oven. *West.*

**ROBBLY.** Faulty. A mining term.

**ROBBRESS.** A female robber.

**ROB-DAVY.** Metheglin.

**ROBERD.** A chaffinch.

**ROBERDSMEN.** A gang of lawless vagabonds, rife in the fourteenth century. They are mentioned in *Piers Ploughman*, there called *Robberdes knaves*.

**ROBERT.** The herb stork-bill.

**ROBERYCH.** Rubric. *Cov. Myst.* p. 277.

**ROBIN.** *Robin-run-in-the-hedge*, bindweed. *Robin Hood's halband*, the common club moss. *Robin in the hose*, *lychnis sylvestris*.

**ROBINET.** The cock of a cistern.

**ROBIN-GOOD-FELLOW.** A kind of merry sprite, whose character and achievements are recorded in the well-known ballad "*From Oberon in Fairy Land*." The earliest mention of him occurs in a *MS.* tale of the thirteenth century, printed in *Wright's Latin Stories*, p. 38. Reginald Scot, who published his '*Discoverie of Witchcraft*' in 1584, has several curious notices of Robin Goodfellow. "There go as manie tales," says he, "upon Hudgin in some parts of Germanie, as there did in *England* of *Robin Goodfellowe*." Elsewhere he says, "and know you this by the waie, that heretofore Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin were as terrible, and also as credible to the people, as hags and witches be now; and, in truth, they that mainteine walking spirits have no reason to denie Robin Goodfellow, upon whom there hath gone as manie and as credible tales as upon witches, saving that it hath not pleased the translators of the Bible to call spirits by the name of Robin Goodfellow." The cheslip or woodlouse was called *Robin Goodfellow's louse*. "Cheeselypp-worme, otherwyse called Robyngodfelow his lowse, *tylus*," *Huloet*, 1552.

**ROBIN-GRAY.** A bonnet. *North.*

**ROBINHOOD.** The red campion. *West.*

**ROBIN-HOOD.** "Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow," an old proverb found in *Walker's Proverbs*, 1672, p. 56. "To sell Robin Hood's pennyworths," is spoken of things sold under half their value. See *Ritson's Introd. to Robin Hood*, p. xc. The number of extravagant tales about this celebrated archer was so great, that his name became

- proverbial for any improbable story. See Florio, p. 70; Holinshed's England, p. 69.  
Many man spekyth wyth wondring  
Of Robyn Hode, and of his bow,  
Whych never shot therein I trow.  
*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 175.
- ROBIN-RUDDOCK.** A redbreast. *West.*
- ROBLET.** A large chicken. *East.*
- ROBRISH.** (1) A rubric. (2) Rubbish. "Robrisshe of a boke, *rubriche*," Palsgrave. "Robrisshe of stones, *plastras, fourniture*," *ibid.* It occurs in Hawes.
- ROCCILLO.** A cloak. *North.*
- ROCHE.** (1) A rock. *Palsgrave.* Refuse gritty stone is still so called.  
This schip whiche wende his helpe a croche,  
Drof alle to pecis on the roche.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 91.
- (2) A kind of wine, perhaps Rochelle. "Rynische wyne and Rochelle," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.  
And ever scho drewe thame the wyne,  
Bathe the Roche and the Ryne.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 136.
- ROCHERE.** A rock.  
He wolde not forgete in no manere  
The tresure in the hye *ruchern*,  
That they fonde betwene them twoo.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38, f. 210.
- ROCHESTER-EARTH.** A name for saltpetre.
- ROCHET.** (1) A little blue cloth cloak. *Deron.* Perhaps the same as the following:—"Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a rochet," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. "Instita, a rochyt," Nominale MS. The bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under a satin robe. "Rochet a surpys, *rochet*," Palsgrave.
- (2) The piper fish. Nominale MS.
- ROCHLIS.** The rattle. *Hierf.*
- ROCK.** (1) A kind of very hard cheese made from skimmed milk, and used in Hampshire. In satirical allusion to its hardness, it is said to be used to make pins to fasten gates.
- (2) A distaff held in the hand from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.  
In the old time, sc. Edw. 6, &c. they used to spin with rocks: in Staffordshire, &c. they use them still.  
*Aubrey's Wiltshire, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 268.  
What, shall a woman with a *rokke* drive thee away?  
Fye on thee, traitor, now I tremble *fontene*.  
*Digby Mysteries,* p. 11.
- (3) A young hedgehog. *Somerset.*
- ROCKED.** Bad; false; impure. "That rocked rebell," Chester Plays, i. 161.
- ROCKEL.** A woman's cloak. *Devon.*
- ROCKER.** (1) A nurse.
- (2) The long handle of the bellows in a smith's forge, which is drawn down to raise the moving-board of the bellows. The cross staff upon which it is fastened is called the rock-staff. *Var. dial.*
- (3) A long wicker sieve used in dressing beans, &c. *Beds.*
- ROCKET.** (1) A cloak without a cape, the same as *Rochet*, q. v. Mr. Fairholt describes it "a close upper garment," London Pageants, p. 207. It occurs in Palsgrave.
- (2) A portion. *Suffolk.*
- ROCKING.** Walking with alternate sideways motion. *Northamptonsh.*
- ROCKING-PAN.** In the allom works at Whitby in Yorkshire, the allom, after it is shotten and crystallized on the sides of the cooler, is scraped and washed, and put into the *rocking-pan*, and there melted. Kennett, MS.
- ROCKLED.** Rash and forward. *North.*
- ROCKLEY.** "Prove at the partyng, quod Rockley," Palsgrave.
- ROCKY.** Tipsy. *Var. dial.*
- RODE.** (1) To spawn. *Suffolk.*
- (2) A company of horsemen.
- (3) Complexion. (*A.-S.*)
- (4) A harbour for ships.
- (5) To go to rode means, late at night or early in the morning, to go out to shoot wild-fowl which pass over head on the wing.
- RODED.** Lean mingled with fat. *Hest.*
- RODEDE.** Rotted. *Hearne.*
- RODE-LAND.** Land which has been cleared or grubbed up; land lately reclaimed and brought into cultivation.
- RODE-NET.** A sort of bird-net.
- RODOK.** A chaffinch. *Frigella*, Nominale MS. Or is it the redbreast?
- RODOMONT.** A boaster. This term is derived from the name of a famous hero in Ariosto so called. Hence *Rhodomontade*.
- RODS-GOLD.** The marygold.
- RODY.** Ruddy; red. (*A.-S.*)  
That chylde was fulle welie dyghte,  
Gentylle of body and of rody bryghte.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38, f. 144.
- ROE-DOE.** A young female hind.
- ROENDE.** Round. Reliq. Antig. ii. 109.
- ROET.** Pasture ground. *Berks.*
- ROFE.** Tore. (*A.-S.*)  
Hyre surkotte sieve he *rofe* of thenne,  
And sayde, by this ge salle me kenne,  
Whenne ge se me by syghte.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 104.
- ROFFE.** A roof. See *Aboffe*.
- ROFOAM.** The waist. *Devon.*
- ROGE.** (1)  
Fye, harlote! fye, hounde!  
Fye on thee, thou taynted doge!  
What! laye thou still in that stonde,  
And let that losinger go on the roge?  
*Chester Plays,* ii. 94.
- (2) To tramp, as beggars, &c.
- ROGER.** (1) The ram is so called by the shepherds in most parts of England. See Collins' Miscellanies, 1742, p. 116.
- (2) A rogue. A cant term.
- (3) *Roger of the buttery*, a goose.
- ROGERIAN.** A wig. *Hall.*
- ROGER'S-BLAST.** A sudden and local motion of the air, no otherwise perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. *Forby.*
- ROGGAN.** A rocking-stone. *North.*
- ROGGE.** To shake. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *roggle* in this sense.



He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,  
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselfene.

*Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

So hard Rofyn *rogud* his roll,  
That he smot with his choule,  
Agyans the marbystone.  
Of that dynt thai had gret doute,  
Al that setyn ther aboute,  
Fore thai herd hit echon.

*MS. Douce 3:2, xv. Cent.*

The croice, the crownne, the spere besc bowne  
That Jhesu *ruggede* and rente,  
The nayles ruyde salle the conclude  
With thyne awene argument!

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.*

**ROGHE.** Rough.

*Roghe* he was as a schepe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.*

**ROGHTE.** Recked; cared. (*A.-S.*)

He *roghte* not what woman he toke,  
So lytyle he sett by hys spouse-hede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 48.*

Syr Befyse was so wery for-faghte,  
That of hys lyfe *roghte* he noghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.*

**ROGHTLESSE.** Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtlesse*  
That was to me a grevous hevinesse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.*

**ROGLRE.** Rough.

**ROGUE.** A professed beggar. Also as *Roge* (2).

"Raunging, roguing about," Cotgrave in v.  
*Diague.*

**ROGUE-HOUSE.** A prison. *North.*

**ROIGNOUS.** Scabby; rough. (*A.-N.*)

**ROLL.** (1) A Flemish horse. Mr. Dyce seems at  
fault in Skelton, ii. 379.

(2) To romp; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to  
perplex, or fatigue. *North.* "Were woont  
to rome and *roile* in clusters," Stanihurst's Ire-  
land, p. 21, where it means to rove about, as  
in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

(3) A great awkward hoyden. "A big ungainly  
slammakin," MS. Devon G.I.

**ROILY.** To traduce; to backbite. *West.*

**ROIST.** To bully; to riot. "They ruffle and  
*roist* it out," Harrison's England, p. 149.

"*Roister*, to be rude, to ramp about," MS.  
Lansd. 1033. *Roisterer*, a swaggerer, is still  
in use in the North of England.

**ROISTON-CROW.** A species of crow, called  
by Ray *cornix cinerea frugilega*, ed. 1674,  
p. 83. It is mentioned by Cotgrave.

**ROIT.** To walk about idly.

**ROKE.** (1) Mist; steam. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shake; to roll. Still in use, to shake or  
stir liquids. Also, to cleanse armour by rolling it  
in a barrel of sand.

Were thay wighte, were thay woke,  
Alle that he tille stroke,  
He made thaire bodles to *roke*. *Perceval, 1375.*

(3) A scratch. *Yorksh.*

(4) A vein of ore. *North.*

(5) The rook at chess.

After chee for the *roke* were fore the mate,  
For gif the fondment be false, the werke most nede  
falle. *MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*

**ROKY.** The same as *Roaky*, q. v.

**ROLL.** A large heavy wooden roller for break-  
ing clods. *North.*

**ROLLE.** (1) To enrol. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "*Antia*, the heare of a woman that layed  
over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately  
call them their *rolles*," Elyot, ed. 1559. At  
one time they were much worn in Ireland.  
See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

**ROLLEKY.** Rough; uneven. *East.*

**ROLLER.** A bundle of reed. Used proverbially,  
e. g. as weak as a *rawler*, or as easily thrown  
down as a bundle of reed set on an end.

**ROLLEY.** A large kind of sledge drawn by a  
horse, used in coal mines. *North.*

**ROLLICK.** To romp about recklessly; to gad  
idly; to roll. *Var. dial.*

**ROLLIPOKE.** Coarse hempen cloth. *East.*

**ROLLOP.** This word was heard between Ips-  
wich and Bury in the phrase, "There they  
come *rolloppin* along," and was applied to the  
hasty, noisy approach of horsemen, com-  
pounded perhaps of *romp* and *gallop*.

**ROLLS.** Books in rolls, those which have a row  
of gold on the edges of the cover.

**ROLY-POLY.** (1) A pudding made in round  
layers, with preserves or treacle between. *Var.*  
*dial.* Taylor mentions it.

(2) A low, vulgar person. *Linc.*

(3) A game played with a certain number of  
pins and a ball, resembling half a cricket ball.  
It is played thus. One pin is placed in the  
centre, the rest (with the exception of one  
called the *jack*) are placed in a circle round it;  
the *jack* is placed about a foot or so from the  
circle, in a line with one in the circle and the  
one in the centre. The centre one is called  
the king, the one between that and *jack* the  
queen. The king counts for three, queen two,  
and each of the other pins for one each, ex-  
cept *jack*. The art of the game lies in bowl-  
ing down all the pins except *jack*, for if *jack*  
is bowled down, the player has just so many  
deducted from his former score as would have  
been added if he had not struck the *jack*.  
Holloway, pp. 142-3. This game was formerly  
called half-bowl, and was prohibited by  
a statute of Edward IV.

**ROMAGE.** "To set a ship to rights; to clear the  
hold of goods; to remove things in it from one  
place to another.

**ROMANCE.** (1) The French language.

(2) To lie. *Var. dial.*

**ROMASING.** Wonderful; romantic. *West.*

**ROMAUNT.** A romance. (*A.-N.*) Still in  
use in Suffolk as a verb, to exaggerate or ex-  
ceed the truth.

**ROMB.** To shiver with cold.

**ROMBEL.** A rumbling noise; a rumour.

**ROM-BOUSE.** Wine. A cant term, given in  
Dekker's Belman, 1616.

**ROME.** (1) The expression of "the Boke of  
*Rome*," sometimes found in old romances, is  
a travesty of the old phrase *the Roman*, which  
was applied to signify the French language,

in which most of the old romances were originally written.

He that schalle wend soche a wey,  
Yt were nede for hym to pray

That Jeshu hym schuld save.

Yt ys in the boke of *Rome*,

Ther was no knyght of Kyrstendome

That jorney durst crave. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 6.

- (2) "Rome was not built in a day," is a proverb in common use to excite perseverance. It is found in the French Alphabet, 1615.

- (3) To growl; to roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a gonge dame-  
selle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bfore hym, and  
thay did soo; and onane he ranne apone hir *romyand*,  
as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.*

- (4) Place; situation; office.

- (5) Broad; spacious. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,

And all the worlde undur hevyen,

And made thys worlde wyde and *rome*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.*

- (6) To walk about. (*A.-S.*) Hence, sometimes, to depart from.

As he *romeyd* all abowte,

He lokyd on a towre wthowte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.*

- (7) A space. (*A.-S.*)

That the Sarsyns yn a *rome*

At that tyme were overcome.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.*

- (8) In space or length?

The geaunt was wonder strong,

*Rome* threthi fote long. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 73.

ROME-BOWSE. Wine. *Dekker*.

ROME-MORT. A queen. A cant term.

ROMKIN. A drinking-cup.

ROMMLE. To speak low or secretly.

ROMMOCK. To romp boisterously.

ROMNAY. A kind of Spanish wine.

Larkys in hot sehew, ladys for to pyk,

Good drynk therto, lyeyus and fyne,

Blwet of allmayne, *romnay* and wyin.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30.*

ROMPSTAL. A rude girl. *West*.

ROMULIK. Abundantly; plentifully.

ROMVILE. London. *Dekker*, 1616.

RON. Conversation; treatise. (*A.-S.*)

The laste resun of alle this *ron*

Sal be of hir concepcon

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.*

RONCE. To romp about. *North*.

RONCLED. Wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

Whoso that yow beholdyth well, and seyth

Your *ronclad* face and your rawe eyen tweyne,

Your shrunkyn lyppis and your gowuldyn tethe,

How may he lyve fro dystresse and payne?

*MS. Fairfax 16.*

ROND. The same as *Foolen*, q. v.

RONDURE. Roundness. (*Fr.*)

RONE. (1) Rained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To protect; to comfort.

(3) Rouen in Normandy.

(4) The roe of a fish. *North*. "The roan of fish, *piscium ova*," *Coles*.

RONETTE. Round; circular.

RONEZ. Thickets; brushwood. *Gawayne*.

RONG. The step of a ladder. *Var. dial*. "A

ronge of a tre or ledder, *scalare*," *MS. Dict*, A. D. 1540.

RONGE. To bite; to gnaw. *West*.

RONGENE. Rung. (*A.-S.*)

He hade morthrede this mylde be myddaye war

*rongene*,

Withowt tyme mercy one molde, not watte it ment.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

RONK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh*.

RONNER. A sort of coarse cloth.

RONNING. Rennet. "Ronnyng of chese, *maisque*," *Palsgrave*.

RONT.

But downe they burst the windowes for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*; shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit on my knowledge.

*Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1610.

RONYON. A mangy animal. (*Fr.*)

ROO. Rough. *Devon*.

ROOD. The cross, or crucifix. (*A.-S.*) *Rood-beam*, the beam supporting the rood. *Rood-door*, a door leading out of the church near the altar.

On Saynt Mathies day thapostulle, the xxliij. day of February, Sunday, dld the bishop of Rochester preche at Pulles Cros, and had standyng afore hym alle his sermon tyme the pictur of the *roode of grace* in Kent, that had byn many yeris in the abbey of Boxley in Kent, and was gretely sought with pilgryms, and when he had made an ende of his sermon, the pictur was toorn alle to peces.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.*

ROOD-LOFT. A gallery, or platform, over the screen, at the entrance of the chancel, upon which was the *rood* or cross, with images. See *Grindal's Remains*, p. 154.

ROODY. Rank in growth. *North*.

ROOFE. Split.

So harde togedur they drofe,

That Ser Befyse schylded rooffe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.*

ROOFING. The ridge-cap of thatched roofs. *North*.

ROOK. (1) To huddle together. *West*.

(2) A crow-bar. *Salop*.

(3) A cheat, or sharper. *Rookery*, a place of resort for sharpers.

Gramercies watt mets mesters and the rest,  
His smock-stain'd dames will ha a game at chesf,  
And sweare to me thi knyghts be not turned knaves,  
Thy *rookes* turne flesh-crowes or devouring slaves,

*MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession*, xvii. Cent.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes*,

How rarely you collogue him!

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 91.

(4) To thrust the fingers in the mouth, said of children. *Oxon*.

ROOKERY. A disturbance; a scolding.

ROOKY. Same as *Roaky*, q. v.

ROOL. To ruffle; to rumple. *North*.

ROOM. (1) Dandruff. *Somerset*.

(2) Place. In such phrases as, "Room for my Lord," it is equivalent to give place to, make way for.

ROOMER. To go or put roomer, to tack about before the wind. An old sea term, very incorrectly explained "a very large ship" by Ash and others. It occurs in *Bourne's Inventions*

or Devises, 1578; Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 233; Apolonius and Silla, ap. Collier's *Shak. Lib.* p. 32; Taylor, quoted in Hunter on the *Tempest*, p. 46.

Yet did the master by all means assay,  
To steare out roomer, or to keepe aloofe.

Harrington's *tr. of Orlando Furioso*, 1591, p. 343.

Hereupon she discharged herself from the Towne of Taryfia, and when wether served agreying with the maister for her passage, herself with her daughter repaired aborde the barke, which beyng put to sea, was forced by the extremitie of a contrary winde, to put themselves *romer* for the safetie of their lives, to a cleane contrary place. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

ROOMTH. Room. *Drayton*.

ROONE. Vermilion. This term has been wrongly explained by all the glossarists.

Y schalle yeve the a nobyll steede,  
Also redd as any roone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.*

ROORT. Roared. *Lanc.*

ROOP. (1) A halloo. *I ar. dial.*

(2) A hoarseness. *North*. A sort of hoarseness in fowls is so called.

ROOSELING. Sloping down. *Exmoor*.

ROOST. To drive. *Devon*.

ROOST-COCK. The common cock. *Devon*.

See the example under *Porpentine*.

ROOT. (1) A rut. *Glouc.*

(2) To turn up the ground, as hogs do with their noses. *Lanc.*

(3) Gross amount; sum total.

(4) To rot. *Somerset*.

I root, he seyde, fro the boon,  
Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 114.*

ROOTAGE. Extirpation.

ROOTER. A rough attack. *North*.

ROOTLE. To root up, as swine. *Beds.*

ROOTY. Rank, as grass. *Yorksh.*

ROOVE. To dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.*

ROOZE. To shed; to scatter. *Cornw.*

ROP. Reaped. (*A.-S.*)

ROPE. (1) A word formerly taught to parrots.

A *rope* for a parrot was a common proverbial expression.

(2) A dwarf. *Somerset*.

(3) To tether, as a horse. *Norf.*

(4) A measure of twenty feet. *Devon*.

(5) A bundle of twigs laid over a gutter instead of a plank. *Devon*.

ROPE-PULLING. The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the Town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards

ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.

ROPER. (1) A rope-maker.

(2) A crafty fellow; a rogue.

ROPE-RIPE. Fit for hanging, a phrase applied to anything very wicked. "A rope-ripe-rogue ripe for the rope, or deservng the rope," Howell's *Lex. Tet.* 1660.

ROPERY. Roguery. *Shak.*

ROSES. The entrails. *West*. "The ropes in the small guttes," Palsgrave. "Almost confined at present to the guts of woodcocks, which are often dressed with the ropes in them," *MS. Devon Gl.*

ROPY. Wine or other liquor is said to be *ropy*, when thick and coagulated. *Linc*. Bread is said to be *ropy* when in warm close weather a sort of second fermentation takes place after baking. *Var. dial.*

RORDE. Sound; noise; roar.

RORE. (1) Dew. (*Lat.*) *Rorid*, dewy, Marlowe, iii. 364; Hawkins, iii. 151.

(2) Trouble; stir; noise. Hence, perhaps, the name of *roaring-boys*.

(3) To barter, or exchange merchandize. "Roo-ryne or chaungyne on chaffare for another," *Pr. Parv.* p. 71.

RORY-TORY. Having a mixture of gay colours; showy; dashing. *Devon*.

ROSARY. A rose-bush. *Skelton*.

ROSE. (1) The rose was a symbol of secrecy among the ancients, and from hence is said to be derived the adage "under the rose" when a secret is to be kept, and used with great propriety on privy seals, which came into use about the middle of the twelfth century. Snelling's *Coins*, p. 2.

(2) When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said to *rose in*.

(3) To drop, or fall, said of seed or corn when over-ripe. *Somerset*.

(4) The erysipelas.

(5) A knot of ribands, frequently worn in the ear, on the shoe, &c.

(6) To praise. Still in use.

(7) The top of the spout of a watering-pot, perforated for the purpose of distributing the water; the top of a leaden pipe, perforated in a similar manner, to prevent leaves or rubbish from entering a water-butt.

ROSEE. An ancient confection, composed chiefly of milk, dates, spices, &c.

ROSEMARYNE. Rosemary.

Tak of rewe a grete quantité, and sawge halfe als mekille, and *rosemaryne* the same quantitee.

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 283.*

ROSEMARY-STONES. Friable stones of a deep yellow colour found amongst the fattest marles about Audley, co. Staff. and used by the painters. Kennett, *MS.*

ROSE-NOBLE. A gold coin, stamped with a rose, worth sixteen shillings.

ROSER. A rose-bush. (*A.-N.*)

ROSE-RYAL. A gold coin formerly worth thirty shillings, but it rose three shillings in

value in the reign of James I. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

ROSE-YARD. A place where roses grow. *Palsgrave*.

ROSIAR. A rose-tree. (*A.-N.*)

The knyghte and his sqwyere

Risted undir a *rosere*

Tille the day wex clere,

Undrone and mare. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

ROSIL. Rosin. *East*. "*Rosina*, rosyle,"

Nominale *MS. xv. Cent.*

ROSILLY. Said of sandy and gritty soil, like rosin. *East*. Harrison, p. 111, mentions *rosellie* mould.

ROSIN-END. A shoemaker's thread. *North*.

ROSINNE. Tipsy. *Craven*.

ROS-LAND. Heathy land. *East*.

ROSE. To belch.

ROSS. (1) The refuse of plants.

(2) A morass. *Heref.*

ROSSEL. (1) To heat; to roast. *North*.

(2) To kick severely. *Salop*.

ROSSELLED. (1) Decayed. *North*.

(2)

Throwe a rownnde rede schelde he ruschede hym sone,  
That the *rosellede* spere to his herte rythes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.*

ROSSHETON. Rushed.

They *rossheton* ageynne the wall of ston.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 123.*

ROST. To turn boast to rost, i. e. to turn from swaggering to humility.

ROSTER. A rost-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a gridiron. Nominale *MS.* "Lay hom on a rostyng yrne, and roste hom," Ord. and Regulations, p. 451.

ROSTLE. To ripen. *Lanc.*

ROSY. Healthy. Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

ROT. (1) Great nonsense. *West*.

(2) A body of six soldiers.

ROTA-MEN. A name given to certain politicians during the Commonwealth, who suggested that a third part of the parliament should go out by rotation.

ROTE. (1) A kind of cymbal, said to be the same as the hurdy-gurdy. "Dulcimers or dowble harpe called a rote, *barbitos*," Huloet, 1552.  
He taughte hire til sche was certain  
Of harpe, of citole, and of rote.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.*

Wele to playe one a rote,

To syng many newe note,

And of harpyng, wele I wote,

He wane the pryse aye. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

(2) A root. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Practice. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to practise, to repeat by rote.

(4) Writing; record.

Men say yn olde rote,

A womans bolt ys sone schote.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.*

ROTEN. Rotten. *Chaucer*.

Myn sowle hath suffrid in his word,

In God myn goost hath had his trust,

For synne is scharp as knyvis ord,

It makith hem lame that levyn in lust.

Therefore, Jhesu, myn lovely Lord,  
When I am *rotyu*, rub of the rust,  
Er I be brougt withinne schippys bord,  
To sayle into the dale of dust.

*Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.*

ROT-GUT. Bad small beer.

Beer-a-bumble—

'Twool bust yar guts, afore t'al make ye tumble.

ROTHER. (1) The rudder of a ship. (*A.-S.*)

And thus putte every man out other,

The schip of love hath loste his rother.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77.*

Alle ys the toon with the touthier,

As a shyppe that ys turned with the rother.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.*

(2) A horned beast. "In Herefordshire the dung of such beasts is still called *rother soyl*," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*. According to Sharp's *MS. Glossary*, the word is current in Warwickshire, and he adds that the beast-market at Stratford-on-Avon is called the *rother market*. "It is the pasture lards the rother's sides," Shakespeare; the old editions reading *brother's*. For this emendation we are indebted to Mr. Singer, and is exceedingly ingenious, although it must at the same time be admitted that sense can be made of it as it stands in the original. "*Bucerum pæcus*, an hearde of *rother* beastes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) Name of a river?

Drof of hors and gyl of fisch,

So hat my lemman war ge ys;

Water of *rother* and Taymys brother,

So hat my lemman in non other.

*MS. Douce 257, f. 77.*

(4) A sailor. Nominale *MS.*

ROTOURE. A player on the roté.

ÿf thou ever with jogeloure,

With hasadoure or with *rotoure*,

Hauntyst taverne. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.*

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,

A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleaser.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.*

ROTTLE-PENNY. The herb yellow-rattle.

ROTYNG. Root.

Jessé, he seide, of his *rotyng*

Certeynly a yerde shal spring.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.*

ROU. Cold; bleak; damp. *North*.

ROUCHED. (1) Wrinkled. *Northumb.*

(2) Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness. *MS. Devon Gl.*

ROUDGE. A rough coarse cloth.

ROUGE. To gnaw; to devour. *Somerset.*

ROUGH. (1) To make rough, applied to horses' shoes when they are made rough to prevent them slipping in frosty weather.

(2) A wood, or copse. *Salop.*

(3) Luxuriant, as grass. *North.*

(4)

Up she rose ageyn the *roughs*,

With sorefulle hert and care inoughe,

Carefulle of blood and bone;

She seie it myght no better be,

She knelid down upon her kne,

And thankid God and Seynt John.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 79.*

(5) To trump one's adversary's card at the game of whist.

**ROUGH-CANDLE.** A torch, or link.

**ROUGH-CAST.** A composition of sand, grit, and mortar, used for walls, &c.

**ROUGHED.** Streaked; speckled. *Devon.*

**ROUGH-LEAF.** The true leaf of a plant, in distinction from its seed leaves. *West.*

**ROUGH-MUSIC.** A discordant din of sticks, pans, and a heterogeneous collection of instruments, a species of entertainment which takes place when a woman has been beaten by her husband. It is got up principally by boys, who parade the village accompanied by the musical band, in which nearly all take a part, and the performance concludes with burning the effigy of the offender, which has been carried in procession. A curious notion is universally prevalent, that if the rough music is not continued for three successive nights, all the boys participating in these means of passing a public censure can be banished from the village for a limited period by the *homo delinquens*.

**ROUGHNESS.** Plenty; store. *Cumb.*

**ROUGH-RIDER.** One who breaks in horses.

**ROUGH-SETTER.** A mason who only did rough coarse work, as walls, &c.

**ROUGH-SPUN.** Rude; unpolished; blunt.

**ROUGHIT.**

Invidia the therd wound ys,

A wyckkyd gnawer or vcnym or gowt,

He ys a wyckyd wound I gess,

Ther he hath power to reyne or rought.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6.*

**ROUK.** (1) A large number. *North.*

(2) To wander. (3) To be restless.

**ROUKE.** To lie close. (*A.-S.*)

Thelshul for thurst the hedes touke

Of adders that doth aboute hem rouke,

As childe that sittith in moders lappe,

And soukith whan him likith the pappe.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.*

**ROULE.** To roll; to run easily.

**ROUMER.** Wider. *Chaucer.*

**ROUNCEVAL.** Large; strong. Coles makes mention of *Rounceval pease*; and he has also, "a rounsival, *virago*."

**ROUNCIE.** (1) A common hackney horse. Sometimes, a horse of any kind.

Befyse sadelyd hys rounsey,

The bore he thought to hunt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.*

Syr Befyse lepyd on hys rounsey,

And wyth hym hys cosyn ser Tarry.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.*

(2) A vulgar coarse woman.

**ROUND.** (1) A turret or tower of a circular form; a room or closet within such a turret. *Willson.*

(2) To counsel secretly; to rowne, or whisper. It is of common occurrence under this form.

(3) A kind of dance. "The round danse, or the dansing of the rounds," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 299. There was a sort of song or ballad also so called.

(4) To round the head, to cut the hair round. *Round dealing*, plain honest dealing. *Round*

*sum*, a considerable sum. *Round and square*, everywhere.

(5) A toast at a drinking revel; a health to pass round.

(6) Full; large. *North.*

(7) Certain soldiers, whose office it was to go round and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guard, were called *gentlemen of the round*.

(8) Plain in speaking. *Oxon.* "A round answer," *Holinshed's England*, i. 10.

(9) A regiment, or troop.

(10) A globular pebble. *Devon.*

(11) An animal's rump. *Var. dial.*

(12) A kind of target.

**ROUND-DOCK.** The common mallow.

**ROUNDEL.** (1) Anything round, as a circle, a trencher, &c. "A roundell to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth," Baret, 1580.

(2) The midriff. *Somerset.*

(3) A roundelay, or catch.

**ROUNDELET.** A rundlet for wine.

**ROUNDERS.** A boy's game at balls.

**ROUND-FROCK.** A gaberline, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. *Var. dial.*

**ROUNDGE.** A great noise; a violent push or stroke. *Northumb.*

**ROUNDHEAD.** A puritan, so called because the hair was cut in a close circular fashion.

And ere their butter 'gan to coddle,

A bullet churnd i'th Roundheads noddle.

*Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 43.

**ROUNDLY.** Plainly; evidently; vehemently; quickly. Also, severely. "He make them come off and on roundly," *Nabbes' Bride*, 1640, sig. G. ii.

**ROUND-ROBIN.** A small pancake. *Devon.*

**ROUNDS.** Fragment of statues in paintings were termed *rounds*.

**ROUND-SHAVING.** A reprimand. *West.*

**ROUND-TAG.** A children's game, at which they all stand in a ring. *Devon.*

**ROUND-TILTH.** Sowing a *round-tilth* is sowing land continuously without any fallow. *Kent.*

**ROUNE.** To whisper. Sometimes for speech or song in general. (*A.-S.*) It is occasionally used in its primitive sense, to counsel or consult.

Somer is comen with love to tounne,

With blostme and with brides rounne.

*Reliq. Antig. i. 241.*

Lenten ys come with love to tounne,

With blostmen ant with brides rounne.

*Ritson's Ancient Songs*, ed. 1829, i. 63.

On hys knees he sette hym downe

With the preest for to rounne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.*

**ROUNGE.** (1) A wheelbarrow.

(2) To nip, or cut. (*A.-N.*)

For ever on hem y rounge and gnawe,  
And hindir hem alle that ever y may.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 64.*

**ROUNSEPICKE.** Same as *Rampick*, q. v.

**ROUN-TREE.** The mountain-ash. *North.*

**ROUP.** A filthy boil on the rumps of fowls. *Bailey.*

ROUPE. Outcry; lamentation.

ROUS. Boasting. *North.*

Ne be nat proude, thoghe thou weyl dous,  
Yn thyn herte to make a rous.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.*

Thou mayst nat excuse the with rous,  
And sey al the worlde so dous.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.*

ROUS-ABOUT. Big; unwieldy. *West.* Also,  
a restless fidgetty person.

ROUSE. (1) To shake and flutter. A term in  
ancient hawking.

(2) To turn out. *Var. dial.*

(3) A full glass; a bumper. Very common in  
old plays.

(4) Noise; intemperate mirth. *Devon.*

ROUSEN. A report. *Devon.*

ROUSER. A great falsehood. *Arousing lie*,  
from *rousing*, great, excessive. "A rousing  
lye, mendacium magnificum," Coles.

ROUSING. Rough; shaggy. *Devon.*

ROUST. To rouse, or disturb. *Glouc.*

ROUTE. (1) A company. *North.* Also a verb,  
to assemble in a company.

Is this flowre a monkes weed?

A faire lilly for so fowle a route.

*MS. Coll. S. Johan. Cantab. G. 14.*

When hur fadur was dede,

Moche warre began to sprede

Yn hur lande alle abowte;

Therefore sche ys gevyn to rede,

To take a lorde to rewle and to lede

Hur londe wyth hys route.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

(2) Recked; cared. (*A.-S.*)

The wolf in the putte stod,

Afingret so that he ves wod;

I-nou he cusede that thider him broute;

The vox ther of lulle route.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.*

(3)

And Eagelle alle bryghte schalle fly alle abowte,

And helpe the frome there handes, that er so hyghe  
of route. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12.*

(4) To snore. "*Dormendo sonare*, Anglice to  
rowtyn," *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 88.* Also,  
to roar or bellow, as animals; to hollow.

(5) Great or violent stir. *Devon.*

To make route into Rome with ryotous knyghtes

Within a sevenyghte daye with sex score helmes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

(6) Coarse grass. *East.*

(7) To belch. Palsgrave, 1530.

(8) Crepo; pedo. Coles' Lat. Dict.

ROUTED. If an animal strays and is pounded,  
it remains, when unclaimed, three sunsets  
and three sunrisings in the pound or pinfold,  
afterwards it is taken to the rout (or green)  
yard, till the owner can be found, and is then  
said to be routed. This term is used in the  
neighbourhood of Horncastle more particu-  
larly than elsewhere, and it is no uncommon  
thing to see in the provincial papers adver-  
tisements beginning thus, *routed at*—2 pigs,  
&c. *Linc.*

ROUTH. (1) Plenty; abundance. *North.*

(2) Rough, as shaggy hair, &c.

ROUTE. Compassion; pity. (*A.-S.*)

But sche hadde o defeaute of slouthe  
Towardis love, and that was route.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.*

O, blisfulle Lorde, have on this mater route!

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.*

ROUTOUS. Riotous; noisy. *North.*

ROUT-OUT. (1) A Saturday pie. *Cornw.*

(2) To seek or hunt very narrowly for any per-  
son or thing. *Var. dial.*

ROVE. (1) A scab. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not  
point blank.

(3) A mode of plunging. *East.*

(4) To shrug; to stir up.

With his scholder he gan rove.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.*

(5) To cleave, or cut.

His brand and his brade scheide al bldy be rovene;

Was never oure semliche kyng so sorowfulle in herte.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.*

ROVER. An archer. *Jonson.*

ROVERS. Arrows shot with a certain degree  
of elevation, generally at 45°. There were  
marks on the target also so called. "Shooting  
still at rovers," Cloberry's Divine Glimpses,  
1659, p. 4. *Running at rovers*, having too  
much liberty.

ROVERTED. Returned to life. (*Lat.*)

ROW. (1) A hedge. *Var. dial.*

(2) To look for. *Heref.*

(3) A riot; a disturbance. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rake, or stir about. *North.*

ROW-CLOTH. A folding cloak, made of a  
kind of warm but coarse cloth completely  
dressed after weaving.

ROWD. The finscale fist. *Suffolk.*

ROWDLE. To move gently. *Oxon.*

ROWE. (1) Rushed.

Upon agen the nadder rowe,

And brede awei his right browe.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61.*

(2) Rough. Rough-cast is still called *row-cast*  
in many places.

He was wonderliche strong,

Rome thretté fete long;

His berd was bothe gret and rowe,

A space of a fot betwene is browe!

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 91.*

I had better bee hanged in a withle, or in a cow-  
talle, then be a row-footed Scot, for thei are ever  
farc and fase. *Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3.*

Bot it was blacker

Than another, and wel rower. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.*

(3) A red ray of light. "The rowis red of  
Phebus light," Chaucer.

ROWELL. The circular wheel of a spur; a  
spur; anything circular. (*A.-N.*)

The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys,

Raylde with reched and rubyes i-newe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

ROWENS. After-grass. *Suffolk.*

ROWET. Old withered grass. *South.*

ROWL. A wake, or fair. *Exmoor.*

ROWLAND. See *Oliver* (2).

But to have a Rowland to resist an Oliver, he  
sent solempne ambassadors to the kyng of Englande,  
offeryng hym hys daughter in mariage.

*Hall, Henry VI. f. 64.*

ROWLAND-HO. A Christmas game.

ROWNEY. Thin, uneven, as cloth; having some threads stouter than others. *East.*

"Rowy or stricky, as some stuffs are," Howell.

ROWORGIN. An organ. *Northumb.*

ROWS. The galleries, ranges, or walking places, raised and covered over, having shops on both sides, along the public streets in Chester.

Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ROWTH. A root. *Yorksh.*

ROWTY. Rank, said of grass. It occurs in Harrison's Britaine, pp. 110, 221.

ROW-UP. To devour. *Cumb.*

ROWJE. Rough. (*A.-S.*)

*Hys body is awey dwynd,  
And fore grete cold al to-schend.  
Hys berd was both blake and rowze,  
And to hys gyrdell sted it drewze;  
He cane telle off grete care  
The suffyre x. wynter and more.*

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

*He shal do the see be rowze,  
And also to be smethe i-nowze.*

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 132.*

ROXALL. To wrestle. *I. of Wight.*

ROXT. Rotten; decayed; applied to apples and pears. *West.*

ROY. (1) A king. (*A.-N.*)

*In the kalendies of Maye this caas es befallene  
The roy ryalle renownde with his rownde table.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.*

(2) To swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.*

ROYAL-MERCHANT. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea; the Sanudos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, &c. all merchants, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly *royal merchants*; which, indeed, was the title generally given them all over Europe. *Warburton.* The phrase occurs in old plays.

ROYALS. (1) Taxes. *South.*

(2) Gold pieces worth fifteen shillings.

ROYATOUR. A dissipated sharper.

ROYNISH. Mangy; scabby. (*Fr.*) Metaphorically, mean, low, base. "The sloven and the careless man, the roynish nothing nice," Tusser, p. 289. "The roynish clown," the base clown, Shakespeare. "Such a roynish rannel," Harvey, 1593. Mr. Hunter imagines it to mean *obtrusive, troublesome*, in Shakespeare, on a misinterpretation of a single passage. Parkinson, speaking of plants suitable for borders for flower-beds, says of the germander, that on account of its disposition to spread itself, it must be taken up and new set once in three or four years, "or else it will grow too roynish and troublesome." *Roy-nish* here means *coarse*; and *troublesome* is used in a somewhat peculiar sense.

ROYSTER. An inventory. *Yorksh.*

ROYTHER. The same as *Roister*, to behave turbulently; to make noise and confusion. *Yorksh.* See *Roist.*

ROZIM. A quaint saying. *West.*

RUB. (1) Any unevenness of surface. Metaphorically, an imperfection. The term was much used at bowls. "Like a bowle that runneth in a smooth allie without anie rub," Stanihurst, p. 18. To rub, to touch another ball or the jack.

(2) A sand-stone for a scythe. "The rub or brickle stone which husbandmen doo occupie in the whetting of their sithes," Harrison, p. 235. Still in use.

(3) To do work hastily.

(4) A slight reproof. *Var. dial.*

RUBBACROCK. A filthy slattern. *West.*

RUBBAGE. Rubbish. *Var. dial.*

RUBBELL. Refuse of mason's work, broken stones, &c. "*Cementitius*, made of masons woorke, or of mortar, or of *rubbell* and broken stones," Elyot, ed. 1559. "Cary away *rubbell* or brokell of olde decayed houses," Huloet, 1552. It is explained in the Herefordshire Glossary, p. 88, "a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry;" and the term is now applied to various sorts of gritty rubbish. "Rubble, as mortar and broken stones of old buildings," Baret, 1580.

RUBBER. (1) Same as *Rub* (2).

(2) An instrument used for cleaning various parts of the dress.

(3) A limited series of games by which the stakes are reckoned. "Rubbers at bowls," Poor Robin's Visions, 1677, p. 132.

RUBBERS. At bowls, are two bowls that rub or touch each other.

RUBIFY. To make red. It occurs in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 188. Shakespeare has *rubious*, red.

RUBINS. Rubies. (*A.-N.*)

RUBOWRE. Redness. (*A.-N.*)

RUBRICK. Red ochre.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the pilsicke, and obstructions. Anatolius approved beane meale sifted and sod with harts marrow to be given to a horse which stalleth blood for three dales together.

*Topssell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 132.

RUCK. (1) To repent. *Lin.*

(2) A heap. Also a verb, to gather together in heaps. *Var. dial.* "There in another *ruckee*," Drayton's Poems, p. 5.

(3) To crease linen. Also a substantive, a fold, plait, or crease. *Var. dial.*

(4) To go about gossiping. *Lin.*

(5) A rut in a road. *Heref.*

(6) A small heifer. *Somerset.*

(7) To huddle together. *Chesh.*

(8) A gigantic bird, the same with the *rock* of the Arabian tales.

(9) To squat, or crouch down. *North.* Palmer has *ruckee*, to cower, to stoop, to squat.

But now they *rucken* in hire neste,  
And resten as hem liken beste.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114.*

Thal sal for thyrste the hefed sowke  
Of the neddry that on thaimle sal rowke.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 108.

RUCKET. To rattle. *Oxon.*

RUCKING. A hen is called a *rucking* hen, when she wants to sit, probably from the noise she makes at that time. *Linc.*

RUCKLE. (1) To rumple. See *Ruck* (3).

(2) A struggle. *Kent.*

RUCKLING. The least of a brood.

RUCKSES. Racks. *North.*

RUCKSTIR. To stir about; to make a great stir or fuss. *Warw.*

RUCTION. An uproar. *Westm.*

RUD. (1) Ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(2) A reed. *Somerset.*

(3) A material for garters.

(4) To rub; to polish. *Devon.*

RUDDE. Complexion. (*A.-S.*)

RUDDER. (1) A sieve. *Dorset.*

(2) Copulation. *Somerset.*

RUDDERISH. Passionate; hasty. *West.*

RUDDLE. (1) Red. The red ochre with which sheep are marked is called *ruddle*.

His skin, like blushes which adorn

The bosom of the rising morn,

All over *ruddle* is, and from

His flaming eyes quick glances come.

*Baker's Poems*, 1697, p. 11.

(2) To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another. *Kent.*

RUDDLE-WATTLE. A hurdle made of small hazle rods, interwoven. *Kent.*

RUDDOCK. (1) The redbreast. (*A.-S.*) See a list in Harrison's *England*, p. 223.

(2) *Red ruddocks*, gold coin.

(3) A kind of apple. *Howell.*

RUDDOCKS. The fibrous parts of tallow which will not melt. *North.*

RUDESBY. A rude person. *Shak.*

RUDGE. A partridge. *Cornw.*

RUDGE-TIE. A chain lying over the ridge-tree to hold up the shafts of a waggon or cart. *Dorset.*

RUDGE-WASH. Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool, worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn.

RUDLE. (1) A riddle. *Yorksh.*

(2) A beverage composed of warm beer and gin, sugar, and lemon peel.

RUD-STAKE. The piece of wood to which an ox in his stall is tied. *Durham.*

RUDY. Rude. *Sussex.*

RUE. (1) To sieve corn. *Devon.*

(2) A young goat. *Somerset.*

RUE-BARGAIN. A bad bargain. When a man withdraws his banns of marriage, he considers it a *rue-bargain*. *North.*

RUEL-BONE. Is mentioned by Chaucer, and in the following passage, as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that ruel-bone was commonly or even actually used for that purpose, both instances occurring in romance poems. In the Turnament of Tottenham, Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of ruelle bones," which another copy alters to *rounde bonys*. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a

wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwal*, that schon swithe brighte."

Hir saddle was of *reuyll bone*,

Semely was that sight to se,

Stidly sette with precious stone,

Compaste aboute with crapote.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.*

RUELLES. Wrinkles.

RUFF. (1) A roof. *Var. dial.*

(2) Said when a hawk hits her prey, but does not fix it.

(3) An old game at cards. "At trump or ruff," Florio, p. 39. These were not, however, the same game. At ruff "the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game," Peele, i. 211, note. *Ruff* was also a term for a court-card. To ruff, to trump at cards, Florio, p. 452, in v. *Ronfure*.

(4) A kind of frill, formerly much worn by both sexes. The hand-ruff as a ruff adjoined to the wristband of the shirt.

(5) The height, or extremity.

(6) Rough. *Palsgrave.*

And when th'art wearie of thy keeping sheepe,

Upon a lovely downe, to please thy minde,

He give thee fine *ruffe-footed* doves to keepe,

And pretie pigeons of another kinde.

*The Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

RUFFATORY. A rude boisterous boy, fond of horse-play, knocking and shoving his play-fellows about at all risks.

RUFFET. Furze. *Dorset.*

RUFFIAN. The devil. A cant term.

RUFFIAN'S-HALL. "So that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the horse-market, where tryals of skill were plaid by ordinary ruffianly people with sword and buckler," Blount, p. 562.

RUFFINER. A ruffian. *North.*

RUFFLE. (1) To draw into plaits. The ruffle of a boot was the top when turned down and scalloped, or in a manner plaited.

His crisping and frizzling irons must be used; his bald head with a *ruffling* periwig furnished.

*The two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 263.

(2) To swagger, or bully. Hence *ruffler*, a swaggerer, in reality a coward.

Are yea billing? what, my man Lob

Is become a jolly *ruffler*?

You are billing, you! I must be faine

To be a snuffer.

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdoms*, 1579.

(3) A tumult; a bustle; discord.

RUFFMANS. Woods, or bushes. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's *Belman*, 1616.

RUFF-PECK. Bacon. A cant term.

RUFF-TREE. The roof-beam of a house.

RUFO. Rueful. *Lanc.*

RUFTER-HOOD. Among falconers, a plain leather hood, large and open behind, to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUFULLICHE. Ruefully. (*A.-S.*)

RUG. (1) Same as *Rogge*, q. v.

(2) Snug; warm. *Devon.*

RUGE. (1) To wrinkle. *Somerset.*

(2) To slide down a declivity; to sweep away quickly. *Devon.*



**RUGGE.** The back. See *Rig*.

To bere ane bok at heore *rugges*,  
And ane staf in heore hond.

*MS. Laud. 108, f. 125.*

The knyght to the bore ys gon,  
And clevyth hym be the *rugge-bone*.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 66.*

**RUGGLE.** (1) "To *ruggle* about," a term used in Kent by old people and invalids, and appears to imply walking and getting about; a lame person would say, "I'm troubled to *ruggle* about." *Kent*.

(2) To play the hurdy-gurdy.

(3) A child's rattle. *Devon*.

**RUGGY.** Rough. *Chaucer*.

**RUID.** Strong; violent.

*Ruyd* armes as an ake with rusclede sydes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

**RUIN.** A woodman's term, signifying a pole of four falls standing. At the first fall, it is a plant or wicket; at the second, a white pole; at the third, a black pole; and at the fourth, a *ruin*.

**RUINATED.** Reduced to ruin. *I. ar. dial.* It is also an archaism.

**RIUSE.** To drive away. *Devon*.

**RULE.** (1) Tumultuous frolicsome conduct; a rough or lively sport. "Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo*," *Coles*. The primitive meaning is *behaviour*.

(2) To fall out, said of corn or any grain over-ripe. *Somerset*.

(3) To swap, or barter. *Devon*.

(4) To sit in strange postures. *West*.

**RULE-STONE.**

*3e, than seyde the reule-stone,*

*Mayster hath many fone;*

*And 3e wold helpe at his nede,*

*My mayster schuld the better spede,*

*Bot whatsoever 3e brage our boste,*

*My mayster 3et shall reule the roste.*

*MS. Ashmole 61.*

**RULY.** Rueful. (*A.-N.*)

*Whe[n] I gan my-selve awake,*

*Ruly chere I gane to make,*

*Fore I saw a sembly syt;*

*To-ward me come a genyill knyzt,*

*Wele I-armyd at all ryght,*

*And bad I schuld upon hyzeng,*

*Come speke with hys lord the kyng.*

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

**RUM.** (1) Odd; queer. *Var. dial.*

(2) Old-fashioned rubbish. *Devon*.

**RUM-BARGE.** Warm drink. *Yorksh.* Probably corrupted from *Rambuze*, q. v.

**RUMBELOW.** A very favorite burden to an ancient sea-song. The burden of the Cornwall furre-day song is, "With halantow rumbelow."

**RUMBULLION.** A great tumult. *Devon*.

**RUMBUR.** A run before leaping. *Cumb.*

**RUMBUSTICAL.** Boisterous. *Rumgumptious* is also used. *Var. dial.*

**RUM-DUKE.** An odd grotesque figure.

**RUM-KIN.** A tailless fowl.

**RUMMAGE.** Lumber; rubbish. *West*.

**RUMMEL-GUMSHON.** Wit; sense.

**RUMMEN.** To move or tumble any things out of their place. *Yorksh.*

**RUMMET.** Dandruff. *Cornw.*

**RUMMLE.** To rumble. *North.*

**RUMMUETON.** To whisper; to mutter.

**RUMNEY.** Budge fur. (*A.-N.*)

**RUMP.** To turn the back to one.

**RUMP-AND-STUMP.** Entirely; completely. *Linc.*

**RUMPED.** Acrid; rancid. *Devon*.

**RUMPLE.** A large debt, contracted by little and little. "Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. *Somerset*.

**RUMPLED-SKEIN.** Anything which is in great confusion. *West*.

**RUMPUS.** A noise; an uproar. *I. ar. dial.*

**RUMSTICH.** The game of maw. (*Germ.*)

**RUN.** (1) To sew slightly. *Var. dial.* To run stockings, to darn or mend them.

(2) To run a rig, to play a trick. To run together, to grow like one another. To run upon one, to assail him. To run against, to calumniate. To give one the run of his teeth, to maintain him. To run counter, to go contrary to our wishes, a phrase borrowed from the chase. To run down, to abuse, to depreciate. To run on the hirl, to run about idly. To run thin, to go from a bargain.

(3) To guess; to suppose. *North*.

(4) To hazard; to run a hazard.

**RUNAGATE.** A runaway. *Kent*.

**RUNAWAY-CROP.** A thin or bad crop of corn or turnips. *I. of Wight*.

**RUNCH.** Wild mustard, or radish. *Runch-balls*, dried charlock. *Cumb.*

**RUNDEL.** (1) A moat with water in it. Sometimes, a small stream.

(2) A hollow pollard tree. *West*. It here seems to mean a young tree.

The little *rundles* in shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen years.) *Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc.*

**RUNE.** A water-course. *Somerset*.

**RUNG.** (1) A staff. *North*.

(2) Ringed, as sows are.

(3) To run or go?

As for salt water to become fresh by percolation through sand, 'tis a vain and frivolous opinion now exploded, for the dissolved salt being incorporated with the water, will *run* along with it, and pass thorough as well as fresh water.

*Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 107.*

**RUNGE.** A long tub. *Lanc*. Ray explains it a flasket.

**RUNISH.** Violent; fierce; rough.

**RUNKLE.** To crease; to wrinkle. *North*.

*Runkyle* occurs in *Nominale MS*.

**RUNNABLY.** Currently; smoothly. *East*.

**RUNNEL.** Same as *Rundel*, q. v.

**RUNNER.** An upper millstone.

And sometimes whirling, on an open hill,  
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.

*Du Bartas, p. 14.*

**RUNNING.** (1) Rennet. *Devon*.

(2) Consecutively. *Var. dial.*

(3) Moveable. "A running campe," Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 56.

**RUNNING-BOYS.** Jockeys; boys who rode the king's racing horses.

**RUNNING-BULL.** A string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar in the front of the harrow, reaching almost, but not quite, from side to side.

**RUNNING-FITTER.** A fitter's deputy.

**RUNNING-LEATHER.** His shoes are made of running leather, i. e. he is given to ramb-ling about. A very common phrase.

**RUNNING-POITRAL.** A breast leather.

**RUNNING-SHOES.** Pumps.

**RUNNULUS.** Rennet. *Heref.*

**RUN-OUT.** To grow, or sprout. *Devon.*

**RUNT.** (1) The rump. *North.*

(2) An ox. "A yongue *runt*, steere, or heifer," Florio, p. 63. The term is applied in con-tempt to an old woman, and was formerly said of a rough rude person of either sex. Brockett calls it, a jocular designation for a person of strong though low stature. "A dwarf," Tim Bobbin Gl. "An old runt, *vetula*," Coles.

(3) The stump of underwood. Also, the dead stump of a tree. *Var. dial.* Also, the stem of a plant.

**RUN-TO-SEED.** Enceinte. *Var. dial.*

**RUNTY.** (1) Surly; rude. *East.*

(2) Dwarfish; little. *Yorksh.*

**RURD.** Noise; clamour. *Gawayne.*

**RURFIN.** A ringleader. *Somersel.*

**RUSCHE.** To dash or throw down.

And seyne ryde in by Rone, that rynnes so faire,  
And of alle his ryche castelles *rusche* doune the  
wallez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

**RUSE.** (1) To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon.*

(2) To extol. See *Ruysand.*

**RUSH.** (1) A small patch of underwood; a dis-ease in cattle. *Northumb.*

(2) A feast, or merry-making. *North.*

(3) "The rush, weeke, or match, that main-teineth the light in the lampe," Baret's Al-vearie, fol. Lond. 1580, R. 481.

**RUSH-BEARING.** The wake or day of a church's dedication is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, called a rush-bearing, from the cir-cumstance of carrying rushes to adorn the church. Kennett, MS.

**RUSH-BUCKLER.** A swash-buckler.

**RUSHIN.** A tub of butter.

**RUSHING.** A refreshment. *North.*

**RUSH-RING.** A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed, both in England and other countries, of marrying with a rush ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so infatuated as to be-lieve that this mock ceremony was a real marriage. *Brand.*

**RUSINGES.** Boastings.

And of this false grounde sprynges errors and

herysyes, false prophesyes, presumpcyons, and false *ruysinges*, blasfemyes and sclandrynges.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 221.*

**RUSKES.** Roots. *Robson.*

**RUSPICE.** A kind of red wine.

**RUSSE.** A Russian.

**RUSSEL.** A kind of satin.

**RUSSETING.** Coarse cloth of a dingy brown colour. Hence the term was applied to a clownish person, one clothed in russet.

He must change his *russetting*

For satyn and silke,

And he must weare no linnen shirt

That is not white as milke,

To come of a well borne familie.

*Tarlton's Horse-loads of Fooles.*

**RUST.** (1) To roost. *Palgrave.*

(2) The mildew of wheat. *Devon.*

**RUST-BALLS.** Yellow lumps of iron ore found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire.

**RUST-BURN.** The plant restharrow. *North.*

**RUSTICOAT.** A countrified person.

**RUSTILER.** A raft. *(A.-N.)*

**RUSTY.** (1) Filthy. *Rustynces*, filthiness, oc-curs in Cov. Myst. p. 47.

(2) Restive; unruly. *Var. dial.*

**RUSTY-FUSTY-DUSTY.** Excessively dirty; begrimed with dust and filth.

Then from the butchers we bought lamb and sheep,  
Beere from the ale-house, and a broome to sweepe  
Our cottage, that for want of use was musty,  
And most extremely *rusty-fusty-dusty*.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 24.*

**RUT.** (1) To be maris appetens.

Thei sleeth and hurteth and fighteth with ayther  
other, whan thei beth in *rutte*, that is to say, in hure  
love. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

(2) To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and do-ing mischief. *Kent.*

(3) The dashing of the waves. *Chesh.*

(4) To throw; to project; to cast.

**RUTE.** "He *rules* it, *Chesh.*," spoken of a child, he cries fiercely, i. e. he rowts it, he bellows," Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 39. The word appears to be now obsolete.

**RUTHIE.** Pity; compassion. *(A.-S.)*

**RUTSELE.** To slip, or slide. *(Dut.)*

**RUTTEN.** (1) To snore. *(A.-S.)*

(2) A stick used in beating up porridge or batter. *Yorksh.*

**RUTTER.** (1) A directory to show the proper course of a vessel.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed upon in general. *Dr. Dod's Diary, p. 18.*

(2) Properly, a rider or trooper, from the Ger-man; but the term was usually applied to a fine, dashing, boasting gallant; one so fashion-able as to speak much in foreign languages.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well, by reason the tyings have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.

*Lodge's Wit's Miserie, 1596.*

**RUTTING-TIME.** Time of copulation.

They have but one branch growing out of the stem of their horn, which is not bigger than a man's finger, and for this cause, in the *rutting-time*, when they joyne with their females, they easily overcome the vulgar hart, with his branched and forked hornes. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 122.

**RUTTLE.** To rattle. *Var. dial.*

Then was *ruttyng* in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes. *MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

**RUTTLING.** A rattling in the throat is the gurgling sound occasioned by difficulty in respiration. *South.*

**RUWET.** A small trumpet. "Ruet, cornu," *MS. Dictionary*, dated 1540.

**RUYSAND.** Exulting; boasting. *North.*

Connynges that makes a man of gude noghte *ruysand* hymne of his rightewysnes, bot sorowand of his synnyne. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.*

**RUZURE.** The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. *Devon.*

**RUZZOM.** An ear of corn. *Yorksh.*

**RUJE.** Rye. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152.

**RYE.** A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell.

**RYNGSED.** Cleansed; renovated. This occurs in *MS. Bib. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 75.

**RYNT.** "*Rynt ye*, by your leave, stand handsomely; as, *rynt you*, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother," Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 39. The older form of this word is *aroint* (q. v.) and its proper explanation is of so much importance, that I am tempted to give the following extract from a MS. communication transmitted to me by a native of Lancashire. "The word *roint* is, or was thirty years ago, a common Lancashire provincialism. I have heard it used, scores and scores of times, in a sense I will presently state. But first as to its orthography; if I had never seen the word, and been asked to spell it from hearing it pronounced, I should certainly have written

*roynt*, for though to a southern the sound would be much more like *rynt*, yet one accustomed to the dialect would know that the *o* was not altogether lost, any more than it is in *royal*, *loyal*, *boy*, which are pronounced in a somewhat similar way; the lost *o* to me has no difficulty in being distinguished as incorporated in the force given to the pronunciation of the *r*. Now as to the sense in which the word is applied, I must premise that in the part of the country in which I was born, it is usual (except in the summer season) to milk the cows in what is called a shippon; these shippons have what are called *boosts* (stalls similar to those in a stable, only wider, and the sides are lower); each boost accommodates two cows. When the milkmaid comes with her pail and stool, it frequently happens that the cow is standing close to the right hand division or partition of the boost, so that no space is left for her to plant her milkingstool; sometimes the cow obstinately resists gentle means used to induce her to move aside towards the left, when the milkmaid, losing her temper, uses the expression *roynt ta*, accompanied with a push against the side of the cow's rump, to force her to make the movement required. When used as a 'household' word, which it sometimes, though seldom, is, it denotes an angry and insulting mode of saying, 'stand aside, get out of my way,' or rather 'out of my gait.' This is the sense in which the proverb above given includes the expression."

Boucher, in *v. Aroint*, asserts that he has heard the word in Cheshire, but it was not always confined to that county. In Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703, I find "*Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way and stand in their stalls or booyescs." This sufficiently confirms the explanation above given.

**S A.** (1) A large tub, or soe. "A saa or tebbe, *S tina*," *MS. Dict. A. D.* 1540.

(2) A term in fencing?

And as for single rapier, he values Monsieur with his *sa*, *sa*, as little as jack-pudding does a custard.

*Poor Robin's Visions*, 1677, p. 15.

**SAAG.** Urine. *Dorset.*

**SABATINES.** Steel coverings for the feet; sometimes, slippers or clogs.

**SABBED.** Wet; saturated. *Sussex.*

**SABRAS.** Salve; plaster.

**SAC-FRIARS.** A fraternity of friars; the *fratres saccati*. *Arch.* iii. 129. They wore a coarse upper garment called *saccus*.

**SACHELLES.** Small sacks. (*A.-N.*)

**SACHEVEREL.** The iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove.

**SACK.** (1) To get the sack, to be turned off, or dismissed, a common expression with servants. *Sack and seam road*, a horse road.

(2) Sherry. The term was also given to any Spanish white wine. "Spanish wines, called *sack*," *Ord. and Reg.* p. 300. A Malaga sweet wine was termed *Canary sack*. The term must not be confused with what is now termed *sack*, an entirely different wine.

(3) A loose upper garment; a kind of surtout. See *Sac-friars*. It was generally made of coarse materials, but Ben Jonson, ii. 465, mentions "the finest loose sacks the ladies use to be put in." Compare Peele, iii. 88, "Frumpton's wench in the frieze *sack*," misprinted *sake*. "A sack, in Yorkshire, a shirt," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

**SACK-BUT.** A bass trumpet.

**SACK-CIDER.** A drink composed partly of sack and partly of cider.

**SACKERSON.** A famous bear kept at Paris Garden in Shakespeare's time. It is frequently mentioned by writers of that period.

**SACKLE.** To saunter about. *Linc.*

**SACKLESS.** Innocent; faultless; weak; simple; foolish. *North.*

**SACK-POSSET.** Was formerly eaten on the evening of the wedding-day, just before the company retired.

And then they did foot it and toss it,  
Till the cook brought in the sack-posset,  
The bride-pye was brought forth,  
A thing of mickle worth,  
And so all, at the bed-side,  
Took leave of Arthur and his bride.

*Song of Arthur of Bradley.*

*To make a sack-posset.*

Take two quarts of pure good cream, a quarter of a pound of the best almonds, stamp them in the cream and boil amber and musk therein; then take a pint of sack in a bason, and set it on a chafing-dish till it be blood warm; then take the yolks of twelve eggs, with four whites, and beat them very well together; and so put the eggs into the sack, and make it good and hot; let the cream cool a little before you put it into the sack; then stir all together over the coals, till it be as thick as you would have it; if you take some amber and musk, and grind it small with sugar, and strew it on the top of the posset, it will give it a most delicate and pleasant tast.

*A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 10.*

**SACK-WHEY.** Wine-whey. *Devon.*

**SACRAMENT.** An oath. (*Lat.*)

**SACRARYE.** A sacred place. (*A.-N.*)

God ches thy wombe for his habitacle,  
And halowid it so cleane in every coate,  
To make it *sacrarye* for his owen goost.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.*

**SACRE.** (1) To consecrate. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A sacred solemnity. *Chaucer.*

**SACREAR.** A receptacle for relics.

**SACRETTES.** Small hawks? A kind of birds mentioned in Maundevile's Travels, 1839, p. 238. See *Saker* (1).

**SACRING.** "Sacrinyng of the masse, *sacrement*," Palsgrave. *Sacring-bell*, the small bell rung at different parts of the service during mass.

**SAD.** (1) Serious; discreet; sober.

He set hym up and sawe ther his blsde  
A sad man, in whom is no pride,  
Right a discrete confessor, as I trow,  
His name was called Sir John Doclowe.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

(2) Heavy; applied to bread when the dough, through bad yeast or from not having been well kneaded, does not rise properly. *North.* "Sad bread, *panis gravis*," Coles.

(3) A deep dark colour. *North.* "Sadde colour" occurs in Palsgrave.

(4) Heavy, solid, close, firm, said of iron, stone, &c. *North.* "Sad or hard, *solidus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

**SAD-BAD.** Very ill. *Var. dial.*

**SADDEN.** To harden; e. g. when, after a long frost, the roads by the thaw become very soft and miry, and, subsequently, drier and harder, they are said in the latter case to *sadden*, or to be *saddened*. *Linc.*

**SADDER.** "Fagot of *sadder* and rounde styckes, *cottret*," Palsgrave.

**SADDLE.** To impute to. *Var. dial.*

**SADDLE-BACKED.** Low backed. *South.*

**SADDLE-TREE.** The arson of a saddle.

**SADDUED.** Settled; made firm, as some timber is by standing.

**SADE.** To satiate. *West.* "To sade, cloy, *satio*," Coles' Lat. Dict. in v.

**SAD-IRONS.** Smoothing-irons. *Staff.*

**SADNESS.** Gravity; seriousness.

**SAFE.** (1) Sure; certain. *Var. dial.*

(2) To secure; to make safe. *Shak.*

(3) To assuage; to alleviate. *Gawayne.*

**SAFE-CONDUCT.** A security or protection given by the prince under the broad seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a stranger's quiet coming in and passing out of the realm. *Blount.*

**SAFE-GUARD.** A riding skirt; a large outer petticoat worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt. *Var. dial.* "A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, like a womans *safeguard*, or a bakers," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 167.

**SAFFL.** A catchpole. (*Ital.*)

**SAFFLE.** Dull; sad; melancholy. *Linc.*

**SAFFRON.** To tinge with saffron.

**SAFT.** Safety. *North.*

**SAG.** (1) To hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight. *North.*

Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* everie day in his round gascaynes of white cotton.

*Pierce Penilesse, 1592.*

(2) To subside, as water. *Kent.*

(3) To decline in health. *East.*

(4) To crease, or wrinkle.

(5) A kind of reed. *Somerset.*

**SAGE.** A saw. *North.*

**SAGE-CHEESE.** A cheese provided at an accouchement. *Warw.*

**SAGER.** A lawyer. *Yorksh.*

**SAGGARD.** The rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Staff.*

**SAGH.** Saw. *Yorksh.*

**SAGHE.** Language; speech. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

**SAGHETYLLE.** To be reconciled. (*A.-S.*)

I *salle* hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* *salle* we never, Are we *sadye* assemble by oureselfe ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.*

Alle the werk travelles to bryng the thame to hunde  
alle that thame nedis, so that thay may with more  
ryst better serve Godde, and with thaire haly dedis  
*saghetylyng* make bytwy God and mane.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 230.*

What maner and with what thing

May I gete thi *sauzetyng*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.*

**SAGINATION.** Fattening. (*Lat.*)

There remaine yet of this discourse of oxen two other necessary tractate, the one naturall and the other morral. That which is naturall contayns the severall uses of their particular partes and first for their flesh, which is held singular for nourishment, for which cause, after their labour which bringeth leanness, they use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is sayd] in English for feeding, which in all countreies hath a severall manner or custom.

*Topssell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81.*

SAG-LEDGE. A cross-bar to a gate. *East.*

SAID. Wearied; tired; quieted. *North.*

SAID-SAW. A proverb. *Palsgrave.*

SAIE. Saw. *Chaucer.*

SAILE. To assail. (*A.-N.*)

SAILING-WARE. Canvass cloth.

SAILLE. To leap. (*A.-N.*) Hence *sailours*, leapers, dancers.

SAILS. The wings of a hawk.

SAIL-WOUND. Twisted in the manner of windmill sails. *Beds.*

SAIM. (1) Lard; fat. *Var. dial.*

Tak the rute of horslue, and stamp it, and fry it in a panne with swyne *sayme*, and wryng it owte, and do it in boistes. *MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.*

For rankelyng. Take the inarow and the gresse of a male swyne, that is for to say the *sayme*, and fry et togedur, and lay therto, and it schal be hole.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv Cent. f. 11.*

Sate barrelling up the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall, and would not adventure to spit without halfe a dozen of porren-gers at her elbow. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.*

(2) A crack in crockery. *Linc.*

SAIN. Said. Still in use.

SAIND. A message. *North.*

SAINE. (1) Seen. *Chaucer.*

(2) To bless; to sanctify.

Smale stanes of the see *sayned* thou thare, And thay warre saphirs for sothe was nane swylke sene. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.*

SAINT. (1) Cent, a game at cards. Lord North, in 1578, notes losing fifteen shillings "at *saint*," *Archæologia*, xix. 297.

Tut, he hath cards for any kind of game, Primero, *saunt*, or whatsoever name.

*Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.*

At what game shall we play, at *sant*, at primo, at trumpe? *The French Alphabet, 1615, p. 148.*

(2) A cincture, or girdle.

(3) *Saint Cuthbert's duck*, the eider duck. *Saint John's nut*, a double nut. *Saint Mary's nut*, a triple nut.

(4) Same as *Samite*, q. v.

SAINT-JOHN. See *Borowe*.

Stones brosten, the erth schokke, and dede folk ganne awake;

That this is soth in holy boke, *Seynt Jone* to borow I take.

With an O and an I. *Seynt Jone* I take to borow.

Marie and Cristes passionne us help a sorow. Amen.

*MS. Ashmole 41, f. 134.*

SAINT-MONDAY. Monday is so called by some of the London mechanics, who often make that day a holiday.

SAINTOUR. A centaur? See p. 335, col. 1.

SAINT'S-BELL. The small bell of a church which called to prayer and other offices.

Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's *saints-bell*, that rings all into confusion; it runs round like a wheel, one spook after another, and makes more noise and jangling than country steeples on the fifth of November.

*Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold, 1678, p. 4.*

SAIR-TEMS. Hard labour attended with discouraging circumstances. *Northumb.* Corrupted from *sore times*?

SAIRY. Poor; helpless. *North.*

SAKE. (1) A land-spring. *West.*

(2) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)

Nal, queth Josian, at that *sake*  
Never eft ne schel his heved ake.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 118.*

(3) Reason; cause. *Devon.*

(4) Guilt; sin. (*A.-S.*)

Synne and *sake*, shame and strife,  
That now over all the world is rif

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.*

Forgyve me that I dud you take

Into bondes withouten *sake*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.*

(5) To forsake. Still in use.

For sche *sakyth* owre lay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38 f. 38.*

(6) To kill. (*A.-S.*)

SAKELET. A little sack, or bag.

SAKER. (1) The peregrine hawk. "Sacre a hauke, *sacre*," *Palsgrave*.

(2) A piece of ordnance of three inches and a half bore, weight of shot five pounds and a half. According to Harrison, p. 198, the weight of the saker was 1500 lbs.

We cam to Netley by the Gallion, whom we hayled with half a dosen *sacres*, and she us with as many.

*MS. Addit. 5008.*

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,

He was th' inventor of and maker.

*Hudibras, I. ii. 355.*

SAKERINGE. The sacrament.

SALAMANDER. A large poker; a circular iron plate used for culinary purposes.

SALAMON. The mass. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.

SALANDINE. The calcedony. (*A.-N.*)

SALD. Given; sold. (*A.-S.*)

SALE. (1) Hall.

Some thay sembled in *sale*,

Bathe kynges and cardenale.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.*

When he had tolde this tale

To that semely in *sale*,

He hade wordis at wale. *Perceval, 1536.*

(2) To glad; to content. (*A.-N.*)

And as the snowe from Jubiter doeth falle

Thorowe the force of Sagittarius bowe,

And Zepherus doeth the floures *sale*

On white blossomes when she doeth blowe.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 38, f. 35.*

(3) To sell. Octovian, 1909.

(4) The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*

(5) *To set to sale*, to offer to any one. True Tragedy of Richard III. p. 23. "To set to sale, *venaleme habere*," Coles.

Fayre lordings, if you list to heere

A mery jest your mindes to cheere,

Then harken to this mery tale,

Was never meryer *set to sale*.

*The Milner of Abington, n. d.*

SALERE. (1) A salt-seller. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A solere or upper chamber.

They toke a basyn with watur clere,

And they went up ynto a *solere*,

And sett up a candulle bryghte

Ovyr the pyes cage fulle ryghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.*

SALES. The upright stakes of a hurdle.

**SALET.** A light helmet. (*A.-N.*) "Salet of harnesse, *salade*," Palsgrave.

There was shotyng of gonnys and arows plenté,  
There was showtyng and crying that the erthe did quake;

There was hewyng of harnes, peté, was to see,  
For fere of that fray many man did shake!  
There was tremelyng and turnyng, thayre woo did wake;

There was hewyng of helmettes and *salettes* also,  
Hit plesid God that season it shulde be soo.

*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

He never tawght his to weare nowther sword ne *salett*,  
But to preche abrode withowt staffe, scrypp, or walett.

*Bale's Kyng Johan*, p. 52.

**SALEWE.** To salute. (*A.-N.*)

Wiche on hir fete gunnen strelt to goon  
To Thesalle, and *salews* there the kyng.

*MS. Digby* 230.

**SALE-WORTH.** Ready for sale.

**SALFE.** To save.

Thou *salfe* thi saules sare.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 222.

**SALGHE.** A sallow, or willow. "A salghc or sally, *salix*," *MS. Dict. A. D.* 1540.

**SALIED.** Danced. Becon, p. 373.

**SALISBURY-PLAIN.** Aubrey, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 173, gives the following Wiltshire proverb:

Salisbury Plain,  
Never without a thief or twain.

**SALK.** The swipple or shorter part of a thrashing flail. *Yorksh.*

**SALLE.** (1) Soul. Nominale *MS.*

To thi awyn *salle* be never on-kynd.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 52.

(2) Shall. Still in common use. Brockett calls it a vulgarism.

That he scholde qwyte hym that dynt,  
That he of his handes hynte;

*Salle* never this travelles be tynt. *Perceval*, 91.

**SALLET.** A salad. *Hall.*

**SALLIS.** Hog's-lard. *Glouc.*

**SALLOT.** Shall not. *North.*

**SALLY.** (1) A sallow, or willow. *West.*

Who that byldeth his howse all of *sallow*,  
And prikketh a blynde horsse over the folowes,  
And suffereth his wif to scke many halos,  
God sende hym the blisse of everlasting galos.

*Reliq. Antiq. i.* 233.

(2) To move, or run from side to side; to pitch forward. *Var. dial.*

(3) A tottering situation. *Sussex.*

(4) The serving, or pluffy part of a bell-rope. Batchelor, p. 142.

**SALLY-WITHY.** A willow. *Wills.*

**SALME.** To sing psalms. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

**SALMON-GUNDY.** Apples, onions, veal, or chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine, and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a nickname for a cook.

**SALMON-SPRINT.** A young salmon. *North.* Minshcu and Coles have *salmon-pele*.

**SALSE.** Sauce; seasoning.

**SALSER.** A salt-cellar. (*Lat.*)

**SALSTER.** A dealer in salt.

**SALSUTTER.** A kind of small fish, like a roach, but stouter in the body. *West.*

**SALT.** (1) *Maris appetens.* Also, a leap in a similar sense. *North.*

Then they grow salt and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure years old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes prove more stronge and lively. *Tyson's Beasts*, 1607, p. 130.

(2) At the ancient long dinner-table a large salt was placed in the middle, those sitting at the upper end being *above the salt*, and were the superior guests; the others were *below the salt*. This custom is often metaphorically referred to.

There is another sort worse then these, that never utter anything of their owne, but get jests by heart, and rob bookes and men of prettie tales, and yet hope for this to have a room above the salt.

*Essays by Cornwallyse*, 1632, no. 13.

(3) A salt-cellar. *Far. dial.* "Salts of pure beaten gold," Middleton, v. 491.

(4) Pointed language. "She speaks with salt," *Citye Match*, 1639, p. 15. "Salt, a pleasaut and merrie word that maketh folks to laugh, and sometime pricketh," Baret, 1580.

**SALT-CAT.** Same as *Cat* (1).

**SALT-COTE.** A salt-pit. Nominale *MS.* See Harrison's England, p. 240.

**SALT-EEL.** A game something like hide and find. The name of *Salt eel* may have been given it from one of the points of the game, which is to baste the runaway individual whom you may overtake all the way home with your handkerchief twisted hard for that purpose. *Salt-eel* implies, on board ship, a rope's ending, and on shore, an equivalent process. "Yeow shall have *salt eel* for supper," is an emphatic threat, referring to the back rather than to the belly. *Moor.*

**SALT-GEM.** A kind of crystal salt.

**SALTIMBANCO.** A mountebank.

**SALT-KIT.** A salt-box. *North.*

**SALT-PIE.** (1) A box for salt. (2) A building of that form. *North.*

**SALTS.** Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. *Sussex.*

**SALT-STOLE.** Some kind of dish. "*Ferculum*, a salt stole," Nominale *MS.*

**SALT-WAJER.** A salvager; one employed on the sea coast by the lord of a manor to see to his rights of salvage, wreck, or waif. *Suff.*

**SALT-WEED.** Toad-rush. *Suffolk.*

**SALUE.** To salute, or greet. (*A.-N.*)

Launcelott forth wendys he  
Unto the chambyr to the queene,  
And sette hym downe upon his kne,  
And *salues* there that lady shene.

*MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 87.

Heyle, *saluyng* of seyntyng in hevене.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38, f. 5.

**SALUST.** Saluted. *Gawayne.*

**SALUTARY.**

Mervel ye not of this making,

I me excuse, hit ys not y,

Hit ys Goddus worde and his thechyng,

That he tyst a *salutory*.

*MS. Douce* 302, xv. Cent.

**SALUTE.** According to Hall, fol. 43, Henry V.

in his eighth year, "caused a new coyne to be made called the *salute*, wherin wer the armes of Fraunce, and the armes of England and Fraunce quarterly."

**SALVAGE.** Savage; cruel.

And yf 3e wiste what I am,  
And oute of what linage I came,  
3e wolde not be so *salvage*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 240.*

**SALVE.** To save. It occurs in the *Triall of Wits*, 4to. 1604, p. 217.

It myghte *salve* hym of sore that sounde was nevere.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

**SAM.** (1) To skim. *North.*

(2) To curdle milk. *North.*

(3) To put things in order. *Lanc.*

(4) To collect together. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Samned*.

(5) To stand *sam* for one, is to be answerable for him, to be his surety.

**SAMARE.** The skirt of a mantua.

**SAMBUKE.** A kind of harp. (*Lat.*)

**SAMBUS.** A saddle cloth. *Warton.*

*Sambues* of the same threde,  
That wroght was in the heythen thede.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 115.*

**SAMCAST.** Two ridges ploughed together. *Cumb.*

**SAMCLOTH.** A sampler. There was also a sort of jacket so called.

**SAME.** (1) *In same*, together. (*A.-S.*)

They seyde, "God be at yowre game!"

He seyde, "Welcome alle *same*!"

He lete hymselfe then be gylid.

They seyde, "Syr, ys hyt thy wyll

To come and speke owre kyng tyll,

Wyth wordys meke and mylde?"

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

That they myghte bothe in *same*

Wende to ther brodur, the Pope of Rome.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

Whan these ostes gan *samen* glyde,

Withe vois and hydous hornys sowne.

*MS. Harl. 2259, f. 113.*

(2) Shame; wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

And thou thou saie me ani *same*,

Ne shal I the nouȝt blame. *MS. Digby 86.*

**SAMEKILL.** So much; as long as.

**SAMEL.** Gritty; sandy. *North.*

**SAMELIKE.** Similarly. *North.*

And darkeden there in that denal that day longe,  
Slepten wel swetly *samli* togadere.

*William and the Werwolf, p. 67.*

**SAMENAND.** Gathering together. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

**SAMI.** Watery; soft. *Beds.*

**SAMITE.** A very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

Or was ther any velvet cremesyn?

Or was ther any *samite* or satin?

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28.*

The mayden is redy for to ryde

In a fulle ryche aparaylment

Off *samyte* grene with mykylle pryde,

That wroght was in the oryente,

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 111.*

**SAMMARON-CLOTH.** A cloth between flaxen and hempen, finer than one, and coarser than the other.

**SAMMEN-BRICKS.** Half-burnt bricks. *East.*

**SAMMODITHU.** Tell me how you do. *Norf.*

"The form of greeting or saluting among the common people in Norfolk and Suffolk, and seems to signifie as much as, So maist thou thrive," Kennett, *MS.*

**SAMMY.** (1) A fool. *Var. dial.*

(2) A short stride, giving an unfair advantage in the game of leap-frog.

(3) Close; clammy; heavy; generally said of bread. *Salop.*

**SAMNED.** Assembled together.

Erles, kinges, lasse and more,  
And aftene kinges wer *samned* thore.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 67.*

Alle were they *samnede* appone a daye,  
With grete solace and mekille playe.

*MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 100.*

**SAM-OPE.** Half open. *Devon.*

**SAMPERE.** Samphire. *Elyot, 1559.*

**SAMPLARIE.** Type; first copy. (*A.-N.*)

**SAMPLARS.** Young trees left for standers upon the cutting down of under-wood. *Oxw.*

**SAMPLETH.** A sampler. *North.*

**SAMPSON.** A drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. *Cornw.*

**SAMPSON'S-POSTS.** A mouse-trap, so formed that the little animal when caught is crushed to death. The name is also given to a kind of notched post. See *Harrison, p. 185.*

**SAM-SODDEN.** Sodden, or coddled, applied to meat not dressed enough. *Dorset.*

**SAM-SODE.** Half sewed, speaking of an ignorant person, half witted, stupid.

**SANAPPUS.** Hand-napkins. "*Manutergium*, a sanope," *Nominal MS.*

Towellus of Eyllssham,

Whyȝth as the seelys fame,

*Sanappus* of the same,

Thus servyd thei ware.

*Sir Degrevant, 1387.*

**SANCEBELL.** A Saint's-bell, q. v.

And with a trice trusse up thy life in the string  
of thy *sancebell*. *Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.*

**SANCITED.** Ordained; ratified.

**SANCOME.** A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

**SANCTIMONY.** Holiness. (*Lat.*)

**SAND.** Sound. *North.*

**SAND-BLIND.** Nearly blind. It is the translation of *berlue* in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 4to. 1593. Still in use.

**SANDED.** Short-sighted. *North.*

**SANDENER.** Red ochre.

Take powder of coperoe, and of *saniener*, of  
eyther y-lche moche be weyt, and medle hem  
welle togedyr, and do hem in the wounde.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**SANDERS.** Sandal wood.

**SAND-GALLS.** Same as *Galls*, q. v.

**SANDGATE-RATTLE.** A quick and violent stamping in vulgar dancing. *North.*

**SANDISMENE.** Messengers. (*A.-S.*)

Thou sees that the emperour es angerde a lyttille,

Yt semes be his *sandismene* that he es sore grevede.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.*

**SAND-TOT.** A sand-hill. *Somerset.*

**SANDWEED.** Common spurrey. *Norf.*

**SANDY-BREAD.** Gritty bread; bread made of meal insufficiently sifted.

**SANE.** A medical composition, described in MS Linc. Med. f. 308.

**SANG.** (1) *By my sang*, a North country exclamation of revenge, or defiance. From *par la sangne Dieu*. *Sang* is it, indeed it is.

(2) A handful of corn. *Devon*.

(3) A song. *North*.

*Sangis* faire of selcouth ryme,  
Englissh, Frensch, and Latyne.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

**SANGAREE.** Rack punch. Hence it is used as a term for a drunken bout.

**SANGINARIE.** The herb milfoil.

**SANGING-EATHIER.** The large dragon-fly.

**SANGLANT.** Sanguinary. (*Fr.*)

**SANGRAYLE.** The holy vessel out of which the last Passover was eaten.

The knights of the table round,  
The *sangrayle* when they had sought.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 86.

**SANGRE.** Singing.

**SANGRONIE.** Blood-red colour. *Sangwene*, a person of that colour. "Sanguine in grain," Harrison's England, p. 160.

Off the *sangwene* also it is a syngne,  
To be demuer, ryght curtes, and benigne.

MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 140.

**SANK.** (1) A great quantity. *Cumb*.

(2) Blood. (*A.-N.*)

**SANNOCK.** To cry bitterly. *Sanny* is also in use. *East*.

**SANS.** Without. (*Fr.*)

**SANT.** Providence. (*A.-S.*)

Thay thanked God of his *sant*,  
Alle the tother syde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

**SANZACK.** The governor of a city.

**SAP.** (1) Ale. *Sheff*.

(2) To drench. *Yorksh*. Sappy drinking, protracted and excessive drinking.

(3) To put a sop or toast into liquor. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

**SAPE.** Soap. Nominale MS.

**SAP-HEAD.** A blockhead. *Craven*. Several glossaries have *sapsnull*.

**SAP-WHISTLE.** A whistle made of a twig in sap when the bark will peel off.

**SAPY.** (1) Moist; sodden. *West*.

(2) Sickly. (3) Foolish. *Var. dial*.

**SAR.** To serve; to earn. *West*.

**SARADYN.** The sardine stone.

Some were of sawfers and some of *saradyn*,  
And some were emrodys fyne.

MS. Cantab. FF. H. 38, f. 221.

**SARCE.** (1) Vegetables. *Essex*.

(2) A small hair sieve. "Sarce for spyce, *sas*," Palsgrave.

**SARCELS.** The extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wing. *Holme*.

**SARD.** Futuo. "Go teach your grandam to *sard*, a Nottingham proverb," Howell, p. 17.

**SARE.** Withered; dry. In old writers it is *sear*. It is well though not generally known, that ash when green makes good firewood;

II.

and, contrary to all other perhaps, is had for that purpose when dry. This is kept in mind by the following verse:

Burn ash-wood green, 'tis a fire for a queen;  
Burn ash-wood *sare*, 'twill make a man sware.

(2) Tender; rotten. *Kent*.

(3) Much; very; greatly. *North*.

(4) Melancholy; bad; severe. *North*.

**SARE-BANED.** Stingy; unkind. *Yorksh*.

**SARESBURY.** Salisbury. (*Lat.*)

**SAREY.** Poor; pitiable. *Cumb*.

**SARFIT.** A table-cloth. *Devon*.

**SARGENT.** A sergeant. *Lydgate*.

**SARGON.** The fish gillhead.

**SARK.** (1) A shirt, or shift. *North*. It occurs in Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

(2) A porridge-pot. *Yorksh*.

**SARKLE.** To harrow, or rake. "To sarkle, *sarrire*, *sarculare*," Coles. "To sarkle, to harrow, or rake over againe," Florio, p. 444.

**SARLINISH.** A kind of silk. *Skinner*.

**SARMONDE.** A sermon. *Var. dial*.

Your Lordships poore orator was commyng from the cathedral church of Sarum, about the houer of aleaven of the clocke in the soore nowne, from the *sarmonde*.

Chancery Bills, Ff. 10, No. 53.

**SARN.** A sort of oath. *Salop*.

**SARNICK.** (1) Inanimate. *East*.

(2) A small quantity. *Suffolk*.

**SARPE.** A girdle. "With a riche *sarpe* and garter," Rutland Papers, p. 4. "*Sarpys* of gold about their quarters," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 414. It also occurs in Hall.

**SARPELERE.** (1) A coarse packcloth made of hemp. *Glouc*. See Lydgate, p. 204, and Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in v. "*Segestre*, a sarplar or canvas to wrap up wares," Coles.

(2) "A sarplar of wool, a pocket or half a sack of wool; in Scotland a *serpliath*, which contains eighty stone," Kennett MS.

**SARRA.** To serve. *North*.

**SARRAD.** Sewed. *Yorksh*.

**SARRANT.** A servant. *Somerset*.

**SARRE.** Sorer; more sore. (*A.-S.*)

**SARRELICHE.** Closely. (*Fr.*)

The knave taught her way sickerliche,  
Thai riden wel *sarreliche*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 290.

It was nede for Cleolialis

Stode on fot, and mani of his

Aboute him stode *sarreliehe*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 224.

**SARS-A-MINE.** A moderated and good-humoured sort of imprecation. *East*.

**SARSENS.** Round bolder stones. *Wills*.

**SARSIN.** A Saracen. *Palsgrave*.

**SARSNET.** A thin slight kind of silk. "*Sarsenet* sylke, *taffetas*," Palsgrave.

But, quoth he, there is no reason why Marles smocke shoulde be of *sarsnet*, seeing Joseph's breeches were not of silke.

Mar-Prelate's Epistle, p. 62.

**SART.** Soft; softly. *Devon*.

**SARTIES.** Certainly; indeed. *North*. Apparently a corruption of the old word *certes*.

**SARTIN.** Certain. *Var. dial*.



SARTRIN. A kind of hoe.

SARVER. A scuttle for a stable.

SARY-MAN. An expression of pity.

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, a kind of legal writ. *Var. dial.*

SASIN. A reaping-hook. *Devon.*

SASSE. A lock in a river.

SASSIFAX. The meadow saxifrage.

SASSLE. Sleepy; drowsy. *Somerset.*

SAT. (1) Became. (*A.-N.*)

Chosyn of God for to stynte oure stryfe  
Of all women by hirselfe alloue,  
Wherefore it *sat* not hir to crie and grone.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 52.*

(2) Opposed. (*A.-S.*)

SATE. Soft. *Dorset.* Hence *satepoll*, a soft-head, or silly fellow.

SATER. Saturday.

SATES. Quickset. *Salop.*

SATISFYINGLY. Contentedly.

A long time before this, my wife and myself were admitted into the church at Kipping, with which we walked *satisfyingly* many years.

*Lister's Autobiography, p. 50.*

SATLE. To fall; to hang down; to subside; to sag. *Yorksh.*

SATLED. Shackled; embarrassed.

SATTEN. The name of a dog.

SATTET. Quiet; settled. *Lawe.*

SATTIE. Matted together. *Northumb.*

SATTLE. To settle. *North.*

Wherefore hafand reward and compassione of  
oure disesse, we beseke þow that ȝe late oure prayers  
*sattelle* in þour hert, and helpe for to succour us now  
at oure nede. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 20.*

SATTY. A kind of frigate.

SATURDAY-STOP. A space of time in which of old it was not lawful to take salmon in Scotland and the North of England; that is, from evensong on Saturday till sun-rising on Monday. *Blount.*

SAUCE. (1) Impertinence. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to be saucy, to abuse.

(2) To box the ears. *Yorksh.*

(3) To garnish; to adorn. *Devon.*

(4) To serve the same sauce, i. e. to treat in the same fashion.

After him another came unto her, and served her with the same *sauce*: then a third: at last she began to wax warie.

*The Man in the Moone telling Strange Fortunes, 1609.*

SAUCE-BOX. A saucy fellow. *Var. dial.* In old English we have *sauceling*.

SAUCE-JACK. An impudent fellow. Gifford apparently was unacquainted with the term. See Massinger, ii. 182.

Nor Jacke of Dover, that grand-jury jacke;  
Nor Jacke *Suwee*, the worst knave amongst the pack.  
But of the Jacke of Jackes, great Jacke a Lent,  
To write his worthy acts is my intent.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 113.*

SAUCE-MADAME. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 432.

SAUCEPAN. To have the saucepan on the fire, i. e. to be ready to scold.

SAUCER-EYES. Large prominent eyes.

SAUCY. Dirty; untidy. *West.*

SAUF. (1) Safe. (*A.-N.*)

The schelde of Pallas gan embrace,  
With whiche he covereth *sauf* his face.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.*

(2) To save. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

(3) The willow, or sallow. *Yorksh.*

SAUFY. Wet, as land is. *North.*

SAUGH. The sallow willow. *North.*

SAUGHTE. Peace; quietness.

They send it hyme sothely for *saughte* of the pople,  
Sckerly at that sesone with certayne knyghtez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*

SAUL. (1) To beat. *Yorksh.*

(2) The solid substance in the inside of a covered button. *North.*

(3) A kind of moth. *North.*

SAULCERY. The department in the royal household which provided the sauces.

SAULT. To assault; to attack. *Palsgrave.*

SAUM. To walk lazily; to go dreaming on; to repeat anything too often. *Var. dial.*

SAUMBER. A covering for the arm.

Helme, and brim, and hauberjoun,  
*Saumbers*, quissers, and aketoun.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 111.*

SAUMPLE. An example.

By alle gode *saumple* men may see  
That very God ys in forme of brede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*

SAUNCE-BELL. A sacring-bell. See *Sacring*.

Now what is love I will the tell.  
It is the fountaine and the well,  
Where pleasure and repentance dwell;  
It is perhaps, the *saucing-bell*,  
That rings all into heaven or hell.  
And this is love, as I heare tell.

*Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, l. 3.*

SAUNDRES. Sandal wood. *Sautali, albi, et rubei, et citrini, MS. Sloane 5, f. 10.*

SAUNDRIS. Slanders.

I may stonde in thilke rowe,  
Amonge hem that *saundris* use.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.*

SAUN-FAIL. Without fail. (*A.-N.*)

And went to Londen *saun fail*,  
Where the king, Sir Arthour,  
Was afoing with gre[t] honour.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 126.*

SAUNT. To disappear; to vanish. *North.*

SAUNTER-WHEEL. A wheel which works facewise from a spur-wheel. *West.*

SAUR. Urine from the cow-house. *North.*

Hence *saur-pool*, a stinking puddle. "*Saur-pool, graveolens*," Coles.

SAURIN. Vinegar. *Cumb.*

SAUSEFLEMED. Having red spots or scabs on the face. A medicine that "*helith sawse-flemed vysages*" is mentioned in a MS. of the xv. Cent. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession. It would appear from Arch. xxx. 412, to have sometimes engendered scabs.

SAUT. At peace; at friendship?

Help, dame Sirth, if thou maut,  
To make me with the sueting *saut*,  
And ich wille geve the gift ful stark,  
Moni a pound and moni a marke.

*Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.*

SAUTE. (1) To jump. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To assault. (3) An assault.

Johne and Moch and Wylle Scathlok,  
For sothe as I yow say,  
Thir slew oure men upon oure wallis,  
And *sautene* us every day.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 130.*

For ofte tymys men talken of here travayle,  
Bothe of *sawtyz* and also of batayle.

*Archæologia, xxi. 40.*

SAUTER. The Psalter. (*A.-N.*)

SAUȝT. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

Thei shul him take and deme to deȝe  
Withouten any *sauȝt*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 93.*

SAVE. (1) The herb sage. (*Lat.*)

(2) To house hay or corn. *Devon.*

SAVE-ALL. (1) A kind of candlestick formerly  
used for burning the ends of candles. "A  
sort of candlestick contrived to make the ends  
of candles useful; metaphoricly, a very stingy  
fellow," *MS. Devon Gl.*

(2) A child's pinafore. *Cornw.*

SAVEGUARD. A wardrobe. *Devon.*

SAVELICK. The exerescence on the briar, so  
called because it is supposed by boys when  
worn about the arm to be an effectual charm  
against flogging.

SAVELOYZ. Large sausages.

SAVEMENT. Safety; protection. (*A.-N.*)

Save him from emburment,  
And him again bring in *savement*.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 134.*

SAVERE. Saviour.

This ilke mayden good and mylde  
Modir shal ben of a childe,  
Of hir shal com monnes *Savere*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.*

SAVERLY. By saving. *Tusser.*

SAVERS. The boys' cry of *halves*!

SAVERTH. Savoureth.

Tharfore hys wysdom hys owne rede  
*Saverth* hyt yn wyne and brede.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.*

SAVETE. Safety. (*A.-N.*)

SAVIARDE. A kind of jacket, worn towards  
the end of the seventeenth century.

SAVOREN. To savour; to taste. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUR. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUROUS. Sweet; pleasant.

SAWCE. To make salt.

SAWCISTRE. A kind of sausage. "Lynke or  
sawcistre," *Pr. Parv. p. 306.* "A sawsyrlyng,"  
Nominale *MS.*

SAWDE. Hire; pay. (*A.-N.*)

I wolde ordeyn that everyche of you schalle have  
thirty m<sup>l</sup>. men of armes for the whiche I schal paye  
theire *sawde* for thre yere. *MS. Digby, 185.*

SAWDERS. Soldiers.

They sayled over the salt see with *sawders* manye.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

SAWE. Speech; discourse. (*A.-S.*)

Then was that herd a careful man,  
And never so sorry as he was than,  
When he herd that *sawe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

SAWL. Drink; liquor. *North.*

SAWNDER. Alexander.

SAWNDEVERE. Sandever.

Anoynt the heved therwith ylk daye til he be  
hale, bot schafe the hede at the begynnyng, and  
gare it blede, and powderde the scalles with *sawnde-*  
*devere*. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.*

SAWNEY. (1) Liquor. *Yorksh.*

(2) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

(3) Lucky; fortunate. *North.*

SAWSE. To carve a trench.

SAWSTIRE. A sausage. Nominale *MS.*

SAWTER-CRAWN. A silly fellow.

SAX. (1) A knife. *Line.* "Nymeth ȝoure saxes,"  
Robert Glouc. Chron. p. 125.

(2) A satchel; a small sack.

SAY. (1) Saw. (*A.-S.*)

To a clyfe of ston than rydyth hee,  
And *say* the bore come fro the see.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.*

Thenne thei *say* that bare thei were,  
In welthe and joye that were clad ere.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.*

(2) The same as *Assay* (4).

I bequeth mi body to the colde seler,  
I wolde that a lady toke the *say* of me.

*Wyl Bucke, p. 4.*

(3) A delicate serge, or woollen cloth. "Saye  
clothe, *serge*," *Palsgrave.*

(4) To try; to try on; to assay. As a sub-  
stantive, a trial, a taste, a sample.

(5) An opinion. *Var. dial.*

(6) Give us something to say, i. e. give us a  
toast. *Kent.*

(7) Influence; sway. *North.*

(8) To say nay, i. e. to deny. Forby explains it,  
to refuse, to forbid.

(9) Song; speech. *Palsgrave.*

(10) *Say of it*, fast of it. *Suffolk.*

(11) Saint. *Gawayne.*

SAYMENT.

Torrent sayd, so mot I the,  
And other *sayment* wolde I bee  
Ore I take ordor of knight.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 3.*

SAY-NAY. A lamprey. *Lanc.*

SAYNE. Saint. "Sayne Johan the Evaunge-  
list," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.*

SAYSLANG. A long pole; a stang. It occurs  
in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Also spelt  
*saysstang*, which is perhaps the correct form

SAY-SO. A mere nominal advantage.

SAYSTE. Sawest. (*A.-S.*)

Ther dwellyth a yeaut in a foreste,  
Soche oon thou never *sayste* are.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

SAYJERDE. A sail-yard. Translated by *an-*  
*tenna* in *MS. Dictionary, A.D. 1540.*

SCAB. An ape; a baboon. Metaphorically, a  
poor worthless fellow.

This kinde of flatt'ry makes a whore take state,  
Grows pocky proud, and in such port doth beare  
her,

That such poore *scabs* as I must not come neere her.

*Taylor's Worke, 1630, ii. 111.*

SCABBARD. A many scabby person.

SCABLINES. Chippings of stone. *North.*

SCABRIDGE. The plant scabious.

SCABY. Stingy; shabby. *North.*

SCACE. Scarce. *Lydgate.*

SCAD. (1) Shed. MS. Devon Gloss.

And saye:h to day is venim *schad*  
In holy chirche of temporalie,  
Whiche medeleth with the spiritalle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

(2) A carcase; a dead body.

(3) The wild black plum. *Sussex.*

SCADDING-OF-PEAS. A custom in the North of boiling the common gray peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt, first shelling them; a bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married. Generally called a *Scalding of Peas*. The company usually pelt each other with the pods. It is therefore called in the South *Peas and Sport*.

SCADDLE. (1) Thievish, generally in a petty way only; used in contempt. *Kent.*

(2) Confusion; mischief. *North.*

(3) Timid; bashful; shy. *Yorksh.*

SCADE. Severed. *Gaawayne.*

SCADWYS. Shadows; shady places. *Loca umbrosa in silvis*, Anglice *schadwys*, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 18.

SCAFE. To run up and down; to wander; to lead a scampish vagabondly life: thus they say, "An't ye ashamed of yesen, *scafing* up and down about the country." *Linc.*

SCAFFEL. A small spade or skuppet used in draining, and in out-hawling or feying narrow bottomed ditches. It differs from a spade in not tapering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up. It has a cot for the handle like a scuppit. I never heard the word but in Suffolk, nor saw it but in Tusser. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 352.

SCAFFERON. Part of the ancient caparisonment of a horse, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

SCAFFLE. To scramble. *Somerset.*

SCAFFLING. An eel. *Chesh.*

SCAGE. To throw a stick. *Yorksh.*

SCAGGLE. Fearful; timid. *North.*

SCAGGY. Rough; shaggy. *Glouc.*

SCAIT. To have a diarrhœa. *Devon.*

SCAITHFUL. Given to breaking pasture. Also, liable to be run over by stock; as open fields, &c. *Norfolk.*

SCALADO. A scaling of walls.

Yet all their talke is bastinado,  
Strong armado, *not scialado.*

*Taylor's Dogge of Warre*, p. 229.

SCALBEGRES. Herba Cristofori. List of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

SCALD. (1) Scabby, particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting. A person infected with *lues venerea* was said to be scalded.

Other news I am advertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet is given out to be of my doing.

*Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

(2) A multitude. *East.*

(3) A patch in a barley field scorched and withered up. *East.*

(4) To scorch. *Norff.*

SCALD-CREAM. Cream raised by heat. *West.*

SCALDING. Partial. *Oxon.*

SCALDRAG. One who boils rags.

For to be a laundres imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scald-ragge*; or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.

*Taylor*, ed. 1630, li. 163.

SCALE. (1) To spread; to disperse abroad. *North.* The term is an archaism. It is found in Hall, Richard III. f. 15, "sodenly *scaled* and departed." The word occurs in Coriolanus, i. 1, but is there a misprint for *stale*, as distinctly proved by Gifford, and still more elaborately in Dyce's Remarks, p. 158. The observations of Brockett on this passage, which he quite misunderstands, lead me to observe that, with a few trifling exceptions, the very worst annotations on Shakespeare have proceeded from the compilers of provincial glossaries, to whom the philological student would be more deeply indebted if they would confine themselves to the correct explanation of words in actual use, without entering into subjects that require a distinct range of reading and study.

(2) To weigh as in scales. "A *scal'd* pottle," a pottle of the right measure.

Plague, not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine.

*The Honest Whore*, i. 1.

(3) To throw at fruit on trees, as apples, walnuts, &c. *South.*

(4) To change. *Dorset.*

(5) A very steep hill. *North.*

(6) To beat. *Yorksh.*

(7) To stir the fire. *North.*

(8) A drinking-cup. *Somerset.*

SCALE-DISH. A milk-skimmer. *North.*

SCALE-IN. To plough in with a shallow furrow. *Norff.*

SCALES. The outermost cuts of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called planks. *Devon.*

SCALIS-MALIS. Cadiz. Skelton, li. 195.

SCALL. A scale, or scab. (*A.-S.*)

SCALLAGE. A lich-gate. *West.*

SCALLARD. A scald-head.

SCALLEWORT. *Centrum galli*. List of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

SCALLIONS. A good beating. *North.*

SCALLOPS. An awkward girl.

SCALOUN. A shilling. Octovian, 1313.

SCALY. Mean; stingy. *Var. dial.* In some places it means mischievous, thievishly inclined.

SCAM. A spot, or stain. *North.*

SCAMBLE. To scramble; to shift. "Scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffred wracke with Uliasse, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaâ, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forehead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. *Gosson's Schools of Abuse*, 1579.

SCAMBLED. Defeated; balked. *West.*

SCAMBLING. Sprawling. *Heref.*

SCAMBLING-DAYS. Days in Lent, when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.

SCAME. To hurt, or injure.

SCAMELS. This word, which occurs in the Tempest, and is most probably a misprint, has baffled all annotators on Shakespeare. *Seamell* is the generally received reading, but cannot be correct on account of the quantity of the first syllable. Mr. Dyce conjectures *staniels*, but surely a trisyllable cannot be right. Read *stannels*, and we may perhaps have the true word. "A stannel, *tinnunculus*," Coles. If I recollect rightly, this was one of the conjectures proposed by Theobald.

SCAMINE. The scammony.

SCAMP. A great rascal. *Var. dial.*

SCAN. To scoff; to scold. *Devon.*

SCANDAL-BROTH. Tea. *Var. dial.*

SCANDRET. A drunkard. *Worc.* I give this word on the authority of an anonymous correspondent.

SCANT. Scarce; insufficient. Also an adverb, as in the following passage:

And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem togidre in a plompe; that gif there be 20,000 men, men schalle not wenen that there be *scant* 10,000. *Maunder's Travels*, p. 252.

For mine owne part, I live not in such want

But that I cate and sleepe, though coyne be *scant*.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 112.

SCANTELOUN. A carpenter's measure. See Romaunt of the Rose, 7114.

Do we wel and make a tour

With squyre and *scanteloun* so even.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 14.

Soft, ser, seyde the *skantyloun*,

I trow your thryft be welc ny done;

Ever to crewyll thou arte in word,

And get thou arte not worth a tord:

Fore all the gode that thou gete myght,

He wyll spend it on a nyght.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

SCANTISIL. Scarce. *North.*

SCANTITY. Insufficiency. *East.*

SCANTLE. To become scanty.

The chynes of beefe in great houses are *scantled* to bule chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to releve the poore, is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes. *Lodge's Wit's Miserie*, 1596.

SCANTLING. A portion of anything, generally meant as a specimen. "Scantlon of a clothe," Palsgrave. The size to which joiners intend to cut their stuff is called the *scantling*.

SCAPE. (1) A misdemeanour.

(2) To escape. (*A.-S.*)

Johan toke the munkes horse be the hed,

For sothe as I yow say;

So did Much, the litulle page,

For he shulde not *scape* away.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

xl. he had chaunged for oon,

Ther *skaped* but two away.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(3) A trick, shift, or evasion.

SCAPE-GALLOWS. A bad fellow, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows. *Scape-grace*, a hair-brained fellow. *Scape-thrift*, a thriftless fellow.

Off fidlers, pedlers, fayle scape slaves,  
Of ticklers, turnecoates, tospot knaves,  
Of thelves and *scapethrifts* many a one,  
With bounsing Besse and jolly Joane,  
Of idle boyes and journeymen,  
And vagrants that the country runn.

MS. Harl. 1221, f. 92.

SCAPELLAR. A narrow piece of cloth worn by monks over the rest of their dress, reaching almost to the feet. "Skapplers and cootes," Skelton's Works, ii. 420.

SCAPLOREY. A scapulary.

SCAPPLE. To rough-hew, generally applied to stones. See Craven Gl. ii. 101.

SCAR. (1) Exposed to. *Sussex.*

(2) To scare, or frighten. *Linc.*

(3) A scarecrow. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. *North.* Ray explains it "the cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land," and thinks it is the origin of the name of Scarborough. The definitions here given do not, however, quite convey the ancient meaning of *scar*, which must be interpreted a *precipice*. "Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes," Harrison's Britaine, p. 93. *Scarry*, full of precipices, Craven Glossary, ii. 102. "A scar, cliff, *mons præruptus*," Coles. The passage in Shakespeare, "men make ropes in such a *scarre*," is difficult of explanation; but the old text, obscure as it is, is certainly to be preferred to any emendation yet proposed. Mr. Knight's explanation is nearly as difficult as the text, and although, as he remarks, Shakespeare is accustomed to the use of strong metaphorical expressions, yet we may fairly doubt whether, in the whole range of his plays, such an unnatural and forced construction is adopted as in the passage printed with Mr. Knight's punctuation. Looking fully at the context, I would explain it thus. Diana, at the moment of uttering this speech, is on the point of pretending to yield to Bertram's wishes; she has combated his assurances of sincerity in the vows of love, but apparently struck with the urgency of his arguments, she says, *I see that men make ropes in such a scarre, that we'll forsake ourselves*; I see that men make reasons to assist their views even in such a barren difficult subject, that we will desert ourselves, and yield to them. Then comes the result, "Give me that ring;" and no further solicitation is necessary on Bertram's part, who wins "a heaven on earth," by producing arguments for a course which no proper reasons could justify, in short, by making "ropes in such a *scarre*."

He loked abowte; thanne was he warre

Of an ermytage undir a *skerre*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

Marry, even heaved over the *scarr*, and sent a-swimming toward Burtholme, his old habitation, if it bee not intercepted by some scale, sharke, sturgeon, or such like. *Hoffman*, 1631.

(5) A shred, or piece. *North.*

**SCARAB.** A beetle. (*Lat.*)

With secret contemplation doth contemne the  
base minds of such as, with the *scarab* flye, de-  
lighteth only to live in dung and mire.

*Greene's Planetomachia*, 1585, f. 1.

**SCARAMOUCH.** The name of a famous Italian  
posture-master, who in the year 1673 came  
to act here in England, from whom all those  
persons that perform feats of agility, and are  
dressed in particular Spanish habits, bear that  
as a common name. *Dyche*.

**SCARBABE.** A scarecrow. "And, like a  
*scarbabe*, make him take his legs," Wily Be-  
guiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 329.

**SCARBOROUGH.** *Scarborough leisure*, no  
leisure at all, Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 23.  
*Scarborough warning*, no warning, or a very  
brief one.

**SCARBOT.** A kind of beetle.

**SCAR-BUGGE.** A bugbear.

For sinne is no *scar-bugge*, and wee shall one day  
finde it so. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 345.

**SCARCE.** (1) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

Tak hert-horne, and brynne it, and bete it to  
powdr, and *scarce* it thorow a *scarce*, and use it lik  
daye to thou be hale. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 292*.

(2) Sparing; stingy. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To make one's self scarce, i. e. to go away.  
A common phrase.

**SCARD.** A shard, or fragment. *Yorksh.*

**SCARE.** (1) To spend; to consume. *Suffolk*.

(2) Leap; scraggy; scanty. *East*.

(3) A cur to drive away pigs, &c.

(4) "I've got the *scare* of him," I have frightened  
him so as to force him to do or prevent his  
doing anything. We also say, "I have put  
the *scare* upon him." *East*.

(5) Wild; timid; shy. *North*.

**SCARE-A-JOB.** A phrase implying that the  
job will be nearly finished, and tantamount to  
the expression "making it look foolish." *Essex*.

**SCARE-BRAKE.** A stick from a hedge? *Thoms'*  
*Anecdotes and Trad.* p. 27.

**SCARET-ROOT.** The herb skirwort.

**SCARF.** A silken ornament hung loosely upon  
any part of a lady's dress, tied on by a knight,  
and worn as a mark of her favour. *To scarf*,  
to wear loose, like a scarf; to cover or ban-  
dage up.

**SCAR-FIRE.** An alarm of fire.

**SCARIFIED.** Frightened. *Var. dial*.

**SCARIOT.** Judas Iscariot.

**SCARL.** A scarecrow, or bugbear.

**SCARMISIE.** A skirmish; a battle. (*A.-N.*)

**SCARMONY.** A kind of spice.

**SCARN.** Dung of cattle. *North*.

**SCARN-BEE.** A dung-bee. *Westm.*

**SCARNY-HOUGHIS.** A dirty drab. *Westm.*

**SCARPED.** Dried up, or parched, as when in  
fever the skin becomes dry and hard, it is said  
to be *scarped*. Qu. a corruption of *scarfed*,  
scarf being the outer skin. *Line*.

**SCARPIN.** A scorpion. "*Scorpio*, Anglice a  
*scarpyn*," *Nominale MS.* f. 7.

**SCARSE.** To go away; to disperse.

The wyndy storme began to *scarce*,

The sonne ariste, the wedir clereth.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 236.

**SCARSTEE.** Scarcity. (*A.-N.*)

And cke to me it is a grete penaunce,

Syth ryme in Englyssh hath such *scarstee*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 57.*

And of grace lete be no *skareté*,

Good lady, that arte of grace welle.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 19.

**SCART.** To scratch. *North*.

**SCARTERS.** The dugs of a cow. *Line*.

**SCARTOCCIOS.** Covers; folds of paper.

**SCARVE.** A contrivance for taking fish.

**SCARVISII.** Bright; clear. *Devon*.

**SCARYWHIFF.** Askew. *Somerset*.

**SCASSENES.** Scarcity. *Pr. Parv.*

**SCAT.** (1) A passing shower. *Devon*.

When Haldon hath a hat,

Let Kenton beware of a *skat*.

*Old Devonshire Proverb.*

(2) To dash; to burst; to slap. *West.* Also  
a substantive, a blow.

(3) Scared. *Essex*.

(4) Broken; ruined. *Cornw.*

(5) A continuance. *West*.

(6) Go away! Get along! *North*.

**SCATCH.** (1) A horse's bit. (*Fr.*)

(2) A hedge of dry branches.

**SCATCH-PAWED.** Left-handed. *Essex*.

**SCATE.** (1) Diminution; injury.

Make hit long and large y-now, withoute ony *scate*.

*Chron. Flodun.* p. 98.

(2) A light-heeled wench. *North*.

(3) To have a diarrhœa. *Glouc.*

**SCATHE.** Harm; loss; damage. (*A.-S.*)

"One doth the *scathe* and another hath the  
scorn," North Country proverb.

That, god Wilekin, me reweth hit *scathe*,  
Houre Loverd sende the help rathe!

*MS. Digby 86.*

I hyst the 31sturday seven shylyng,

Have brok it wel to thi clothyng,

Hit wil do the no *skatha*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

**SCATHEFUL.** Destructive; pernicious.

**SCATHERED.** Said of feet ingrimed by  
water and small coals getting into the shoes.  
*Northumb.*

**SCATLOE.** Loss; harm; prejudice. *North*.

**SCATTE.** (1) Money. (2) Tax. (*A.-S.*)

**SCATTERBRAINED.** Giddy. *North*.

**SCATTY.** Showery. *South*.

**SCAU.** A fig. *Northumb.*

**SCAUMY.** Clear; bright; glossy. *North*.

This differs from the meaning given by Kennett,  
who says "any imperfect disagreeable colour  
is said to be scawmy, or of a scawmey colour."

**SCAUP.** (1) A bare thin soil. *Yorksh.* Also,  
a lean scraggy person.

(2) Head; skull; scalp. *Yorksh.*

**SCAUT.** (1) To push violently. *West*.

(2) The pole attached to the axle of a waggon,  
and let down to prevent its running back  
while ascending a hill.

**SCAVEL.** Voracious; greedy. *North*. "Scavel,  
*avidus, vorax*," Coles.

SCAVEL-AN-GOW. Confused talking. *Cornw.*

SCAVERNICK. A hare. *Cornw.*

SCAVILONES. Drawers; pantaloons. *Strutt.*

SCAW. The elder tree. *Cornw.*

SCAWBERK. A scabbard.

In the mydde off a book sche heelde a swerd,  
Other *scawberk* hadde sche noon.

*MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 49.*

Biside that tresour lay a dragoun,

And theron lay a swerd broun,

The *scawberk* comly corn. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 348.

SCED. The parting of the hair on a person's head. Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SCEDE. To spill. *Lanc.*

SCELEROUS. Wicked. (*Lat.*)

Kyng Richard by this abominable and *scelerous*  
act, thinking hymselfe well relevyd bothe of feare  
and thought, woulde not have it kept counsaill.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 4.*

SCCELLUM. A thief. A cant term.

But if a drunkard be unpledg'd a kan,

Drawes out his knife, and basely stabs a man,

To runne away the rascall shall have scope;

None holds him, but all cry, Lope, *seellum*, lope!

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, ii. 123.

SCENT. A descent. *South.*

SCI. For many or most words beginning with  
*sch*, see under *sh*.

SCHADONS. Young bees. *North.*

SCHALE. A scale; a ladder.

Sithen thou of Jacob arte the ryzte *schale*,

The wey of lyf, the laddir of holynesse.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.*

SCHAMELLE. A camel. "*Camelus*, Anglice  
a *schamelle*," Nominale MS.

SCHIEFT. The auncel-weight.

SCIEKINE. A chicken. "*Pullus*, Anglice a  
*schekync*," Nominale MS.

SCHIELL. To overturn. *Lin.*

SCHEME. A party of pleasure.

SCHERCHE. Church. Sevnyn Sages, 1823.

SCHESELLE. A chisel. Nominale MS.

SCHISMS. Frivolous excuses. *East.*

SCHISM-SIOP. A dissenting chapel.

SCHOAT. A kneading trough. *Kent.*

SCHOCHE. To suspect. *Will. Werw.*

SCHOOL. (1) To put back the ears, as a horse  
when provoked. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shoal of fish, probably a corruption of the  
word shoal. *Lin.*

SCHOOLING. Education. *Var. dial.*

SCHOOL-STREET. The university. *Oxon.*

SCHOIR. Battle; conflict.

The good Duc of Gloucestrie in the seson

Of the parlement at Bury beyng,

Was put to deth; and ay sith gret moruynng

Hath ben in Ingeland with many a sharp *schour*.

*MS. Bibl. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.*

SCHREWARD. A ribald; a rascal.

SCHIROUGE. To press; to rub. *West.*

SCIHYE. The sky.

I woowld I had the nymbell wynges

Of mylk-~~wyte~~ dove that clyps in *schye*.

*MS. Ashmole 48.*

SCHYI.DEN. To bring forth a child. This  
occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 60. "*Puer*,  
Anglice a *schyle*," Nominale MS.

SCIENT. Learned. *Lydgate.*

SCIMMINGER. A piece of counterfeit money  
of base metal rubbed over or cased with silver.  
*Kent.*

SCIND. To wash. *Durham.*

SCINDARIZE. To break to pieces. Ashmole's

Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 415.

SCINK. A newt; a lizard.

SCIRTLE. Hasty; wild; changeable.

SCITTLE. Skittish. *Kent.*

SCITTURN. A shrewd turn. *Hants.*

SCL. For many words commencing with *sch*,  
see under *sh*.

SCLATYRE. To be negligent.

*Sclatyre* thy clothys bothe schort and syde,  
Passyng all mennes syse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15*

SCLAU. To scratch, or claw. *Cornw.*

SCLAUNDRE. Slander. (*A.-N.*)

SCLEEZY. Said of cloth, when the threads are  
irregular and uneven. *Devon.*

SCLENT. Glided?

A fote ynto the erthe hyt *sciente*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 113.*

SCLIJ3E. Discreet; cunning.

The knyghtes rydyn on horsys hye,

With wordes myld, feyre, and *sclyze*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.*

SCLOWED. Scratched. *Devon.*

SCOAD. To scatter, or throw abroad any loose  
earth, as mole-hills, &c. *Devon.*

SCOANES. Stones; pavement. *Cornw.*

SCOBY. A chaffinch. *Yorksh.*

SCOCIIONS. Scutcheons. (*A.-N.*) "*Schochen*  
a badge, *escuisson*," Palsgrave.

The *scochen*us of many knyzt  
Of gold and cyprus was i-dyzt,  
Brode besauntus and bryzt. *Degrevant*, 1481.

SCOCKERD. Sappy, as timber. *East.*

SCODE. To scatter. *Cornw.*

SCODIRDE. Whizzed along?

The *schafte scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,  
And soughte thorowowte the schelde, and in the  
schalke rystez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

SCOG. To brag; to boast. *West.*

SCOLL. Rubbish; the head of a quarry before  
the strata appear. *Devon.*

SCOLAIE. To attend school; to study.

SCOLDING-STOOL. A cucking-stool. Mr.

Wright discovered the following entries in a  
MS. register at Southampton, dated 1540:

Costes doon in makyn of the *scoldyngstoole*:

Furste, paid for j. pece tymbre boughte of Robert  
Orchiere for the same stole, xd.

For carriage of the same fro Hille to the west  
holle, iiijd.

Item, for sawing of the same pece in iij. peces,  
viijd.

Item, for iij. boltes and ij. pynnes of Iron for the  
same stoole, viid.

Item, for the wheeles to convey the said stole by  
commandement of the meyre, iij. s. iiijd.

Item, paid to Robert Orcherd for the makyn of  
the said stoole and wheeles, for iij. days labour to  
him and his man, xd. the day, summa iij. s. vjd.

Summa xs. viijd. ob.

SCOLE. A weighing-scale. *Pr. Parv.*

SCOLLOP. To notch; to indent. *West.*

**SCOLOPENDRA.** A venomous serpent. Metaphorically used for a courtesan.

**SCOMBRE.** Stercoro.

Also whan thei may noht *scombe*, then taketh the rote of a cawlworte, and putte it yn oyle d'olyf, and put it yn his foundement. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

**SCOME.** To skim. *Skomyne*, Pr. Parv.

And do hit thane ageyne overe the fyre, and *scome* hit welle thane, and do hit in boxun.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**SCOMERFARE.**

And with this noyse, and with this crie,  
Out of a barge faste by,  
Whiche hild was there on *scomerfare*,  
Men sterten out. *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 181.

**SCOMFETE.** To discomfit.

The Almayns be *scomfett*  
Wythowte any more lett.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.*

And yf yowre knyght happyn soo  
To be *scomfetyd* or be sloo,  
Os hyt wylle be inay,  
He wylle put hym yn yowre wylle,  
To make yowre pees, as hyt ys skylle,  
Wythowtyn more delay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.*

And spedde ryzt well all his journey,  
And *scomfede* his enmyes and droff hem ouzt.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 96.*

After this bataille and *scomfite*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 230.

And when the deevil herd hym thus say,  
Als *scomfet* he vanyschet away.

*Hampole, MS. Boves*, p. 73.

And gif tu goiste to batayl this orisone say,  
And thow ne schalt noyt be *scomfityd* that day.

*MS. Harl. 2869, f. 96.*

**SCOMFISH.** To discomfit; to oppress with heat; to stifle. *North*. Apparently connected with *scomfete*.

**SCOMOWR.** A cook's skimmer.

**SCOMTHER.** To scorch severely. *Cumb*.

**SCONCE.** (1) A blockhouse; a small fort.

Except thy head, which, like a *sconce* or fort,  
Is barracado'd strong, lest wits resort.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, il. 75.

(2) The pavement. *Cornw*.

(3) A lantern; originally a light used for sacred purposes. "A *sconce*, or little lantern," Baret, 1580. In the North of England the term is given to a kind of candlestick, with a tin back, hung against the wall.

(4) To conduct a jocular warfare of words; to carry on good-humoured raillery. *North*.

(5) The head. A cant term. "A head, a pate, a nole, a *sconce*," Florio, p. 82.

(6) A screen. *Cumb*. Brockett says, "a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney; a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended." In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 102, it seems to mean some sort of stall on which switches were to be displayed.

(7) "To *sconce*, to eat more than another, *Winton*; to *sconce*, to impose a pecuniary mulct, *Oxon*," Kennett, MS. To *sconce* at Oxford, was to put a person's name in the College buttery books by way of fine.

**SCONFIT.** Discomfiture?

Josian lai in a castel

And segh that *sconfit* everich del.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 37.

**SCONS.** Cakes of barley-meal. *Cumb*.

**SCOOP.** (1) A shovel used by maltsters. The term is generally applied to an instrument used for scooping out anything.

(2) The neck and breast of mutton cut as one joint. *Devon*.

**SCOOSE.** To discourse with. *Somerset*.

**SCOOT.** An angle, or corner, generally a cornered portion of a field. *Var. dial*.

**SCOOTER.** A syringe, or squirt. To go like scooter, i. e. very quick. *East*.

**SCOP.** The scalp; the head.  
If I get a knop upon the bare *scop*,  
Thou canst as well shite as shoot.

*Robin Hood*, li. 32.

**SCOPE.** A kind of basin with a handle used for lading water. *Lanc*.

**SCOPE-LAW.** A space given to one in running a race. *Dorset*.

**SCOPIOUS.** Spacious; ample.

**SCOPPE.** Scoop; leap. (*A.-S.*)

**SCOPPERIL.** A plaything with children, being a mould button with a hole in it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a tectotum. *Linc*. Metaphorically, a nimble child. Kennett has, "a scoppering or scopperell, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb." The term occurs in a MS. Dictionary dated 1540.

**SCORE.** (1) Twenty yards. This was a common term in ancient archery and gunnery.

(2) Twenty pounds weight. *West*.

(3) The core of an apple. *Glouc*.

(4) A mark, or notch. *Var. dial*.

And for the hire of two horses to Weybridge, to survey the timber, 12*d.*; and 12*d.* paid divers men, for raising and turning the timber there to see the *scores*; and 12*d.* for the expenses of the accountant and his servant, and their two horses there.

*Archæologia*, xxiv. 304.

(5) To beat so as to mark the skin, a common term in Devon.

Of the yeeerde somtyme I stood in awe,  
To be *sconryd*, that was all my drede.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 235.

**SCOREL.** A squirrel. *Pr. Parv*.

**SCORER.** A scout; a scourer.

The kyng, beinge at Notyngham, and or he came there, sent the *scorers* al aboute the contries adjoynynge, to aspie and serche yf any gaderyngs were in any place agaynst hym.

*Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 7.

**SCORING.** According to Marshall, the Norfolk ploughmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows, which they term *scoring*; for which purpose they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plate or mould-board, which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil. See his *Rural Economy of Norfolk*, i. 139.

**SCORK.** The core of an apple. *Salop*.

**SCORSE.** To exchange. It is the translation

of *changer* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is still in use.

SCORT-ABOUT. To disturb; to injure. *Warw.*  
SCORTE. Scorn; derision.

SCOTCH. (1) To stop the wheel of a coach or waggon with a stone, &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut slightly; to mince. Hence, metaphorically, to spare, to refrain.

For when they come to giving unto holy and necessary uses, then they will stickle at a pennie, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.

*Dent's Pathway*, p. 74.

(3) *Out of all scotch*, excessively.

(4) To amerce; the same as to dock in other counties; thus, when a labourer has not done work in quantity or quality to satisfy his master, the latter will say, "I'll *scotch* you for this." *Linc.*

SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH. In Cumberland the game of *prisoner's base* is sometimes so called, in allusion probably to the border wars.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE. A fiddle thus played:—the fore-finger is the fiddlestick, which plays between the thumb and fingers of the other hand. *North.*

SCOTCH-FOG. A kind of misty rain. There is an old saying that "a *Scotch-fog* will wet an Englishman through."

SCOTCH-HOP. The game of hop-scotch. It is mentioned in Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 322. Moor calls it *Scotch-hob*.

SCOTE. (1, A prop. *I. Wight*.

(2) A dragstaff. *Glouc.*

(3) To plough up. *Heref.*

SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up.

SCOTOMY. A dizziness in the head.

SCOTS. Scotch cattle. *North.*

SCOTTERING. A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. "In Herefordshire, boys at the latter end of harvest use to burn a wad of pease in the straw, which they call a *scottering*, and eat the pease being so parched," Blount.

SCOTTLE. To cut badly, raggedly. "How you have *scottled* that leather;" "the beef was *scottled* shamefully." *Wills.*

SCOTTLES. An amusement with boys, who pelt each other with the stubble of wheat pulled up with the earth about the roots. This is called "playing at *scottles*." *Suffolk.*

SCOUB. A rod sharpened at both ends used in thatching. *Northumb.*

SCOUL. To burn fiercely; to look red, generally said of the sky. *Devon.*

SCOUP. To leap at prey. *Palsgrave.*

SCOUR. (1) To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch, and to beat up the hedge with the soil taken out. *North.*

(2) A shallow, gravelly part of a river. *Warw.*

(3) To clean out ponds, &c. *East.*

(4) A scouring, or beating.

(5) A noise; a tumult. *Somerset.*

SCOURGE. To sweep with a besom. *Kent.*

SCOURGE-METTLE. The instrument with which a boy whips his top. "Every night I

dream I am a town-top, and that I am whipt up and down with the *scourge*-stick of love, and the *metal* of affection," Grim the Collier of Croydon, ap. Dodsley, xi. 206.

SCOURING. (1) A beating. *North.* It occurs in Nabbes' *Bride*, 1640, sig. H. iv, and earlier in the *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A difficult affair. *Yorksh.*

(3) A diarrhoea. *Var. dial.*

SCOURING-STICK. A stick used in cleaning the barrel of a gun.

SCOUT. (1) A high rock. *Lanc.*

(2) A college errand boy. *Oxon.*

(3) A watchman. A cant term. Tusser has *scoutwatch*, ed. 1812, p. xxv.

(4) A small division of land. *West.*

SCOUTH.

And he get *scouth* to wield his tree,

I fear you'll both be paid. *Robin Hood*, i. 105.

SCOUTHER. An uproar; a confusion. *North.*

SCOUT-WATCH. A spy. See *Scout* (3).

SCOVE. To run fast. *East.*

SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

SCOVEN. The neck of lamb. *Somerset.*

SCOVING. "Scoving is shoving the barley forward in order for binding," MS. *Devon*. Gl.

SCOVY. Uneven. *Devon.* "Scovy wool, wool of various colours not duely mixt in combing or scribbling, but streaky," MS. *Devonshire Glossary*.

SCOWDER. A bustle; a confusion. *North.*

SCOWULE. A shawl, or shovel.

SCOY. Thin, poor, generally applied to silks or stuffs. *Cornw.*

SCO3IES. Scourges.

The her of his hed is al to drawe,

The body with *scoties* al to-flawe.

*MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 49.

SCRAB. (1) The crab-apple. *North.*

(2) To scratch, or claw. *East.*

SCRABBED-EGGS. A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

SCRABBLE. (1) To scramble. *Somerset.*

(2) To scratch with the nails. *Linc.*

SCRADGE. To dress and trim a fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow. All loose materials within reach are raked together; and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied, as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood. *Forby's East Anglia*, ii. 290.

SCRAFFISCH. The cray-fish.

SCRAFFLE. To scramble; to struggle; also, to wrangle or quarrel.

SCRAG. (1) A ghost. *North.*

(2) Offal; remnants. *Yorksh.*

(3) A crooked forked branch. *West.*

(4) A lean, thin person. *Devon.* The adjective *scraggy* is common everywhere.

SCRAGGED. Hanged. A cant term.

SCRAGGLE. To scramble. *Dorset.*

SCRAM. Distorted; awkward. Also, benumbed with cold. *West.*



**SCRAMB.** To pull, or rake together with the hands. *Yorksh.*

**SCRAMBED.** Deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles. *Somerset.*

**SCRAMMISHES.** Scratches. *West.*

**SCRAMP.** To catch at; to snatch. *North.*

**SCRAN.** (1) A bag. *Wills.*

(2) Victuals; food. *North.*

**SCRANCH.** To scratch. *East.*

**SCRANCHUM.** Crisp gingerbread. *North.*

**SCRANNEL.** A lean person. *Lanc.*

**SCRANNY.** Thin; meagre: *Var. dial.*

**SCRANS.** Scraps; refuse. *Dorset.*

**SCRANT.** To scorch. *Somerset.*

**SCRAP.** (1) To scratch. *East.* "To scrappe as a henne dose," MS. Dictionary, 1540.

(2) A plan, or scheme.

**SCRAPE.** (1) To shave badly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bow, or make obeisance.

**SCRAPE-GOOD.** A miserly fellow.

**SCRAPER.** A bad fiddler. *Var. dial.*

**SCRAPPLE.** To grub about. *Oxon.*

**SCRAPS.** As well as in the common sense, this word is in Suffolk particularly descriptive of the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling, for the purpose of extracting the lard for store for domestic use. *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 334.

**SCRAPT.** Slightly frozen. *Devon.*

**SCRAT.** (1) To scratch. (2) Scratched. *West.*

On the sege then sate y,

And he *scrattud* me fulle vylensly.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 152.*

And ylkane *skratte* othyr in the face,

And thaire awen flesche of ryve and race.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 215.*

And *scratted* hur vysage alle with blood,

And cryed owte as scho were wode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 129.*

(3) A swaggerer; a bully.

(4) The itch. *Salop.*

(5) A miserly fellow. *West.*

(6) An hermaphrodite. *North.* "A *scrat*, *hermaphroditus*," Coles.

(7) Nearly worn out. *North.*

(8) A rack for pigs. *Beds.*

**SCRATCH.** The stone which forms the stratum immediately under the soil. *Linc.*

**SCRATCH-CRADLE.** A game played by crossing thread or string between the two hands in a peculiar manner.

**SCRATCHED.** Slightly frozen. *Devon.*

**SCRATCHINGS.** The remainder of the fat, after it has been melted down into lard. *Worc.*

**SCRATE.** An old woman.

**SCRATTLE.** To scratch. *Var. dial.*

**SCRAUK.** To scratch. *Yorksh.*

**SCRAWF.** Refuse. *West.*

**SCRAWL.** (1) To crawl. *West.* "To scrawl, stir, *motito*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

(2) The young of the dog-crab, or a bastard sort of crab itself. *Linc.*

(3) Any things which have been thrown about in a disorderly confused manner are said in Hampshire to be *scrawled*.

**SCRAWLING.** Slight; mean. *Heref.*

**SCRAWLY.** Thin, as corn. *Derb.*

**SCRAWMY.** Awkwardly tall; thin and ungainly; said of one, who is all legs and wings like a gilet pie. *Linc.*

**SCRAWN.** To clamber up. *North.*

**SCREAK.** To creak, as a door, &c.

**SCREDE.** Shroud; dress. *Weber.*

**SCREE.** (1) A coarse sieve. *North.*

(2) A precipice; a scar. *Cumb.*

(3) To hollow out loudly. *Linc.*

**SCREECH.** (1) The swift. *West.*

(2) The missel thrush. *Var. dial.* The term was anciently applied to the screech-owl. "Strix, Anglice a schrych," *Nomine MS.*

**SCREECH-OWL.** The swift. *I. Wight.*

**SCREECHY.** i. e. Scratchy, applied to land, when the *scratch* or rock is covered with a very thin layer of earth. *Linc.*

**SCREED.** (1) Avoided. *Dorset.*

(2) A narrow slip of land. *Linc.*

(3) The border of a cap. *Var. dial.*

(4) Scrip. *Devon.*

(5) A rent, shred, or fragment. *North.*

**SCREEDLE.** To scrune over the embers, to hover over them, covering them with one's coats as with a screen. *Devon.*

**SCREENED.** Sifted. *North.* A screen is a high standing sieve for cleansing corn.

**SCREES.** Small stones or pebbles. *North.*

**SCREET.** (1) Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *East.*

(2) Flexible; supple.

**SCREEVE.** To run with corrupt matter, as a wound, a corpse, &c. *Lanc.*

**SCREFFE.** The sheriff.

Whan Roben ynto the hall cam,

The *screffe* sone he met,

The potter cowed of corteysy,

And sone the *screffe* he gret.

*Robin Hood*, l. 88.

**SCREIK.** (1) To shriek; to scream. *Yorksh.*

(2) The peep of day. *North.*

**SCRETE.** Slight; supple; limber.

**SCREW.** (1) A miser. *Var. dial.*

(2) To have the stomach-ache.

(3) A courtesan. A cant term.

**SCREW-BOX.** A kind of shell-fish.

**SCREWIDY.** To crowd. *Beds.*

**SCRIBBLE.** To card wool. *Devon.*

**SCRIBBLE-SCROBBLE.** Scribbling. *North.*

**SCRIBE.** To write; to make marks with instruments, as carpenters. *North.*

**SCRIDE.** To stride. *Somerset.*

**SCRIGG'D.** Forced; squeezed out. *Northamptonsh.*

**SCRIGGINS.** Apples left on a tree after the ingathering. *Glouc.*

**SCRIGGLE.** To writhe; to struggle. *East.*

**SCRIKE.** A scream. *North.* Also a verb, to shriek; to scream.

Which lye in torments, yet die not,

With manie wofull *scrykes*. *MS. Ashmole 208.*

The deevles ay amang on thaim aal *stryke*,  
And the synful tharewith ay crye and *skryke*.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.*

SCRIM. To crush; to bruise. *I. of Wight.*

SCRIMED. Shrivelled up. *Devon.*

SCRIMER. A fencer. (*Fr.*)

SCRIMMAGE. (1) A skirmish; but now used for a general row. *Var. dial.*

Pryncce Ouffur at this *skrymage* for all his pryde  
Fled fast, and sowght no gyde.

*MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 10.*

(2) A mean dwarfish person. *West.*

SCRIMMITY. Stingy; close. *West.*

SCRIMP. To spare; to pinch. *Var. dial.*

Hence *scrimption*, a small pittance.

SCRIN. A small vein of ore. *Derb.*

SCRINGE. To shrink; to cringe. *Var. dial.*

SCRINKT. Screwed. *Cornw.*

SCRINT. To scorch or singe, applied generally to those substances that shrink together a good deal in burning, as leather, parchment, silk, woollen, the hair, &c. *Somerset.*

SCRIP. A list; a slip of writing; a writing. *Script* occurs in Chaucer.

SCRIPTURES. Writings; books. (*A.-N.*)

SCRIT. A writing; a deed.

A *scrit* of covenant I-mad ther was

Bytwene me and Sathanas. *MS. Addit. 11307, f. 95.*

He dyde on hys clothys astyte,

And to Seynt Jhone he wrote a *skryte*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.*

SCRITCH. To shriek. *Devon.* The thrush is called a *scritch* from its noise.

SCRITHE. To writhe about.

SCRITTICK. A mite of money. *South.*

SCRIVE. (1) To describe. *Palsgrave.*

(2) To shriek; to scream. *North.*

SCRIVENER. A writing-master. *Scriveines*, writers, transcribers. (*A.-N.*)

SCRIVING-IRON. An instrument used for numbering trees for sale.

SCROBBLE. To scramble. *West.*

SCROFF. Refuse of wood. *Dorset.*

SCROG. A stunted bush. *North. Scroggy*, abounding in underwood. "The wey toward the cité was stony, thorny, and *scroggy*," *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 18. "*Scrogs*, blackthorn," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*.

SCROGLINGS. The small worthless apples which are left hanging on the trees after the crop has been gathered. *Worc.*

SCROGGY. Twisted; stunted. *East.*

SCROG-LEGS. Bandy legs. *Norf.*

SCROME. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

SCROOBY-GRASS. Scurvy-grass. *North.*

SCROODGE. A crush. *North.*

SCROOF. Dry scales, or scabs. *Lanc.*

SCROOP. To creak. *West.*

SCROUGE. To crowd; to squeeze. *Var. dial.*

SCROW. (1) To work hard. *North.*

(2) Uprou; confusion. *Yorksh.*

(3) Cross; angry; surly. *Wills.* Ray gives it as a Sussex word. At Winchester I heard an ugly woman described as looking *scrow*, apparently without any reference to the temper.

(4) A roll, or scroll. *Palsgrave.*

He is so pulld that he may not grow,

Countyrfetid in a figur and payntid in a *scrow*.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 53.*

SCROWL. To broil, or roast. *Devon.*

SCROW-ROW. An uproar. *North.*

SCROYLE. A mangy fellow. A term of contempt used by Shakespeare and Jonson.

Then upon Sabbath dayes the *scroyle* beginses,

With most unhallowed hands, to weed up sinnes.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, lii. 11.*

SCRUB. A mean fellow. *Var. dial.*

SCRUBB. To get rid of. *Devon.*

SCRUBBADO. The itch. A cant term.

SCRUBBED. Squalid; mean; shabby.

SCRUCE. A truce at play. *East.*

SCRUDDY. Short; dwarfish. *North.*

SCRUDE. To rub.

SCRUDGE. A courtesan. *Devon.*

SCRUFF. "A kind of fuel which poor people, when firing is dear, gather up at ebbing water in the bottom of the Thames about London, and consists of coal, little sticks, cockle-shells, and the like," Blount.

SCRUGGLE. To struggle. *Palsgrave.*

SCRUMP. (1) Crisp. *South.*

(2) To craunch. *Somerset.*

(3) To double up. *Devon.*

SCRUMSHUS. Stingy. *Suffolk.*

SCRUNCH. To craunch. *Var. dial.*

SCRUNCHLIN. A small green shrivelled apple stunted in its growth. *West.*

SCRUNT. An overworn wig, besom, &c.

SCRUNTY. Short; stunted. *North.*

SCRUPULOUS. Doubtful.

SCRUSE. A truce. *Suffolk.*

SCRUSH. A bandy, or club. *Devon.*

SCRUTHELL. Refuse of wood. *Sussex.*

SCRUTHING-BAG. A coarse bag through which cider is strained. *West.*

SCRY. A flock of wild fowl.

SCRYE. To descry. *North.*

I knewe never mane so wys,

That coult telle the *scryve*,

Ne *scrye* the metys of prys

Was servyd in that sale. *Degrevant, 1660.*

SCRYLE. Couch-grass. *West.*

SCRYVED. Emitted purulent matter. Still in use in Lancashire. See *Screeve*.

His woundis *scryved* and stille he lay.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.*

SCUCH. A hanging-shelf. See *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 136.

SCUD. (1) To spill. *Devon.*

(2) To clean with saliva. *Yorksh.*

(3) A slight rapid shower. *Var. dial.*

(4) A scab. *Devon.*

(5) A scud of larks is a small number, less than a flock. *Oxon.*

SCUDDER-OF-FLAME. Same as *Scud* (3).

SCUDDICK. Anything of very small value; of the smallest worth. *North.*

SCUE. Shade; shadow. *Dunelm.*

SCUFF. (1) Or *scruff* of the neck, is the back part of the neck; it is generally used when a person seizes another by that part. *North.*

(2) To shuffle in walking. *West.*

SCUFFIN. Same as *Fruggan* (1).

SCUFFLE. (1) A linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore;

a coarse apron worn by servants when doing dirty work. *Sussex*.

(2) A garden hoe. *Salop*.

(3) To scuffle out one's shoes, to kick them out as if always at football. *West*.

SCUFFLER. A sort of plough, with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, drawn by a horse betwixt the ridges where turnips have been drilled, to root out the weeds; thus acting like a Dutch hoe, but on a larger scale. *Linc*.

SCUFFLINGS. Refuse of wood. *East*.

SCUFTER. To hustle; to hurry. *Cumb*.

SCUG. (1) To hide; to take shelter. *North*. As a substantive, a place of shelter.

(2) The declivity of a hill. *Yorksh*.

(3) A squirrel. *Hampsh*.

SCUGGERY. Secrecy. *Yorksh*.

SCULK. (1) An impure person. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A company of foxes.

SCULL. (1) A shoal. Generally of fishes, but Lilly mentions "a scul of phesants," ed. 1632, sig. X. xii. "Skulles of herrings," Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 139.

Into ye town of Rochell, they say, God hath sent a *skul* of fish for their relief, as he did miraculously when H. ye 3<sup>d</sup> besieged it. *MS. Harl.* 388.

(2) To scold. *Devon*.

SCULSH. Rubbish, but most generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, lollipop, &c. *Kent*.

SCULVERING. Low; sculking. *Linc*.

SCUM. (1) To mow. *Suffolk*.

(2) To strike any one on the mouth.

SCUMBER. To dung. A hunting term, applied properly to foxes. It is frequently written *scummer*, as in Florio, p. 72.

But he that gains the glory here,  
Must *scumber* furthest, . . . most clear.

*Musarum Deliciae*, 1656, p. 6.

SCUM-FELLOW. A very low person.

SCUMMER. (1) Wonder. *Somerset*.

(2) To daub, or smear. *West*. Also, ventrem exonerare. "A skummering of a dog," Florio, p. 475, in v. *Schinchimurra*.

(3) A fire-shovel. *Yorksh*.

SCUN. (1) To reproach in a public manner, with a view of exposing to contempt or shame. *Somerset*.

(2) To throw a stone. *North*.

(3) To shun; to avoid. *Devon*.

SCUNNER. (1) To loathe; to shun. *North*.

(2) To notice; to observe. *Northumb*.

SCUNNING. A disease of the heart.

SCUPPER'D. Spoken of leaves of trees that are turned black, and crumpled up with frost or blight. A Herefordshire word, according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

SCUPPIT. A shovel, or spade, of uniform width, the sides turned a little inward. A spade tapers toward the cutting edge. The tiller handles too differ, the scuppit having merely a cot on the top of the tiller, and the spade having the top of its tiller perforated, which is called an eye tiller. The scuppit is sometimes used for digging as well as the spade, but is not so suitable for flag or strong land. *Moor*.

SCUR. To move hastily. *Yorksh*.

SCURE. To secure. *South*.

SCUREL. A rabbit. "*Sirogrillus, scurellus, scurelle*," Nominale MS.

SCURGE. A whip for a top.

SCURRAN-TOP. A peculiar kind of top formerly used at a game called *scurran-meggy*, which was much in vogue in Cumberland during the last century. MS. Glossary in my possession.

SCURRICK. A small piece. *Yorksh. West*. Sometimes *scuddick*, and perhaps more generally *scrittick*, an atom.

SCURRIFUNGE. To lash tightly. Also, coire carnaliter. *Devon*.

SCURRY. (1) To scur in pursuit. *East*.

(2) To hasten away. *Var. dial*.

SCURVY-ALE.

But to conclude this drinking alye tale,  
We had a sort of ale called *scurvy ale*.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 126.

SCUSE. To excuse. *Var. dial*.

SCUT. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit. The hare itself was also so called. Also, to dock an animal's tail. Still in use.

(2) Short, as a garment, &c.

SCUTCH. (1) Couch grass. *West*.

(2) To strike or beat slightly. *Yorksh*. Pegge has *scutch'd*, whipped.

(3) To cleanse flax. *Worc*.

SCUTCHELL. A long dark passage. *Linc*.

SCUTCHEON. A key-stone. "A *scutcheon* in the midst of a vault, where all the course of the carved stones or timber doth resort," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

SCUTE. (1) A scute was declared to be worth half a noble by a proclamation of Henry V., printed in Hall, f. 37. "*Scute*, a present of money," *Devonshire Glossary*.

(2) A reward; a gift. *Dorset*.

SCUTLIN. A small apple pasty; a taffata tart. *Winton*.

SCUTTER. To have a diarrhoea. *North*.

SCUTTLE. (1) To walk fast. *Linc*.

(2) A small piece of wood, pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball. *Chesh*.

(3) A shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry. "A *scuttle*, dosser, basket to carrie on the backe," *Cotgrave* in v. *Hotte*.

(4) A dish, or wooden platter.

SCUTTLES. The hatches of a ship at which the goods are let down.

SCUTTY. Short in stature. *Yorksh*.

SCUTTY-WREN. The wren. *West*.

SCWON. Shone; glittered.

In a cloud off blew,

Hyt did never remewe

The spere;

But evere in one

Bryght hyt *scwon*

Stremeyt clere. *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.*

SCY. A scythe. *Cumb*.

SE. A seat; a kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

And rypte forthwlth the aungelle tarieth nougt,  
But heide his wey from the see of glorye.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, p. 1.

Undir the foot of mount Mambré,  
There he chees to sette his se.

*Curator Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.*

SEA. A large number or quantity of anything.  
*Sussex.*

SEA-ADDER. The pipe-fish. *Cornw.*

SEA-BEANS. Small black pebbles. *Devon.*

SEABLE. Visible; to be seen.

SEA-BOTTLE. Many of the species of the seawrack, or *fucus*, are called *sea-bottles*, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them; the pod itself.

SEA-CROW. A cormorant. *South.*

SEAKY. Boggy; wet. *Salop.*

SEAL. Part of horse armour.

SEALE. (1) The fallow. *Yorksh.*

(2) A furnace for boiling salt.

SEALED-DOVE. A dove with the eyelids sown up, in which state she rises perpendicularly till her strength is quite exhausted, and then falls down lifeless.

Thy windows all are shut in this dark cave:

Thy eyes clos'd up; and when, like *scaled dove*,

Thou fain wouldst flutter upward, light to have,

This flesh to thee united will not move,

But draws thee back, and clips thy soaring wings,

Or at thy loft'at pitch thee downward flings.

*Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 75.*

SEAM. (1) A horse-load of wood. Ray gives this as a *Sussex* word, but it seems to have fallen out of use in that county. See, however, Marshall's *Rural Economy of the West of England*, i. 398, who gives it as a *West Devonshire* word.

(2) A strata of coal. *North.*

(3) Lard. *North.* "Cold meat fried with hogs seame," Cotgrave in *v. Gramouse*. "Seme for to frye with, *seyn de pourreau*," Palsgrave.

(4) A quarter of an acre. Also, a quarter of corn. *South and East.*

(5) A horse-load. *Cornw.*

SEA-MALL. A bird thus described by Holmæ: "The bill white, but yellow towards the tip, bending towards the point; the feet of a pale green, claws black."

SEAM-RENT. Ragged; very shabby. As a verb, to unsew or make ragged.

SEAMS. The marks of the smallpox.

SEAM-SET. A shoemaker's instrument for smoothing the seams of boots and shoes.

SEAN. (1) A sort of net. *Linc.* Polwhale describes it a pilchard net, and a very large net used in Hampshire for catching mackerel and herrings is so called. "Sean, or seyn, a great and very long fish net," Howell.

(2) Soon. *North.*

SEA-NAG. A ship. *Westm.*

SEA-PINK. The plant thrift. *Yorksh.*

SEA-PYE. The oyster catcher. *Drayton.*

SEAR. (1) The yellow betwixt the beak and the eyes of a hawk. *Berners.*

(2) Dry; withered. "Seare and sapesse leaves," Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, p. 53.

Whereas her fresh flourishing prime would brook ill to be imbraced by thy seare and sapesse armes.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 26.*

(3) The touchhole of a pistol. Hence used

metaphorically for the pudendum muliebree. *Light of the seare* is, of course, equivalent to light-heeled, loose in character. *Tickle of the sear*, wanton, immodest. The commentators have never yet satisfactorily explained a passage in Hamlet, ii. 2, "the clown shall make those laugh, whose lungs are tickled o' the sear," i. e., those whose lungs are wanton, or excited to laughter by coarse ribaldry. That this is the correct explanation there cannot, I imagine, be the slightest doubt. "Discovering the moods and humors of the vulgar sort to be so loose and tickle of the seare," Howard's *Defensative*, 1620, ap. Douce, ii. 230. These senses of the word have never before been developed.

Even as a pistole that is ready charged and bent, will flie off by and by, if a man do but touch the seare.

*Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 452.*

She that is fayre, lusty, and yonge,

And can comon in termes wyth fylled tonge,

And wyll abyde whysperynge in the eare,

Thynke ye her taylor is not lyght of the seare.

*Commune Secretary and Jalowsye, n. d.*

SEARCHER. A fine sieve; a strainer.

SEARCH. (1) A tent, or probe.

(2) To penetrate. *Var. dial.*

SEARCHERS. Persons appointed to examine corpses, and report the cause of death.

SEARCHING. Keen; piercing. *Var. dial.*

SEARINGS. Siftings; cleansings.

When your three searings be done after my lore,

Then breake the stone as you did before.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 408.*

SEARY. Thin, or worn. *Devon.*

SEASON. (1) To seize or pounce on anything as a hawk does.

(2) "Admissura, seasoning of a cow, and coverynge of a mare," Eliote's *Dictionarie*, 1559.

SEAT. (1) The summit of a mountain.

(2) A number or nest of eggs; on which they set poultry. Thus they say: "I'll give you a seat of eggs." "I found in the stable, &c., a seat of eggs I did not expect." *Linc.*

SEATER. A piece of cloth worn so thin, as to be almost in a hole, is said to be "all in a seater." *North.*

SEAT-RODS. Hazel twigs. *Salop.*

SEAU. A water-pail. *North.*

SEAVE. A gown. *Somerset.*

SEA-VELE. A seal.

The sea calfe, in like manner, which our contrymen for brevity sake cal a seele, other more largely name a *sea vele*, maketh a spoile of fishes betwene rockes and bankes, but it is not accounted in the catalogue or number of our English dogs, notwithstanding we call it by the name of a sea dog or a seacalfe.

*Topse's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 171.*

SEAVES. Rushes. *Var. dial.* "A seave, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grease, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn instead of a candle," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

SEA-WARE. Sea-weed. *Northumb.*

SEAWL. Wet stuff. *Lanc.*

SEAWSE. To strike a person over the face. *Lanc.*

SEAWTERYED. A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

SECATOUR. An executor.

Then is he a traytour,

Fore he trustys to his *secatour*,

He schuld his soule socour. *MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god

Take part or thou heuse wynde;

For if thou leve thi part in thi *secatours* ward,

Thi part non part at last end. *Reliq. Antiq. 1.314.*

SECCELED. Sickened. *Will. Iwerw.*

SECHAN. Such a one. (*A.-S.*)

SECHE. To seek. (*A.-S.*)

By dereworthy God, sayd Robyn,

To *seche* all Englund thorowe,

Yet founde I never to my pay,

A moche better borowe." *Robin Hood, i. 13.*

SECHETH. Visits. *Weber.*

SECK. (1) Such. *North.*

(2) A sack. Still in use.

(3) To seek. *Yorksh.*

SECKERLY. As usual. *North.*

SECKET. A term of contempt, addressed generally to a child. *Linc.*

SECKING. Canvas for sacks. *North.*

SECONDS. Second-rate flour. *Var. dial.*

SECRE. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

SECRET-HOUSE. A country-seat.

SECT. (1) Sex. Very common.

(2) A suit. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A small hammer, sharp on one end of the iron part, used in chipping large stones, &c.

SECTURE. An executor. *Palsgrave.*

That that comed in the *sectures* hondes.

*MS. Raviol. xv. Cent.*

SECURE. Sure; certain; positive.

SEDE. To produce seed. (*A.-S.*)

SEDEKINE. A sub-dean.

SEDGELY-CURSE. A horrible imprecation, thus given by Howell,—“the devil run through thee booted and spurred with a scythe on his back.”

SEDIKE. A sea-ditch, or sea-water creek.

SEDLED. Lulled to sleep.

SEDOCKE. The herb brank-ursine.

SEDOW. The fish aurata. “*Aurata*, Anglice a sedow,” *Nomine MS.*

SEDULL. A schedule.

Yea, if I should gather up all inconveniences in heape, I should not be satisfied with a *sedull*, but write a whole volume. *Don Simonides, 2d Part, 1584.*

SEDYR. Cider. *Prompt. Parv.*

SEE. (1) Saw. *Isumbras, 604.*

The nativity according to our modern authors, is one of the best that ever I *see*, but according to our method it is a very evil one, and yet I do believe there is not one artist in 40 can give any reason for his death at that time, or why he should dye of a consumption, seeing the ascendent is no ways afflicted. *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 64.*

(2) The sea. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To make a see of it, i. e., to be able to see. *Oxon.*

(4) To look on; to protect.

Now God you save, our queen, madam,

And Christ you save and see;

Here you have choosen a new true love,

And you will have none of me.

*Ballad of Sir Aidingar.*

(5) To see the devil, to get tipsy. To see the back of anything, to get rid of it.

SEECH. A land-spring. *Chesh.*

SEED. Saw. *Var. dial.*

SEED-BIRD. The water-wagtail. *North.*

SEED-COD. A seed-slip, or basket out of which seed-corn is sown. *Var. dial.* “*Satiolum*, a sedelyppe,” *Nomine MS.*

SEEDNESS. Seed-time. *Yorksh.* Called *seedny* in Herefordshire.

SEEDS. Young grasses; land newly laid to grass. *Staff.*

SEEDSMAN. A foreman on a farm, whose duty it is to sow the corn. *South.*

SEEDY. Poor and miserable-looking. The term is used by Goldsmith.

SEEING-GLASS. A looking-glass. *North.*

SEEK. (1) To seek, i. e., at a loss.

(2) To starch clothes. *Somerset.*

SEEKING-RAKE. A small-toothed rake.

SEEL. (1) See *Sealed-Dove*.

(2) Good fortune; happiness. (*A.-S.*)

Now doghty, now in dowte,

Now in sorow, now in *seele*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.*

(3) To wainscot. *Harrison, p. 187.*

(4) A sieve. *Lanc.*

SEELLEN. Seldom. *Lanc.*

SEELS. The wooden exterior of the collar of a cart-harness. *East.*

SEELY. Simple; silly; harmless. (*A.-S.*)

SEEM. To think, suppose, imagine. “I *seem* ’tis a terrible longsome time.” *Devon.*

SEEMEY. Seemly. *Coles.*

SEEN. (1) A cow’s teat. *Kent.*

(2) Experienced; skilled. “Excellentlie *seene* in the Greeke and Latine toonges,” *Harrison’s Britaine, p. 23.*

SEER. (1) Sure. *North.*

(2) An overlooker. *Somerset.*

SEERGING. A searching; an examination.

SEE-SAW. A kind of swing, formed of a plank on a fulcrum.

SEEST. *Seest thou me* is apparently a game at the dice or tables.

Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen juggle with this phantastical lawe, following the crafty hasarders, which use a play called *seest thou me*, or *seest thou me not*. *Hall, Henry V. f. 4.*

SEE-TRE. Cloth worn till it is threadbare, i. e., sec-through. *North.*

SEEVY-CAP. A cap made of rushes.

SEFYNT. Seventh. (*A.-S.*)

The *sefyt* heven, as sey the story,

Is paradyz after purgatory.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.*

SEG. (1) A castrated bull. *North.*

(2) To totter; to give way. See *Sag*.

SEGE. (1) A seat. (*A.-S.*)

One softe *seges* was he sett,

Amonge grete lordes at the mete,

And servede of many riche brede.

The chylde was sett with grete honowre

Bytwixe the kyng and the emperoure,

His mete thay gane hym schrede.

*Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

A *sege* was ordeyned for hem thre  
To beholde alle the pryvyte  
Of that holy Sacrament.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

On softe *seges* was sche sett.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

- (2) A jakes. MS. Arund. 249, f. 88. It was used for *stool* in all senses of that word, even the dirtiest, as in the Tempest, ii. 2. "*Latrina*, a siege or jakes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

- (3) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

And whan the batelle enjoined,  
With speres ferisly they foynede,  
There myght no *sege* be ensoynd,  
That faught in the field. *Degrevant*, 275.

To the senatour Petyr a sandesmane es commyne,  
And saide, syr, sekryl your *segges* are suppryside.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

- (4) To besiege. R. de Brunne MS.

SEGET. A subject. (*A.-N.*)

SEGGE. (1) The sedge. It occurs in a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

- (2) The hedge-sparrow. *Devon*.

SEGGON. A poor labourer, in contempt. Tusser, p. 260. *Segger* occurs as a term of reproach in Chester Plays, ii. 51. *Seg-head*, a blockhead, Craven Gloss. *Segkite*, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and greedy.

SEGGRUMS. Ragwort. *Yorksh.*

SEGGY. Hard, as skin is. *Cumb.* "A wound with a callous skin over it is said to be segg'd," Kennett, MS.

SEGHE. Saw. Isumbras, 17, 259.

SEGGEGATE. To separate. (*Lat.*)

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for virtues which they were careless to possess, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall.

Kenelworth Parke, 1594, p. 10.

SEGS. Sedges. See *Segge* (1).

SEIHID. Said?

Maister, shall I tellen more?  
3e, quad the vox, al thou most sugge,  
Other elles-wer thou most abugge.  
Gossip, quod the wolf, forgef hit me,  
Ich habbe ofte *sehtid* quod bi the.  
Men selde, that thou on thine live  
Misferdest mid mine wive.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

SEIE. (1) To tell. (*A.-S.*)

Go sei thi fadur he is to blame,  
That he for gode dose me schame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

- (2) To go; to arrive.

SEIFE. A reed, or bush.

SEIGH. (1) A sieve. *Lanc.*

- (2) To sag down heavily. *North.*

SEIGN. Seven. *Lanc.*

SEIGNORIE. Power; dominion. (*A.-S.*)

SEILINGE. Assault; attack.

And in the first of that *seylings*  
Thal slouen michel hethen genge.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 305.

SEINDE. Singed. (*A.-S.*)

SEINE. To sign. *Lydgate*.

SEINT. (1) A saint. (*A.-N.*)

That prynce it perceyvid and he let it passe and goo,  
That was to Cryst his creature he did call,  
To oure Lady and to Saynt George, and other  
*seyntes* moo;

Then sodenly upponne his knes the prynce did fall,  
Besechyng the good Lorde and his *seyntes* alle  
His ryght hym to sende and defende hym of his foo,  
And said, ever, good Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

- (2) A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

A *seynt* of silke whiche sche ther hadde  
Sche knitte, and so hireselfe sche ladde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 198.

SEINTUARIE. A sanctuary. (*A.-N.*)

SEINURIE. Lordship.

Thogh God have geve hym the *seynurie*,  
He jaf hym no leve to do robberye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

SEITE. Sight. See *Gewyt*.

SEIT-HOUSE. A dwelling-house.

SEIVE. A dwarf-rush. *Cumb.*

SEIZIN. Possession. Still in common use as a law term, applied to property.

Hit is the *caisere* shal be thin,  
Of him shal thou soone have *seisyn*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

SEIZLING. A young carp.

SEK. (1) A sack. (2) Sackcloth.

(3) A second. Bachelor, p. 144.

SEKE. Sick; ill. (*A.-S.*)

SEKERE. Secure; certain.

As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure,  
Smelle theme in *sesyne* with thy nese,  
The swetness of that savoure  
Shalle geve the lysesn to lyve in ease.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

Or we wyll the walles kepe,  
The *sekrylyar* may we slepe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

SEKERINGE. A securing.

That thay shalle make me a *sekerynge*  
A trows to holde us bytwene.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

SEKERSTEINE. A sacristan.

SEKESTE. Most ill or sick.

Of povre mene that myghte ille goo,  
Thay tuke inne weile a sixty or moo,  
Of thame that *sekeste* were.

Isumbras, 560.

SEKILMAN. An invalid.

SEKKE. "Fyl the bag," marg. gloss.

The whyles the executours *sekke*,  
Of the soule they ne rekke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.

SEKUR. Certain.

He seyde, Befyse, thou schalt dye anon,  
For *sekur* we schall the sloon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

SEL. Self. *North.*

SELADYNES. Chalcedonies. *Gawayne*.

SELCOUTH. Strange; wonderful; uncommon. (*A.-S.*) *Selkouthede*; wonderful, MS. Cotton.

Vespas. D. vii. "Selkow or seeldam seyne,"  
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SELDE. Seldom. (*A.-S.*)

Yet ever in on my dwyllinge is with thee,  
For *selde* or never I parte oute of thy sight.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 22.

**SELDEN.** Seldom. "*Selden*, i. e. *seize* is some forgete" is the burden of a song in the Vernon MS. corresponding to the well-known proverb, "out of sight, out of mind." The following stanza in a copy of the Cuckowe and the Nightingale appears not to have been printed. It follows l. 200 of Urry, p. 545.

Wyth swiche a lord wille I never be,  
For he ys blynde and may nothyng see,  
And whome he hit he not or whome he failth,  
And in hys courte ful *selden* trouth awaylyth,  
So dyverse and so wilful ys he.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 19.

**SELE.** (1) A yoke for cattle.

(2) Fortunate? (*A.-S.*)

(3) Season; time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the Eastern counties.

A servant letting himself, asked his master "if he would stand *seels* and *meals*," it was, perhaps, for harvest, and I understand the question to mean, would he promise the usual time for rest and refreshment, as well as for the commencement and cessation of daily labour. The *seels* referring, perhaps, more especially, to the leaveners and forzes. If the query was to a tradesman, say a bricklayer, it would probably refer to what is usually allowed in the way of rest and food. "I dont know much of her, only just to give her the *seel* of the day." That is, "good morning" or "good evening."

Moos's Suffolk MS

Lorde, thocht the clerk, now whom  
Myt y fynde thys yche *sele*  
To whom y myst selle Pers wele.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30

**SELEN.** To seal. (*A.-S.*)

**SELERE.** A cellar.

There was his food and his norischynge pure  
Sothfast *seles* of his sustinaunce.

MS. Cantab. l. f. i. 38, f. 19

**\*SELERELLE.** A visor, or mask.

**SELF.** Self; same. (*A.-S.*) This is the objective case. *Selves*, plur.

**SELF-BLACK.** The natural colour, not dyed.

**SELF-HEAL.** The herb pimpernel.

**SELFISH.** Self-conceited. *Heref.*

**SELF-UNED.** United to itself.

**SELF-WILDNESS.** Obstinacy.

**SELION.** A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity. It is sometimes defined to be a ridge of land lying between two furrows. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305. "A selion, ridge of land, *parca*," Coles.

**SELK.** Such. (*A.-S.*)

For al the world ne woldi nout  
That ich were to chapitre i brouit,  
For none *selke* werkce. MS. Digby 86.  
That ne shal never be,  
That I shal non *selk* falseté,  
On bedde ne on flore. MS. Digby 86.

**SELL.** (1) A saddle. (*Fr.*)

And turning to that place, in which whyleare  
He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*,  
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not theare.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Spenser's Faerie Queene, II. li. 11.

(2) A porpoise: *Northumb.*

(3) An unexpected failure. *Var. dial.*

(4) A cell. *Chaucer.*

**SELLED.** Sold. *Linc.*

**SELLENGER'S-ROUND.** St. Leger's round, a favorite old country dance.

**SELLICH.** Sweet; mild. (*A.-S.*)

Love is les, love is lcf, love is longinge;  
Love is fol, love is fast, love is frowninge;  
Love is *sellich* an thing, wose shal soth singe.  
Love is wele, love is wo, love is geddede;  
Love is lif, love is deth, love may hous fede.

Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 96.

**SELLING.** "*Chytrinda*, the play called selling of peares, or how many plums for a penie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

**SELLY.** Wonderfully. (*A.-S.*)

Sikurly I telle the here,  
Thou shalt hit bye ful *selly* dere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

**SELMS.** Gate rails. *Northumb.*

**SELN.** Self. *Linc.*

**SELOURE.** The canopy of a bed.

Hir bed was of asure,  
With a chekir *seloure*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

**SELT.** (1) Sold. *North.*

(2) Chance; uncertainty. *Chesh.* "Selt, *casus*; it's but a self whether; *forte fortuna accidit*," Coles' Latin Dict.

**SELTIE.** Advantage; benefit. (*A.-S.*)

Nim in with the to Denemark bathe,  
And do thou nouth onfrest this fare,  
Lith and *selthe* felawes are. Havelok, 1338

**SELT-TIMES.** Seldom. *Somerset.*

**SELVYN.** Self; same. (*A.-S.*)

Netheles the *selvyn* messe  
Ys nother the wurse ne the lesse.

MS. Harl 1701, f. 16

**SELWYLLY.** Self-willed. *Pr. Parv.*

**SELY.** "Sely or fearfull, *paoureux*," Palsgrave.

"Sely wretched, *meschant*," Ibid.

**SELYBLE.** Easy; comfortable.

**SELYNES.** Happiness. (*A.-S.*)

We wrecches willefully forsake  
The *selynes* that never shal slakte.  
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

**SEM.** (1) Needlework.

(2) To think. *Devon.*

**SEMANT.** Slender. *North.*

**SEMANZE.** Glue; mortar. *North.*

**SEMBLABLE.** Likeness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus every thing drawethe to his *semblable*  
Ludgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

**SEMBLABLY.** Similarly.

*Semblably* cold is that love, yea, rather it is no love, which containeth not in it the virtue and strength of working. Bacon's Works, p. 59.

**SEMBLANDE.** (1) Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

And yef her may devyse bright and shyn  
Werne fairer thane the quene,  
In maykyng, *semblaunt* and hewe,  
They wold quyte hyme gode and true.

MS. Raul. C. 60.

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

The kyng behelde the quene mylde,  
And sawe that sche was wyth chylde,  
Then made he glad *sembland*.  
Twenty tymys he dud hur kysse,  
Then made they game and blisse,  
And he toke hur be the hande

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72

**SEMELAND.** Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

Hys body, hys vysage, ych ways  
Of *semeland*, he semyd curtuys.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.*

**SEMELE.** Comely. [Assembled?]

Here comyth the kyng of Ysraelle  
Wyth mony a man *semelle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.*

**SEMELEDE.** Assembled. (*A.-S.*)

Thane the *semelode* the sale,  
Kyng and cardynale,  
And the emperoure ryale. *Sir Degrevant*, 1841.

**SEMEliche.** Seemly; comely. (*A.-S.*)

**SEMEN.** To seem; to appear; to resemble.

Occasionally, to look. (*A.-S.*)

**SEMENAUNT.** Comeliness. (*A.-N.*)

*Semenant* is a wonder thing,  
It begylt bothe knygt and kyng,  
And makit maydenys of love longyng;  
I warne you of that gyle. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 166.*

**SEMEnde.** Seemingly.

So that *semende* of lygte they werke  
The dedis, whiche were liwarde derke.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.*

**SEMENE.** Chance. (*A.-S.*)

Thuse welhus that burken on the so snelle,  
Withinne hur moder body by *semene*.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 26.*

**SEMICOPE.** A half cloak. *Chaucer.*

**SEMINARY.** A seminary priest; an English  
popish priest educated abroad.

**SEMINGE.** Resembling. (*A.-S.*)

**SEMISOUN.** A low or broken tone.

**SEMLY.** An assembly; a crowd.

**SEMMENT.** Soft; silky. *North.*

**SEMMIT.** Limber; supple. *North.*

**SEMOTED.** Separated; removed.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart  
being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly  
businesses. *Becon's Works, p. 136.*

**SEMPLE.** Common; low. *North.*

**SEMPSTER.** A sempstress. *Hall.*

**SEMY.** Brisk; active.

**SEMY-VIF.** Half alive, i. e. half dead. (*A.-N.*)

**SEN.** (1) Since. *North.*

And after nobull kyng Arthour  
Lyved and dyged with honour,  
As many hath don *senné*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.*

(2) To say. *Salop.*

(3) Self, as *mysen*, &c. *North.*

**SENAS.** Senate. Kyng Alisaunder, 1477.

**SENBY.** Sign; likelihood; appearance.

**SENCE.** Properly. *South.*

**SENCERE.** A censor.

And with encence caste in the *sencere*,  
He dede worchipe unto the autere.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

**SENCIIE.** To offer or place before.

And sett hir bi him on the benche,  
Win and piment he dede *senche*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 87.*

**SENCION.** The common groundsel.

For to take *fysche* with thy handys.—Take groundis  
walle that ys *sencion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn  
the water, and alle *fysche* wylle gaddar theretoo.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 324.*

**SEND.** To go to send, to accompany any one  
on the road. To come send, to go to meet.  
*Heref.*

II.

**SENDALL.** Same as *Cendal*, q. v.

And the duke of Surrey that dale high marshall  
of England entred into the listes with a great com-  
pany of men apareled in silke *sendall* embrodered  
with silver both richely and curiously.

*Hall's Union, 1548.*

**SENE.** (1) To see. *Isumbras*, 749.

He is cum to aske liij. pounde;  
Goo and fech it in a stounde,  
The sothe that I may *sene*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

(2) An assembly of scholars.

**SENEK.** Seneca. *Chaucer.*

**SENESE.** Scen. (*A.-S.*)

The pament was as clene as hit byfore was,  
And no thyng *senese* that there was do.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.*

**SENEVE.** To change, said of a corpse; to  
warp, said of wood. *Chesh.*

**SENFY.** Sign; appearance. *North.*

**SENG.** Shelter; shade. *Yorksh.*

**SENGILLY.** Continually.

Bot I am *sengilly* here with sex sum of knyghtes;  
I beseke þow, syr, that we may sounde passe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.*

**SENGLES.** The claws of a hawk.

**SEN-GREEN.** The house-leek. "Howsleke  
herbe, or *seugrene*," Prompt. Parv. p. 251.

**SENNE.** Sin. (*A.-S.*)

Her havest thou, sone, mikel *senna*.  
Loverd, for his suete nome,  
Lete the therfore haven no shome!

*MS. Digby 86.*

**SENNET.** (1) A particular set of notes on the  
trumpet or cornet.

(2) Seven-night, or week. *North.*

**SENNETH.** Mustard-seed. *Barber.*

**SENOWRYE.** A senate. *Pr. Parv.*

**SENOYS.** The people of Sienna.

**SENSE.** (1) To understand. *West.*

(2) No sense, poor, not good. *East.*

**SENSEN.** To incense. See Maundeville's  
Travels, p. 174; and Hollyband's Dictionarie,  
1593, in v. *Encenser*.

**SENSINE.** Since then. *Cumb.*

**SENSTERE.** A sempstress.

**SENT.** (1) Assent; agreement.

Many armys were tynt,  
That were never at the *sent*  
To come to that tournament,  
To do swyke dedis.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.*

(2) Commanded.

**SENTAWSTEN.** St. Austin.

Thurrow Goddes helpe and *Sentawosten*,  
The spere anon he toke to hym.

*Current of Portugal, p. 44*

**SENTENCE.** Meaning.

**SENTHURY.**

I wil grant hym blythely  
Of al my landes the *senthury*.

*Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

**SENTINE.** A kennel. (*Lat.*)

**SENYES.** Signs, referring to the system the  
monks had of talking with their fingers.

Dedyst thu never know the maner of owr *senyes*?

*Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 27.*

**SENJE.** Synod.



SEP. Sheep. (*A.-S.*)

Have her twenti shiling,  
This ich yeve the to meding,  
To buggen the *sep* and swin. *MS. Digby 86.*

SEPT. A railing. *Britton.*

SEPULTURE. A grave. (*A.-N.*)

SEQUACIS. Followers.

They abuse theymeself, and also othir thire *sequants*, gheving credence to such as wrigten of affection, leving the trouth that was in dedde.

*Haurne's Fragment*, p. 298.

SEQUENCE. Regular order; succession. *Sequent*, following; a follower.

SEQUESTER. Separation. *Shak.*

SER. Sure. Const. *Freemas*. 602.

SERE. (1) The same as *Scar*, q. v.

(2) Several; many; each. It is still in use in the Northern counties.

Hys handys he suffurd, for thy sake,  
Thus to be bored with nayles *sere*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.*

Hem is leverc for to here  
Romauncs, many and *sere*.

*MS. Ashmole 60, f. 4.*

To gayr yow kene and knaw me clere,  
I shall yow schew insampylles *sere*.

*Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 107.

Bot also in many other comfortes and savours,  
sweetnes, and wondirfull felynes one *sere* maners.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 220.*

Now hafe 3e here a graythe lessowne,  
Of *sere* maters that 3e solde leere.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 3.

(3) Safe?

And thankyd God ofte-sythe  
That scho sawe hur lorde so dere  
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.*

(4) The claw of a bird of prey.

SERELOPES. Severally; by themselves. (*A.-S.*)  
It occurs in *Piers Ploughman*.

SERE-MONTII. August. *Aubrey.*

SERENE. The unwholesome air or damp of the evening. (*Fr.*)

SEREPE. Sirop. *Nominafe MS.*

SEREW. A disease in a horse thus described by *Topsell*, 1607, p. 431:

A *serew* is a foule soranuce; it is like a splint, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the forelegge, as the splint is on the inside. The cure is thus. Take two spoonefuls of strong wine-vinegar, and one spoonefull of good sallit-oyle, mingle them together, and every morning bestow one houre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downward til it be gone, which will not be long in going.

SERWE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Bote if hoe wende hire mod,  
For *serwes* mon ich wakese wod.

*MS. Digby 86.*

SERF-BORW. Surety; pledge. (*A.-S.*)

Sithe fey that y owe to the,  
Therof shal I me *serfborw* be.

*Havelok*, 1667.

SERFULICHE. Sorrowfully. *Lydgate.*

SERGE. (1) To search.

(2) A sieve, or colander.

(3) A wax taper.

And swithe fetre also 3e singe,  
With *serges* and with candels bryt.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 126.*

SERGEANT. (1) A sheriff's officer.

The *serjeant* I before the jaylor name,  
Because he is the dog that hunts the game:  
He worries it and brings it to the toyle,  
And then the jaylor lives upon the spoyle.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 10.

(2) A soldier; a squire, an attendant on a person of rank; a royal servant. (*A.-N.*)

Be sekere of this *sergeant*, he has me sore greved;  
I faghte noghte wyth syche a freke this fytenne wynnyngis.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

SERICON. The flowers of zinc.

Mr. E. K. at nine of the klok afternoon sent for me to his laboratory over the gate to se how he distilled *sericon*, according as in tyme past and of late he hard of me out of *Ripley*. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 26.

SERIE. A series. (*A.-N.*)

SERIOUSLY. Seriatim.

Thus proceeding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.

*State Papers*, i. 209.

SERIS. The skin about the legs and feet of a hawk. *Berners.*

SERJOUR. A searcher; one who searches.

SERKIN.

Storis also of *serkyn* thyngis,  
Of prince, prelati, and of kyngis;  
Sangis faire of selcouth ryme,  
Englisch, Frensch, and Latyne.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 5.*

SERKYLL. A circle.

A *serkyll* of golde that wolde noghte  
With an c. pownde of golde be boghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.*

SERMUN. To speak; to discourse.

Seynt Jhone to Troyle bygan to *sermun*,  
Wyth ensamples of gode resun.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.*

SERONE. A barrel or package of soap.

SERPELL. Wild thyme.

SERPENTARY. A kind of still.

Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, and leth hym stonde so al nytt, and stepe tyl the morow, and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, xv. Cent.

SERPENTINE. (1) A kind of cannon.

As the *serpentine* powder is quickly kindled, and quickly out, so the salamander stone once set on fire can never be quenched.

*Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

(2) Pertaining to the serpent.

The bytter galle pleynly to enchace  
Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6.*

SERPET. A wicker or rush basket. "A *serpet*, *corbis scirpeus*," *Coles*.

SERPIGO. A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. *Shak.*

SERRE. To join closely. (*Fr.*)

SERRY. Idiotic; mean. *Line*.

SERTAN. Certain; certainly.

The porter rose anon *sertan*

As some as he herd Johne calle;  
Litul Johne was redy with a swerd,  
And bare hym to the walle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.*

Thus seys the boke *serceynlye*,  
God, that is both gode and hend,  
Gyff þou grace that ȝe may mend,  
And bryng us alle unto his byllyse,  
That never fro us schall mysse! *MS. Ashmole 61.*

## SERTE.

We hafe bene thy sowdeours this sex ȝere and more;  
We forsake the to daye be *serte* of owre lorde.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.*

SERTLE. To surprise; to startle. *Essex.*

## SERTTES. Certainly; surely.

*Serttes*, yf I hym slepyng slone,  
Manfulle ded were yt none.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 7.*

## SERUNDEL. The eaves of a house.

SERVAGE. Bondage; slavery. (*A.-N.*)

The othere he putte in presoun, and solde hem to  
*servage*, 30 for o peny. *Maunderville's Travels, p. 83.*

SERVANT. A lover. The corresponding term *mistress* is still retained.SERVE. (1) To earn. *West.*(2) To impregnate. *Berks.*(3) To relieve a beggar. *Derb.*(4) To feed animals. *Var. dial.*

A lady of the West country gave a great entertainment to most of the gentlemen thereabout, and among others to Sir Walter Raleigh. This lady, though otherwise a stately dame, was a notable housewife, and in the morning early she called to one of her maids, and asked her if the pigs were *served*. Sir Walter Raleigh's chamber joined the lady's, so that he heard her. A little before breakfast, the lady coming down in great state into a room full of gentlemen, as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set his eyes upon her, he said, Madam, are the pigs *served*? The lady answered, You know best whether or no you have had your breakfast.

*The Witty Alarum, n. d.*

(5) To deserve. *Gawayne.*

ȝis, quod syr Gawayne, so me God helpe,  
I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grefe  
*servede*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

## SERVEE. Service.

And make ȝoure self sogettyss to be  
To hem that owyn ȝow *servee*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

## SERVELLE.

Tille a clyffe the sqwyere come sone,  
A sees a knyghte hewand hym one,  
And with swerde *servelle*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.*

## SERVICE. (1) Allowance of food.

Now the best time to feede them in the winter is about the cock-crowing, and afterward in the morning twy-light, and soone after that let them drinke: In the summer let them have their first meate in the morning, and their second *service* at noone, and then drinke after that second meate or eating, and their third meate before evening againe, and so let them drinke the second time. *Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 81.*

## (2) The first stroke of a ball at the game of tennis.

## SERVICES. Bold and daring actions, an ancient military term.

SERVIOUS. Obsequious. *Pr. Parv.*

## SERVOILE. The wild honeysuckle.

## SES. Cessation.

Of swiche bataille nas no *ses*  
To the night fram arnemorwe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 339.*

## SESE. (1) To cease; to make to cease.

Mesagers to him send in hast,  
Fore wele he west hit was bot wast  
Hem to withstond in honé way;  
And prayd hym to *sece* of his outrage,  
And take Kateryn to mareage,  
Al Frawnce to him schuld do homage,  
And croune him kyng aftyr his day.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 20.*

They *seeyd* not tylle hyt was nyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

## (2) To give seizin to.

I gyf the my doghtur be the hande,  
And *sece* the in alle my lande.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.*

## (3) To seat, or place.

In Tyberyus tyme, the trewe emperour,  
Syr Sesar hymself *seced* in Rome.

*MS. Cott. Culig. A. ii. f. 109.*

## (4) To seize.

Thow sulde his ceptre have *seced*, and syttyne  
aboune,  
Fore reverence and realtee of Rome the noble.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.*

## SESKAR. A small Scotch coin.

## SESOURS. Scissors; candle-nippers.

SESS. Invitation to a dog to eat something, perhaps smell to it first. *Dorset.*SESSING. An assessment. *Palgrave.*SESSIONS. (1) A difficult job. *North.*

## (2) Possessions; property.

## SESSLE. To change seats very often.

## SESS-PPOOL. A receptacle for filth; a kind of reservoir for drains.

SESSY. Cease. (*Fr.*) The word *sest* is used by Marston apparently in the same sense.

## SESTIANS. Sestiana mala. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionary, 1640.

SE-STOERRE. Sea-star. (*A.-S.*)

Heyl, levedy, *se-stoerre* bryht,  
Godes moder, edy wyht,  
Mayden ever vurst and late.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 228.*

SESTRON. A cistern. *Percy.*SET. (1) To hire; to let. *Var. dial.* Also a substantive, a lease or grant.

For to save hym in his ryght  
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.

*Robin Hood, i. 11.*

(2) A game, as at whist, &c. Also a verb, to win the game. *East.*(3) Astounded. *East.*

(4) *To set by*, to treat with consideration. "For connyng they set not by," Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d. *To set store by*, to set value upon. *A set-down*, a rebuke. *To set at*, to put a price on anything. *To set up a side*, to become partners in a game at cards. *A set-to*, an attack, or onset. *Hard set*, in a difficulty. *To set on*, to put yeast to wort. *A dead set*, a combined scheme against any one. *Set fast*, confined. *Set off*, to go. *Set out*, a commencement or beginning. *To set up*, to be refractory; to oppose; to be raised above one's merits. *To set off*, to reduce a reckoning by striking off too heavy charges.

(5) Disposal. *North.*(6) To push; to propel. *Newce.*

(7) To protect; to accompany. *Yorksh.*

(8) A young plant; a shoot.

(9) Set the hare's head to the goose-giblet, i. e., tit for tat.

(10) A gambrel. *Yorksh.*

(11) To settle; to bind. *Var. dial.*

(12) To place to account. (*A.-S.*)

(13) The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 97, 118, as He that "sett alle on seven," i. e., set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase at p. 85 is not so evident. It is explained in the glossary, "to set things in, to put them in order," but it evidently implies in some cases an exactly opposite meaning, to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following examples. "To set the steven, to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390. These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, hence is certainly derived the phrase to be at sixes and sevens, to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the Wise Men, says,—

Bot he thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,  
I shalle, and that in hy, *set alle on sex and seven*;  
Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to neven  
Any to have mastery bot myself fulle even.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 143.

Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez.  
*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

The duk swore by gret God of hevene,  
Wold my hors so evene,  
3et wold I *sett all one seven*

for Myldor the swet! *Degrevant*, 1279.

Old Odcombs odnesse makes not thee uneven,  
Nor carelesly set all at six and seven.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, li. 71.

SETE. A city. (*A.-S.*)

There ys a gyant of gret renowne,  
He dystrowythe bothe *seté* and towyn.

*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 39.

SETEWALE. The herb valerian.

Fykes, reysyn, dates,  
Almaund rys, pomme-garnates,  
Kanel and *setewale*.

*Cy of Warwike*, p. 421.

SETH. (1) Since. (*A.-S.*)

Never *seth* we wedyd ware,  
Therefore I make full mekyl care;  
Bot now we must per[fe] a-two,  
Do thou the best, for I must go.

*MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

(2) A scythe. Nominale MS.

SETHE. To boil. (*A.-S.*)

SET-HEDGE. A quickset hedge. *East.*

SETTLE. Seat. (*A.-S.*)

Fowles of heven er proude know that wald heghe  
thaire *settle* aboven alle other fesshe of the se.

*MS. Coll. Eton*, 10, f. 13.

Apon the *setyl* of hys majesté

That day sal alle men before hym be.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 180.

SETTLINGS. Saplings.

For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly  
planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no  
sure root in the same, are easily moved as young  
*settlings*. *Becon's Works*, p. 18.

SETNESSE. A decree. *Hearne.*

SET-OPE. Anything by means of which a gate  
or door is set or kept open.

SETS. The plaits of ruffs.

SET-SPEECH. A speech carefully prepared  
and studied before it is delivered in public.

SETTE. Ruled. *Scott.*

SETTEN-ON. Short in growth. *North.*

SETTER. (1) To cut the dew-lap of an ox or  
cow, into which helleboraster, called setter-  
work, being put, an issue is made for ill-hu-  
mours to vent themselves. *North.*

(2) An accuser. *Coles.*

SETTER-GRASS. The herb bear's-foot. *Yorksh.*  
Spelt *settyrgrisse* in Nominale MS.

SETTER-OUT. An editor, or author.

SETTING. The west, so called because the  
quarter of the setting sun.

SETTING-DOWN. Said of a hawk when put  
into the mew. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 63.

SETTING-PIN. A dibble. *Glouc.* "Debbyll  
or settyng stycke," Huloet, 1552.

SETTING-STICK. A stick used for making  
the plaits or sets of ruffs.

SETTLE. (1) To fall in price. *Line.*

(2) A long seat, generally one with a long back  
to it. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Setille*.

SETTLE-BED. A folding bed.

SETTLE-STONES. Stones at the edge of a  
gutter in a cow-house. *North.*

SEU. Suit. *Hearne.*

SEUGH. A wet ditch; a drain. *North.*

"The towne sinke, the common sew," Nomen-  
clator, 1585, p. 391.

SEUNE. Seven. *Cumb.*

SEUREMENT. Security, generally used in the  
legal sense. (*A.-N.*)

SEURETEE. Certainty. (*A.-N.*)

SEVEN-NIGHT. A week. This word occurs  
in The French Alphabet, 1615, p. 18.

He leyvth not oon *sevenyghte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38*, f. 63.

SEVEN-YEAR. "Has been a vile thief this  
seven year," Shakespeare. It was a proverbial  
expression for a long time.

O, the body of a Gorge,

I wold I had them heare;

In faith, I wold chope them.

They ware not so hack this *seven yere*!

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

I can then thanke Sensuall Apyete;

That is the best daunce without a pype

That I saw this *seven yere*.

*Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d.

SEVERALS. Portions of common assigned for  
a term to a particular proprietor, the other  
commoners waiving for the time their right  
of common over them. See Hunter on  
Shakespeare, i. 267.

SEVERY. A division or compartment of a  
vaulted ceiling. "Severous of a howse," MS.  
Dictionary, 1540.

SEW. (1) Same as *Assue*, q. v.

(2) Sowed. *Line.*

(3) To wipe the beak, a term in ancient hawking  
given by Berners.

- (4) A kind of pottage. "Saddulere in sew," Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

The flesche, whan it was so to hewe,  
Sche taketh and maketh therof a sewe.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 164.

- (5) To ooze out. *Suffolk.*

- (6) To drain land. A covered drain or wet ditch is called a sew. *Var. dial.*

- (7) To mourn; to lament. *Kennett.*

SEWANT. The plaice. *Northumb.*

SEWE. (1) To assay meat at table. "I sewe at meate, *je taste*," Palsgrave.

- (2) To follow. (*A.-S.*)

In wyntur, in the depe snowe,  
On every side the wil me trace;

Be my steppys they wil me knowe,  
And seuen me fro place to place.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.*

Syr, he scyde, y come ryghte now,

Go before, y wylle sewe yow.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*

- (3) To make suit for a thing.

SEWELL. A scarecrow, which generally consisted of feathers tied to a string to prevent deer from breaking ground, by frightening them. The term is metaphorically used in a passage quoted by Nares, in v. *Shewelles*, who entirely misunderstands it.

SEWENT. Even; regular. *West.* Coles has it in the sense of convenient, fit.

SEWER. The officer who set and removed the dishes, tasted them, &c.

SEWSTER. A sempstress. *Somerset.* The term occurs in the *Pr. Parv.*

SEXESTEN. A sexton.

The *sexosten* went welle than,  
That he had be a wode man.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.*

SEXTARY. A pint and a half. It varied in measure in different countries.

Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water, but in the fit it helpeth with vinegar by smelling to it. It helpeth the palseie, taken with rew or wine, sod in rew, so also all heart trembling, ache in the stomach, and quaking of the sinewes.

*Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 49.*

SEXTE. Sixth. Perceval, 248.

SEXTIPARTITE. In six parts.

They not only made an indenture *sextipartite* sealed wyth their seales and signed wyth their handes.

*Hall's Union, 1540.*

SEXTRY. A sacristy, or vestry.

SEY. A skimming dish. *West.*

SEYLENDE. Sailing.

And thus by schip forth *seylende*,

Hire and hire child to Rome he brougte.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 69.

SEYNE. Sodden, or boiled.

SEYNOWRES. Noblemen. (*A.-N.*)

Salle he never sownde see his *seynowres* in Rome,  
Ne sitt in the assemble in syghte wyth his feris.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

SEYNTWARE. A sanctuary.

And uche wode that thei there bare,

He spored him in her *seyntware*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43.*

And intrede into Seynt Edes *seyntwarye*.

*Chron. Vilodun, p. 82.*

SEYPER. A drunkard. *Cumb.*

SHAAD. A meadow.

SHAB. The itch in animals. *West.* In old English, a scab. "He shrapeth on is shabbes," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 239. *Shabby*, mangy, itchy, Palmer, p. 80.

All that ben sore and *shabid* eke with synne,  
Rather with pité thanne with reddure wyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 22.

SHABBAROON. A mean shabby fellow.

SHAB-OFF. To abscond. *North.*

SHAB-RAG. A mean beggarly person.

SHAB-WATER. A water generally prepared with tobacco, and sometimes with the addition of some mercurial, to cure the *shab*.

SHACK. (1) To rove about. As a substantive, an idle worthless vagabond. *Var. dial.*

(2) In Norfolk and Suffolk, liberty of winter pasturage, the lords of manors having the privilege to feed their sheep at pleasure upon their tenants' lands during the six winter months. Also a custom in Norfolk to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed-time, in all men's grounds; whence to go at *shack* in that county signifies as much as to go at large. *Dict. Rust.*

(3) The grain left after harvest and gleanings; fallen mast or acorns. *East.* Tusser has the phrase *shack-time*.

(4) To shed, or shake out. *Var. dial.*

SHACK-A-BACK. An idle vagabond.

SHACKATORY. A hound.

No *shackatory* comes nere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.

*The Wandering Jew.*

SHACKED. Rough; shaggy. *West.* "Their haire is *shacked*," Harrison, p. 41.

SHACKELY. To shake out, or scatter, as hay from a waggon. "How ut do *schakely* about!" *Devon.*

SHACKET. A small cart-load. *North.*

SHACK-FORK. A wooden fork for shaking straw off the barn floor. *Yorksh.* "A schak-forke, *pastinatum*," MS. Dict. 1540. For *pastinum*? Kennett explains it, "a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it."

SHACK-HOLE. A hollow in the ground which receives the surface water. Craven Gl. ii. 111.

SHACKLE. (1) The wrist. *North.*

(2) A twisted band, generally made of rushes or straw. *Somerset.*

(3) An iron loop moving on a bolt.

(4) Stubble. *Heref.*

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle* vaines, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves; if the vaines wil bleed, take from them three pints at least, if they wil not bleed, then open his neck vain and take so much from thence. Save the blood, and let one stand by and stir it as he bleeds, lest it grow into lumps.

*Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 400.*

SHACKLE-HAMMED. Bow-legged.

SHACKLE-NET. The flue net. *North.*

SHACKLES. Cow-chains. *North.*

SHACKLING. Idle; loitering. *Var. dial.*

SHACKLOCKS. Locks for fetters.

And bids his man bring out the five-fold twist,  
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chaines.  
*Brown's Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 129.

SHAD. (1) Overdid; excelled. *Lanc.*

(2) Separated; shaded. *Ileane.*

SHADANDE. Shedding; scattering.

The schafte schoderode and schotte in the schure beryne,  
That the *schadande* blode over his schanke rynnys.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHADBRID. A minnow.

SHADE. (1) A sheath. *Suffolk.*

(2) The same as *Shard*, q. v.

(3) A shed. (4) To shed. *North.*

(5) "*Discrimen*, the shade of the hede," Nominal MS. inter membra humani corporis.  
It means the parting of the hair on the head.

(6) Shed; flowed. *Gawayne.*

SHADEL. A water-gate; a gate for stopping water used in mill-streams.

SHADOW. (1) Same as *Bone-grace*, q. v.

(2) An uninvited guest. (*Lat.*)

SHAFF. (1) Chaff. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nonsense; stupid talk. *North.*

SHAFFERONS. Chaffrons, or champfrains.

SHAFFLES. A bungler. *Yorksh.*

SHAFFLING. (1) Indolent. (2) An awkward and insignificant person. *North.*

SHAFT. (1) The handle of anything. A broomstick is a *besom shaft*, and the use of the word is extended to the handle of a spoon or fork, &c. *Linc.*

(2) Creature. (*A.-S.*) The copy in MS. *Vespas. A. iii*, f. 4, reads "wit tuin maner o *scaft*."

For he wolde be that Kyng of craft,

Worschepep with two maner *shaft*.

*Carmor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

(3) An arrow; a spear. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A maypole.

(5) A lead-mine, or coal-pit. *North.*

(6) A net for catching birds.

SHAFTED. Set; sank. *Gawayne.*

SHAFTMAN. A measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, and generally considered as half a foot. (*A.-S.*) "A shafman, shafinet, or shaftment, the measure of the fist with the thumb set up," Ray's English words, ed. 1674, p. 40. Florio, p. 414, gives it a particular meaning, "a certaine rate of cloth that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or *shaft-man*."

The cantelle of the clere schelde he kerfes in sondyre,  
Into the schuldryre of the schalke a *shaftmonde* large.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SHAG. (1) Rough hair. *Devon.*

(2) A slice of bread. *Cumb.*

(3) A kind of cloth; used for lining of cloaks, church hassocks, &c. *Silk shag* is occasionally mentioned.

(4) To shake, or jog.

(5) The same as *Shack*, q. v.

(6) A cormorant. *South.* Hence the phrase, as wet as a shag.

(7) To slink away. *Glouc.*

SHIAGAPENTER. A shoulder of pork roasted, with the blade-bone cut into it. *Devon.*

SHIAGEBUSH. (1) A sackbut.

(2) A harquebuss, or hand-gun. "*Schagbusshe* a gonne, *harquebutte*," Palsgrave.

SHIAG-POAL. A sort of ghost or spectre, which under this appearance is thought by the common people to haunt different parts of the county. *Linc.*

SHIAG-HAT. A sort of hat made very long in the down. *North.*

SHIAG-RAG. A mean beggarly fellow. "*Guer-luset*, somewhat like our *shagrag*, a by-word for a beggerlic souldior," Cotgrave.

A scurvie *shagragge* gentleman new come out of the North, a punie, a fresham, come up hither to learne fashions and seecke to expell me.

*Exchange Ware at the Second Hand*, 1615.

For plainnesse is despiside, and honestie

Is fellow *shakerag* with simplicitie.

*Scot's Certaine Pieces of this Age*, 1616.

The *shak-rag* shag-haired crue, whose boundles minds  
Must be supplide with shifting or by stealth.

*Taylor's Urania*, ed. 1630, p. 7.

SHAIL. To walk crookedly. "I shayle with the fete, *jentretille des piedz*," Palsgrave. Still in use, Forby, 294. *Shailer*, a cripple. See further in *Shale* (4).

SHIAKE. (1) To dance. Originally, to go at a great rate, to move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To shake the elbow, to play at dice. To shake a fall, to wrestle. No great shakes, nothing extraordinary.

(3) A crack in wood. *North.* Hence *shaky*, full of cracks.

(4) A fissure in the earth. *Derb.*

(5) Futuo. This seems to be the ancient form of *shay*, given by Grose. "*Lascivus*, Anglice a *shakere*," Nominal MS.

(6) To brag, or boast.

SHAKE-BAG. A large game-cock.

SHAKEBUCKLER. A swashbuckler; a bully.

SHIAKE-CAP. A North country game.

SHAKEN. Paltry; mean; poor. *Shaken-brained*, disordered in mind. *North.*

SHIAKES. (1) A bad character. *North.*

(2) Applied sometimes to quick action. "I'll do it in a brace of *shakes*," *East.* "Thei wente a nobull *schakke*," at a great rate, Hunttyng of the Hare, 96. "Schokkes in with a *schakke*," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

SHAKING. (1) The ague. *North.*

As to the nature of our Wiltshire sheep, negatively they are not subject to the *shaking*, which the Dorsetshire sheep are.

*Aubrey's Wiltts*, MS. Royal Soc. p. 309.

(2) *Shaking of the sheets*, an old country dance, frequently mentioned with a double entendre by our old dramatists.

Besides, there are many pretty provocative dances, as the kissing dance, the cushion dance, the *shaking of the sheets*, and such like, which are important instrumentall causes whereby the skilfull hath both elyents and custome.

*Taylor's Worker*, 1630, ii. 96.

SHAKING-NAUGHT. Worthless.

SHAKY. Feeble; weak. *Var. dial.*

SHALDER. (1) A kind of slate.

(2) To give way; to tumble down.

(3) A broad flat rush.

SHALE. (1) A husk. "The *shailes* or stalkes of hempe," Hollyband's *Dictionary*, 1593. Also a verb, to husk or shell, as peas, &c.

And mony *shalus* he syze falle from hurr heyze tho.

*Chron. Vilodun*, p. 128.

His colour kepyng ever in oong by kynde,

And doth his pipines in the *schalis* bynde.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 13.

(2) An earthen pan. *Somerset.*

(3) Loose ore or substance from a mine or quarry; alum ore. *North.*

(4) "Proper to the feet, in with the heels and out with the toes," *Ilallamsh. Gl.* p. 121. "*Esgrailler*, to shale, or straddle with the feet or legs," *Cotgrave*. See *Shail*. "To drag the feet heavily," *Craven Gl.*

(5) To give way, or slide down.

SHALKE. (1) Chalk.

Thurgh a faire champayne undyr *schalke* hyllis,

The kyng fraystez a-furth over the fresche strandez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 68.

(2) A man; a soldier. (*A.-S.*)

Thane the *schalkes* scharpelye schoftys theire horsez,  
To schewen them semly in theire scheene wedes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

(3) Armour for the shoulder?

Sembles one the sowdeours, and settys theire dyntys,  
Thourgh the scheldys so schene *schalkes* they towche.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

SHALL. A shoal. *Devon.*

SHALLIG. Scanty, thin, applied to dress. *Dorset.*

SHALLOP. A two-masted vessel.

The very flower and prime of the Spanish army,  
In fourscore ponts or long-bottomed boats and  
*shallops*, before Stavenisse, a little island in Zea-  
land, some of the *shallops* then running on ground,  
and the fleet of the United Provinces setting upon  
them, divers endeavoured to escape, who were slain  
or drowned.

*MS. Harl.* 646.

SHALLOW. The finscale fish. *East.*

SHALLY-WALLY. A term of contempt. *North.*

SHALM. (1) To shriek. *Suffolk.*

(2) The tapestry of a bed.

SHALMIE. A psalter. *Chaucer.*

SHAM. (1) Shame; bad conduct. *Sham-a-sterne*, not one. *North.*

(2) To blush with shame.

SHAMBLE. (1) To disperse. *East.*

(2) To walk awkwardly. Metaphorically, to be unsteady in conduct. *Var. dial.*

SHAMBLES. The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart. *Oxon.*

SHAMEFAST. Modest. *Palsgrave.*

SHAMERAGS. Shamrocks.

Whilst all the Ilbernian kernes, in multitudes,

Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.

*Taylor's Work*, s. 1630, ii. 4.

SHAMES. A mode of exclamation. What the shames! i. e. are you not ashamed?

SHAMES-DEDE. A death of shame.

Therefore at hym thay had envy;

A tournament than did thay crye,

Thay thoghte to do hym quede,

And *shames-dede* with alle. *Isambard*, 612.

SHAMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.

SHAMMING-ABRAHAM. An odd phrase, common among soldiers and sailors, used when they counterfeit sickness or infirmity. It was probably derived from the Abraham men of Shakespeare's time, described in King Lear. See *Abraham-Men*.

SHAMMOCKS. A bad going horse.

SHAMNEL. A masculine woman. *Glovc.*

SHAMS. Gaiters. *Line.*

SIAN. (1) Bashful; confused. *North.* "Shan, *pudor, verecundia*," Coles.

(2) To turn out the toes. *Yorksh.*

(3) Wild; said of cattle when inclined to run; sometimes also, I believe, of a profligate spendthrift. *Line.*

SHANDERY-DAN. A kind of small cart or trap, generally without springs.

SHANDLICHE. Vileness; baseness. (*A.-S.*)

No for Merlin the gode clerk,

That can so michel *schandliche* werk.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 139.

SHANDY. (1) Shabby; untidy. *Dorset.*

(2) Mild; gentle. *North.*

(3) Wild; unsteady. *Yorksh.*

SHANGY. A riot, or row. *North.*

SHANK. (1) The projecting point of a hill, joining it with the plain. *North.*

(2) The spoke of a wheel. *Devon.*

(3) Dusk; twilight. *Yorksh.*

(4) The upright part of a candlestick. "The shanke of a candlesticke betweene the nose and the foote," Baret, 1580.

(5) The tunnel of a chimney.

SHANKS. (1) Slates. *Durham.*

(2) Fur from the legs of animals. "Schanke of bouge, *fourrure de cuissettes*," Palsgrave.

Also at the gongye up of Master Chauceller into the Lollars tower, we have good prooffe that there laye on the stockes a gowne eyther of murrey or crimosyn in grayn furred with *shankes*.

*Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 51.

SHANK'S-NAG. On foot. *Var. dial.*

SHANNA. Shall not. *North.*

SHANNY. Wild; foolish. *East.*

SHANTEGOS. Half-bricks. *Var. dial.*

SHANTY. Smart; gay; showy. *Var. dial.*

SHAPE. (1) To begin; to commence. *North.* Also, to tell a tale.

(2) A mess; a litter. *Devon.*

(3) A dress of disguise. A very common term in old plays.

(4) The *A.-S.* *gesceapu, verenda, pudenda*. "Count, a womans shappe, *con*," Palsgrave. Still in common use in Lincolnshire, used especially in the case of infants and children. "The shape of a mare," Elyot in v. *Hippomanes*. See *Chester Plays*, i. 29.

Bochas reherstith of wyfis many oone,

Which to her husbandis were contrarious;

Among alle other he wrytyth of oone,

Semeramis hir name, of levying vicious,

Queene of Assirie, he callyth hir thus;

Which wold no man in eny wyse denye,

But wyth her crokid *shap* encrece and multiply.

*Reliq. Antig.* ii. 28.

(5) A portrait, or picture. *Devon.*

(6) Formed; figured. (*A.-S.*)

Thy counsellere schalle be an ape,  
And in a clothyng ye schalle be *schape*.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 241.*

**SHAPES.** A tight-laced girl.

**SHAPING-KNIFE.** A shoemaker's paring-knife.

*Palsgrave.*

**SHAPLY.** Fit; comely. (*A.-S.*)

Constant in vertu, flemor of malyce,  
Trew of your worde, of wordys mesurable,  
Benigne and gracijs, al voyd of vyce,  
Humbil of aspery, discreyt and honourable,  
*Shaply* and fayre, jocunde and ameabille.

*MS. Fairfax 16.*

He is nougt *schaply* for to vyve

In erthe amonge the wymmen here.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.*

**SHAPPEROON.**

Her *shapperoones*, her perriwigs and tires,  
Are reliques which this flatt'ry much admires;  
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,  
As things to which mad men must homage doe.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 111.*

**SHAPPERS.** Makers; creators.

But she kunne the poyntes of crystenynge,  
Ne beleiveth nat on these *shappers*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.*

**SHAPS.** Oats without the grain. *North.*

**SHARCIE.** To search. "*Rimor*, to be schar-  
chyd," Vocabulary, MS. xv. Cent.

**SHARD.** (1) A piece of broken pottery; a frag-  
ment of stone or any brittle substance. *Var.*  
*dial.* "Shardes of marble wherewith they  
used to playster theyr wallas," Elyot in v.  
*Crusta*.

(2) An opening in a wood. *Yorksh.*

(3) The shell or hard outward covering of insects.  
*North.* The scales of an animal. "The  
shard-borne beetle," the beetle borne on by  
its shard, Shakespeare. Some are of opinion  
that Shakespeare here means shard-born, born  
in a shard, or dung, and Harrison, p. 229,  
calls the beetle the *turdbug*.

For longe tyme it so befelle,  
That with his sward, and with his spere,  
He might not the serpent dere;  
He was so *sherdad* all aboute,  
It held all edge toole withoute.

*Gower, ed. 1554, f. 103.*

(4) A notch. *Var. dial.*

(5) Cow dung. *North.* "Sharde and dunge,"  
Elyot in v. *Bonasmus*, ed. 1559.

(6) A gap in a fence. *Var. dial.* According to  
Stanihurst, p. 11, it was so called in his time  
by the inhabitants of Fingal. "Nethe styлле  
ne sherd," Lydgate, p. 114.

(7) To take a shard, i. e. to take a cup too much,  
to get tipsy. *Devon.*

**SHARE.** (1) To cut. (*A.-S.*)

The beste stedes that thei had  
By the scholderis he them *scharde*,  
He was never so hard y-stade

for wele ne for wo! *Degrevant 1630.*

As the preat hyt brak, the angel hyt *share*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.*

Hur skarlet sleve he *share* of then,

He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 89.*

(2) A crop of grass. *Somerset.*

(3) The sycamore tree. *West.*

(4) A vile woman. *Devon.*

(5) To ridicule any one. *Linc.*

(6) The pubes of a man. (*A.-S.*)

Sychone se I never ere  
Stondynge opone *schare*.

*MS. Porkington 10.*

**SHAREVIL.** A garden fork. *Salop.*

**SHARGE.** Futuo. *North.*

**SHARHOG.** A yearling sheep. *North.*

**SHARK.** (1) To swindle; to defraud. *Shak.*

Also a substantive, a thief, or swindler. Grose  
gives it as an Exmoor word. *Shark-gull*,  
*sharker*, one who preys on simpletons.

These thieves doe rob us with our owne good will,  
And have dame Nature's warrant for it still;  
Sometimes these *sharks* doe worke each others wrack,  
The ravening belly often robs the backe.

*Taylor's Workes, ii. 117.*

The owle-cyd *sharkers* spied him how he felt

To finde a post; his meaning soone they smelt.

*Scot's Philomythie, 1616.*

(2) A notch. *Glouc.*

**SHARM.** To make a confused chattering noise.  
*Sharming*, a confused noise, a din, a buzzing,  
such as is made by chattering or unruly chil-  
dren, Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 339.

And though thei *sharme* and crye, I care not a myght,  
But with my sharpe sworde ther ribbes I shall strake.

*Digby Mysteries, p. 10.*

**SHARN.** Cow dung. *North.* A cockchafer  
is called a *sharn-bug* in Sussex.

**SHARNEBUDE.** A beetle. Kennett gives it as  
a Kent word for a black beetle.

Lyke to the *sharnebudes* kynde,

Of whose nature this I fynde,

That in the hotest of the day,

Whan comen is the mery May,

He spret his wynges, and up he fleeth.

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 29.*

**SHARP.** (1) Cold; frosty. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *West.*

(3) Pungent in taste. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Quick; active. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Pr.  
Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(5) A sword.

I desire that a chalice be made of my great *sharpe*,  
and offered to our Lady in the Lady Chapel at  
Tewksbury. *Test. Vetust. p. 240.*

**SHARPING-CORN.** "Is a customary gift of  
corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers  
in some parts of England give to their smith  
for sharpening their plough-irons, harrow-tines,  
and such like, and exceeds not half a bushel  
for a plough-land," Blount.

**SHARPLYNGS.** Nails. "Item, for *sharplyngs*  
for nalyng of gressys, j. d." Croft's Excerpta  
Antiqua, p. 19.

**SHARPS.** The refuse of flour; sometimes, an  
inferior sort of flour.

**SHARPSET.** Very hungry. *Var. dial.*

And so I thinke that if anie were so *sharpe set* as  
to eat fried files, butterd bees, stued snalles, either  
on Fridaie or Sundale, he could not be therefore  
indicted of haulte treason.

*Stanihurst's Ireland, 1586, p. 10.*

## SHARTHE.

Thane warme it hate in a *scharthe*, and anynte the gowte bi the fire, and do so ofte, and it wille ese mekille. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 306.*

SHASHOONS. A sort of stiff leathers tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. *Glouc.*

SHASOR. A wine-cooler.

SHATERANDE. Dashing. *Gawayne.*

SHATTED. Bespattered. *Devon.*

SHATTER. (1) To sprinkle. *Kent.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *South.*

(3) Harebrained; giddy. *North.*

(4) To scatter about. *Dorset.* Hence *shattery*, loose, not compact.

SHATTER-PATE. A giddy, weak fellow.

SHATY. To chastise. *R. de Brunne.*

SHAUL. (1) Shallow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A small washing-tub, made hollow, and without staves. *Kent.*

(3) To cast the first teeth. *West.*

(4) A wooden shovel without a handle, used for the purpose of putting corn into a winnowing machine. *Sussex.*

(5) Salve for bruises. *Devon.*

(6) To dispute; to wrangle. *Lin.*

SHAVE. A small coppice. *Kent.*

SHAVELDER. A fellow who goes wandering idly about like a vagabond.

SHAVELING. A friar, in contempt.

John preached to al men repentance of former misdoings, and Becket proclaimed to his *shavelings* immunitie of condigne punishment, even in a case of most wicked murdering.

*Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 438.*

SHAVER. A cunning shaver, a subtle fellow; a young shaver, a boy.

SHAVES. Shafts. *West.*

SHAVING. Anything very small.

SHAW. (1) To scold sharply. *West.*

(2) A thicket. This word is often explained a small wood, and in the glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, a grove, or wood. In early English writers it has usually the meaning I have assigned to it, but the other senses are also employed. "Under the shawe of the wood," *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 374. Still in use in the provinces. He that come forthermast es slayne In that *schawe* schene.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.*

That sange in the sesone in the schene *schawes* So lawe in the lawndez so lykand notes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

It thoughe hire sayre and seyde, here I wol abide under the *schawe*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.*

In somer when the *shawes* be sheyne, And leves be large and long, Hit is fulle mery in feyre foreste To here the foulis song.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.*

Levere is the wrenne, Abouten the *schowes* renne, Than the fithel draut, Other the floute craft.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 107.*

(3) To rub the skin off by friction. Still in use. (Swed.)

## SHAWE. To show.

We have jou tolde the sothe sawe Of al that we have leve to shawe.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.*

SHAW-FOWL. An artificial bird, made for fowlers to shoot at. *Dict. Rust.*

SHAWM. A shalm; a sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. Arch. xxiii. 44.

SHAWNTY. Showy; flashy. *Norf.*

SHAWS. The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

SHAY. (1) A chaise. *Shay-lad*, a post-boy.

(2) A light colour. *Kent.*

SHAZZAASING. An awkward person. *Devon.*

SHE. Her. *West.*

SHEAD. (1) To slope regularly. *Chesh.*

(2) A rough pole of wood. *Kent.* Harrison, p. 193, mentions "sheads for poles." *Sheed-wood*, rough poles.

SHEAF. A bundle of arrows. Drayton, p. 29, mentions "a sheafe arrow."

SHEAL. (1) To shell peas, &c.

(2) A temporary summer hut.

SHEAR. (1) To gnaw, or eat off; to tear with the teeth. See *Palsgrave*, and *Thoms' Anecd. and Traditions*, p. 27.

But this must be wrought under the earth in the caves, dennes, or furrowes, made of purpose, which is to be performed two manner of waics, one by placing the gin in some perch of wood, so as that assoone as the beast is taken by the necke, it may presently fly up and hang him, for otherwise with his teeth hee will sheare it asunder and escape away alive.

*Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 225.*

(2) A sheath for scissors. *West.*

(3) To reap. *Var. dial.*

(4) A crop of grass, &c. *Devon.*

SHEAR-GRASS. A species of sedge.

SHEAR-HOG. A ram or wether after the first shearing is so called. *Midl. C.*

SHEARING. A sheep only once shorn.

SHEARING-KNIFE. A thatcher's tool used for shearing the roof. *Yorksh.*

SHEARMAN. "Scherman, *tondeur*," *Palsgrave*. "Schermannes poole, *preche a draps*," *Ibid.* "*Tondeur de draps*, a shearmen or cloth-worker," *Cotgrave*.

SHEAT. A young hog. *South.* "*Gorret*, a little sheat," *Cotgrave*.

SHEATH. (1) The prepiece of an animal.

(2) The piece of timber which holds the beam and throck together.

(3) A fountain of salt water.

SHEAVE. To bind corn. *Midl. C.*

SHED. (1) The parting of the hair. "*La greve de mouin cheef*, the sched of my eved," *MS. Arund. 220, f. 297.* "*Discrimen*, the seed of the hede," *Nominale MS.* "The deviding or *shedding* of a womans haire of hir head," *Florio*, p. 483. Still used in the North, to divide, to separate. Compare *Kyng Alisaunder*, 48, *shedynge*, *Bodl. MS.*

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn,

As Nazarenes han there thel are born.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.*

(2) *Mingere.* *Devon.*

(3) *Differenc.* *Lanc.*



- (4) To spill. Still in use. *Schedez.* pours, occurs in Syr Gawayne.
- (5) The handle of a pail. *Devon.*
- (6) To surpass; to excel. *Lanc.*
- (7) Surprised. *Yorksh.*
- (8) The sheath of a knife. *East.* It occurs as a verb in the Pr. Parv.
- (9) The slope of a hill. "Schedde of an hyll, *tertre*," Palsgrave.
- (10) A tub for cream. *Linc.*
- SHEDELE. A channel of water.
- SHEDER. A female sheep. *Linc.*
- SHEEDINGS. The seventeen kirks or parishes in the Isle of Man are divided into six parts, which are there call'd *sheedings*, every sheeding comprehending three kirks or parishes, except one which has only two. Kennett, MS.
- SHEELY. The chaffinch. *North.*
- SHEEN-NET. A large drag-net.
- SHEENSTRADS. Spatterdashes. *Devon.*
- SHEEP-BITER. A thief. A cant term. The word is played upon in the following passage:  
A sepulchre to sea-fish and others in ponds, moates, and rivers; a sharp *sheepe-biter*, and a marvellous mutten-monger, a gorgebly glutton.  
*Man in the Moone*, 1609.
- SHEEP-CRATCH. A frame of wood on which sheep are laid. *North.*
- SHEEP-GATE. (1) A right of stray for one sheep. Craven Gloss. ii. 117.  
(2) A hurdle with bars. *Kent.*
- SHEEP-KILLING. The herb pennywort.
- SHEEP-RAIK. A sheep-walk. *North.*
- SHEEP'S-EYE. A wanton look. *Var. dial.*  
"Affectionate winke, a sheeps eye," Cotgrave.
- SHEEP'S-FOOT. A kind of hammer, the handle of which is made of iron, and has a claw at the end. Hence its name.
- SHEEP'S-SLITE. Sheep's pasture, or walk. *Dorset.*
- SHEEP-WASH. A festival in the North. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. 1841, ii. 20.  
A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.  
*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.
- SHEER. (1) Sharp; cold. *Glouc.*
- (2) Clear; transparent; pure. The more ancient form is *shere*. Forby has it, "bright red, shining with inflammation."
- (3) Absolute; mere; pure. *Var. dial.*
- (4) Brittle. *East.*
- (5) Quick; at once. *Var. dial.*
- (6) A fishing spear. *Sussex.*
- (7) Odd; singular. *North.*
- SHEER-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.
- SHEESENS. Hers. *Dorset.*
- SHEET. To shoot down, as water.
- SHEETED-COW. A cow having a white band like a sheet round her body.
- SHEEVE. A pulley, a small wheel driven by a belt or rope. *Northumb.*
- SHE-FAMILIAR. A kept mistress.
- SHEFE. A shive of bread. This form of the word occurs in *Nominale MS.*
- SHEFFE. Thirty gads of steel.
- SHEPTE. To shift about.

Thus they *scheften* fore schotys one thas schire strandys.  
*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

SHEIT. To shoot.

The bisshop, for his absolucyon;  
The priste, the clerk, for her syngyng swete;  
Knyghtis and squyers, for armys and renoun;  
Yomen and grome, for thay styfly *sheyt*.

MS. Fairfax 16.

SHEKILS. Ague, or trembling. "He is in the *shekyls*," Towneley Myst. p. 99.

SHEKIR. The game of chess.

SHELD. (1) A shield. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Shallow. Still in use.

Wade thet muste, the water was *scheld*  
By evry syde the wyld feld.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 2.

(3) Spotted; variegated. *Coles.*

(4) Shoal; coast. *Weber.*

SHELDAPPLE. The chaffinch. "A chaffinch, a sheld appel," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 58.

SHELDER. Shovelling earth downwards to give a bank or elevation a greater slope is called *sheldering* it. *Suff.*

SHELF. *On the shelf*, said of ladies when too old to get married.

SHELL. (1) An inner coffin. *Var. dial.*

(2) The hard horny part of the neck of a hog, kept for the purpose of being manufactured into brawn. It is when so manufactured called the "horny part" by the partakers of that edible. *East.*

SHELLED. Piebald. *East.*

SHELLET. A sort of imperfect or rotten slate. *Devon.*

SHELL-FIRE. The phosphorescence sometimes exhibited in farm-yards, &c., from decayed straw, &c. or touchwood. *Kent.*

SHELLS. Mouney. A cant term.

SHELLY. An ait in a river. *West.*

SHELTROUNE. A regiment of soldiers.

Thane schotte owite of the schawe *schiltrounis* many,  
With sharpe waypynes of ware schotade at ones.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

How he schal have for knowynge and wys inwytt  
of all perylls and harmes that ligitliche mowe bifaile  
in *scheltromes* or batalles.

*Vegecius*, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.

Aforcynge hem by *sheltoun* in batayle,  
By felle malice this fayre lambe to assaile.

*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

Heyle, *scheltrun* schouris to shelde!

Heyle, bryghtnes evyr schynnyng!

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 4.

SHELT. A Shetland pony. *North.*

SHELVE. (1) To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. *Sussex.*

(2) To remove the surface of land with a shovel. *Suffolk.*

SHELVINGS. The rails of a waggon.

SHELVING-STONE. A blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses, so called from the position in which it hangs.

SHEMERING. A glimmering. (*A.-S.*)

SHEMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.  
The admyrall was in a gounce of cloth of silver  
rayssed, furred with ryche sables, and al his company  
almost were in a new fasslon garment, called a

*shemew*, which was in effect a gowne cut in the middle. *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 65.*

**SHENCHE.** To pour out; to drink.

*Apri halt taverne for to schenche*

That drynke, whiche maketh the herte brenne.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.*

**SHENDE.** (1) To mar, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

Thre synns princypaly a man doth mare,

Murthyr, theft, and avoutré;

Thai wyl þou *schend* ore ȝe be ware,

Be thai done never so prevely.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 1.*

(2) To defend. Browne uses it in this sense, and it occurs in Palsgrave. "And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame," Peele, ii. 33.

(3) To forbid. (4) To punish.

(5) To dirty one's clothes.

**SHENDSIIP.** Ruin; punishment.

**SHENE.** Bright; shining. (*A.-S.*)

**SHENK.** A dish used for taking the cream off milk. *Yorksh.*

**SHENKE.** Same as *Shenche*, q. v.

**SHENLON.** Glossed by *puer*.

*Al thus eld me for-dede,*

Thus he toggith ute mi ted,

And drawith ham on rewe;

Y ne mai no more of love done,

Mi pilkoc pisseth on mi schene,

Uch *shenlon* me bischrewe.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.*

**SHENT.** (1) Abashed; confounded.

Sorely *shent* wi' this rebuke,

Sorely *shent* was the heire of Linne;

His heart, I wis, was near to brast

With guilt and sorrowe, shame and sinne.

*The Heir of Linne.*

(2) "I shent one, I blame hym for a faulte," Palsgrave, 1530.

The tender gyle, spoil'd of her virgin shame,

Yet for that sinne no ravisher was *shent*;

Blacke is my lnke, more blacke was her dc fame,

Noue to revenge, scarce any to lament.

*Drayton's Poems. p. 93.*

**SHEPEN.** Same as *Shippen*, q. v.

**SHEPHERD.** The long-legged spider.

**SHEPHERD'S-POUCHES.** Clover broom-rape.

**SHEPHERD'S-SUN-DIAL.** The scarlet pimpernel. *Suffolk.*

**SHEPPECK.** A hay-fork. *Glouc.*

**SHEPSTER.** A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave.*

**SHEPSTERT.** A starling. *North.*

**SHERDEL.** Skinned; scaled.

He was so *scherdel* alle aboute,

It helde alle egge-tool withoute.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.*

**SHERE.** (1) To run aground, as a ship does. An ancient sea term.

(2) To cut; to slash; to carve.

Him thoughe his fadir her corn *shere*,

There his eleven bretheren were.

*Cursur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.*

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and *scherde* thorowe males,

Botheschere thorowe schoulders a schaft-monde large.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

The ȝong knyghte ser Antore,

That byfore hir did *schere*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 120.*

Sharpe schudering of schote, *shering* of mailles.

*MS. Ashmole 44, f. 45.*

(3) Countenance; mien. *Gawayne.*

**SHERE-GRASS.** A kind of sedge.

**SHERENKENE.** Shrank.

So they *scherenkene* fore schotte of the scharppe arowes,

That all the scheltrone schoute and schoderide at ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

**SHEREWARDE.** Shrew. *Hearne.*

**SHEREWDHED.** Curscdness. (*A.-S.*)

And for his *scherewdhed*, Sir Berard,

Themperour hath made him his steward.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 370.*

**SHEREWE.** A sheriff. *Lydgate.*

**SHERIFFED.** When in an evening there is an unusual blush of red or yellow in the clouds they say, "How *sheriffed* the sky is to night: we shall have wind, &c." Has this any allusion to the battle of Sheriffmuir, just before which the old folks will tell you there were such appearances in the heavens? *Linc.*

**SHERIFF'S-MAN.** The seven-coloured linnet.

**SHERIFF'S-POSTS.** Posts were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs on which the royal proclamations were fixed. It was usual to remain uncovered while reading them.

**SHERK.** (1) To shrug. (2) To cheat. *North.*

**SHERN.** A vessel into which the cream is taken up from the milkpans before it is made butter. *Devon.*

**SHERRY.** To skulk away. *Var. dial.*

**SHERRY-MOOR.** A fright. *North.* From the battle of Sheriffmuir, where all was blood, uproar, and confusion.

**SHESELL.** Gravel. *Nominal MS.*

**SHET.** (1) Running water. *Devon.*

(2) Shall. *Somerset.*

(3) Slipped down.

Burlond to fyghte was bowne,

Hys fote *schett* and he felle downe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.*

(4) Shut; closed.

Here slouthe brouȝte it so aboute,

Fro him that they ben *schet* withoute.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 101.*

**SHETAR.** An archer. *Prompt. Parv.*

**SHETE.** (1) To shoot. (*A.-S.*)

I durst mete hym with a stone,

And gif hym leve to *schete*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

(2) To fling down. *Devon.*

**SHETH.** A partition of a field.

**SHEU.** Nonsense! An interjection.

**SHEUD.** Showed. (*A.-S.*)

As the prynce passid to Londone, God shewid ryghte

Secrett thyng to hym, tokyne of victory,

In presence of the same prynce, by Goddus power and mytte,

And ymage wiche was closid, brake opyn sodenly: God *scheud* hym this comforte in the Abbey of Deyntré,

Because he schulde be stidfast in wele and in woo;

The ymage was of Saynte Anne, God wolde it shulde be so.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

**SHEVERIDE.** Shivered; splintered.

Thoughe the scheldys so schene schalkes they towche, With schafes *scheveride* schorte of thas schene launces.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*

**SHEWDS.** Husks of oats. *North.*

**SHEWER.** (1) An example. (2) A witness.

**SHEWING.** A warning; a prophecy.

**SHIBBANDS.** Shoestrings. *Yorksh.*

**SHICKLE.** Fickle?

Pardon to crave of sottish multitude,  
That saucie giddle-headed monster rude,  
Who knows not when ought well is, or amis,  
Of shallowe *shickle* braine a token is.

*Honours Academie*, fol. Lond. 1610.

**SHICK-SHACK-DAY.** A term for the 29th of May, or Royal Oak Day. *Surrey.*

**SHIDE.** (1) A billet of wood; a thin board; a block of wood. Still in use. "*Tedula*, schyde of wode," *Nominale MS.* "Schyde of wode, *buche*, *moule de buches*," *Palsgrave*.

And made upon the derke nygte,  
Of gret *schidis* and of blokkis,  
Gret fyre agen the grette rockis.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 91.

Hewen *schides* and corven ston,  
And laiden foundament anon.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 21.

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c.

**SHIDER.** (1) A shiver. Also, to shiver.

And hewen on with gret powers,  
On *schider* so doth this carpenters.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 224.

Faste they smote then togedur,  
That ther spyrer can to *schyder*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.*

(2) A shrew; a scold.

**SHIEL.** A shepherd's cottage or hut. Connected with *shield*, shelter.

**SHIELD-BOARD.** Part of a plough, somewhat resembling a shield. *West.*

**SHIELD-BONES.** Blade-bones. *North.*

Some of his bones in Warwicke yett  
Within the castle there doe lye:

One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day  
Hangs in the citeye of Coventrye.

*The Legend of Sir Guy.*

**SHIFE.** The wheel of a pulley.

**SHIFT.** (1) To divide. *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*. It is an archaism, and occurs in Chaucer. Hence, to deal the cards.

(2) To chance; to risk. *Line.*

(3) To remove one's dwelling. *Var. dial.*

(4) To be changeable. *North.*

(5) To *shift himself*, to change his dress. To *shift for himself*, to provide for himself.

(6) A change of linen. *Var. dial.*

**SHIFTE.** To move about. (*A.-S.*)

And so they *schyfte* and schove; he schotte to the erthe.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

**SHIFTEN.** (1) To change linen. *East.*

(2) To shift stitches from one pin to another in knitting. *East.*

**SHIFTENING.** A change of linen.

**SHIFTER.** (1) A cozenor. "A shifter whome they call a cunny-catcher," *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 263. *Shifty*, cunning, artful, *Craven Gl. ii. 117.* In use in the North.

And let those *shifters* their owne judges be  
If they have not bin arrant thieves to me.

*Taylor's Worke*, 1630, II. 122.

(2) A superintendent. *North.*

**SHIFTS.** Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. *Norw.*

**SHIGGED.** Ruined; beggared. *North.*

**SHIGING.** Flinging; shaking; dashing.

He come *schygyng* ayene,  
And of hys folk was fyene,  
And fond nevere one slayne,

Ne worse be a pere. *Degrevant*, 345.

**SHILBOARDS.** The boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water-wheel, the projecting levers by means of which the water turns the wheel. Their length corresponds with the breadth of the wheel-rim, and they are in general about a foot long.

**SHILDE.** To shield. *God shilde*, God shield, or forbid! (*A.-S.*) *Schilder*, protector, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

**SHILDER.** The shoulder. *Lanc.*

**SHILL.** (1) To shell. *North.* "Crakkyne, or schyllen nothys," *Pr. Parv.* p. 100.

(2) Shrill in sound. Not an error, as asserted by Conybeare. It is a verb in *Sevyn Sages*, 1380. See *Thornton Rom.* p. 311.

Then had syr Eglyllamowe don to dedd  
A grette herte, and tan the hedd,  
The pryce he blwre fulle *schylle*!

*Egylamoure*, 300.

The kyng come to the chamber to the queene,  
And before hym knyghtes tenne,  
And wepte and seyde with grette pyté,  
My lffe wyff, what ayles the?  
Thou that hast be so styлле,  
Why cryest thou wonder *schylle*?

*MS. Ashmo'e 61, xv. Cent.*

**SHILLA.** A stony beach. *Cumb.*

**SHILLARD.** A shilling's worth. *Devon.* In some counties, a *shillinger*.

**SHILLIN.** Shelled oats. *Craven.*

**SHILLY-SHALLY.** Irresolute. *Var. dial.* This phrase was originally *Shall I? Shall I?*

There's no delay, they ne're stand *shill I shall I*,  
Hermogenes with Daliila doth dally.

*Taylor's Worke*, 1630, III. 3.

**SHILSTONES.** Slates for roofing. *Devon.* They are called also *shilling-stones*.

**SHILT.** Beaten down?

Al his folk so was *schilt*,  
And never on ther nas spilt.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 76.

**SHIM.** (1) A horse-hoe for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or of hops. *Sussex.*

(2) It seems. *Wills.*

(2) The *shimm*, or raise downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face. More's *MS. Additions* to Ray's North Country Words.

(4) Appearance. *West.*

(5) A clear bright white. *Chesh.*

**SHIMBLE.** Loose; unconnected. *West.*

**SHIMMER.** To glitter; to shine. *Var. dial.*

Ray spells it *shimper*, ed. 1674, p. 76.

The little windowe dim and darke  
Was hung with ivy, brere, and yewe;  
No *shimmering* sunn here ever shone;  
No halesome breeze here ever blew.

*The Heir of Linne.*

**SHIMPER.** (1) To simmer. *East.*

(2) A small shelf of sand, or other rising bank in the channel of a river. *Surr.*

SHIN. (1) To carve a chevin.

(2) To trump at cards. *North*.

(3) Shall. *Shinna*, shall not. *West*.

SHINBAWDE. Armour for the shins?

That the schadande blode over his schanke rynnys,  
And schewed one his *schynbawde* that was schire bur-  
neste. *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHINDER. To shiver in pieces.

SHINDLE. The thin cleft stone out of which  
they cut slates.

SHINDY. A disturbance. *Var. dial.* A *shine*  
is also frequently used.

SHINE. (1) *Every shine*, every one. *West*.

(2) Entirely; utterly. *Somerset*.

(3) Light; brightness; lustre.

I to my chimney's *shine*

Brought him, as love professes,

And chaf'd his hands with mine,

And dry'd his dropping tresses.

*Herrick's Works*, l. 35.

SHINER. (1) A clever fellow. *North*.

(2) A guinea. A cant term.

SHIN-FEAST. A good fire. *North*.

SHINGLE. To hammer iron. *West*. "At  
the iron works they roll a sow into the fire,  
and melt off a piece call'd a loop, which they  
take out with their shingling tongues, and  
beating it first with iron sledges, hammer it  
gently till the cinder and dross is beat off,  
and then they hammer it thicker and stronger  
till they bring it to a bloom, which is a four  
square mass of about three foot long; this  
operation they call shingling the loop,"  
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.

SHINGLES. Wooden tiles made of oak, used  
for roofs, steeples, &c. and still used in some  
counties. There are several church steeples  
in Sussex covered with shingles. "Shyngles,  
hylling of an house," Palsgrave. "Shyngled  
ship," ship made of planks, Piers Ploughman,  
p. 168. It occurs in Nominale MS.

Fluren cakes both the *schingles* alle,  
Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle.

*Cocayne*, ap. *Warton*, l. 8.

SHINGLY. Abounding in loose gravel, as the  
beach on the sea-shore. *Sussex*.

SHINK. A skimming-dish. *Derb*.

SHINLOCK. The herb rocket.

SHINNER. "Neather stockins or *shinners*,"  
Florio, p. 74. "An hose, a nether stocke, a  
*shinner*," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 167.

SHINNEY. A boy's game played with knobbed  
sticks and a knur, called also Bandy and  
Hocky. The object of the contending parties  
is to drive the knur over a line and within a  
certain marked out space called the goal. If  
the knur is driven over the line or rather side  
of the inclosed space, it is called a bye.  
*North*.

SHINS. *Against the shins*, unwillingly. *To*  
*break one's shins*, to be in a hurry.

SHIN-SPLINTS. Pieces of wood placed on the  
legs of persons who break stones for roads.

SHIP. (1) Sheep. *West*.

(2) A censer. "*Acerra*, a schyp for cense,"  
Nominale MS. xv. Cent. "A ship, such as

was used in the church to put frankincense in,"  
Baret, 1580.

(3) At Namptwyth, Droitwyth, &c. the vessel  
whereinto the brine is by troughs convey'd  
from the brine pit is called the *ship*, Kennett,  
MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.

SHIPE. A shovel for cutting turf.

SHIPLET. A small ship. Harrison, p. 65.

SHIP-LORD. The owner of a ship.

SHIPMAN. A mariner; the master of a barge.  
(*A.-S.*)

SHIPMAN'S-CARD. "*Shypmans carde, carte*,"  
Palsgrave. See Macbeth, i. 3.

SHIPPEN. A stall, stable, or shed. (*A.-S.*)

A cow-house is still so called. *North*.

Whi is not thi table sett in thi cow-stalle,  
And whi exist thou not in thi *shipun* as wele as in  
thi halle? *MS. Digby 41*, f. 8.

SHIP-SPY. A telescope used on the coast.

SHIR. The cherry-tree. *North*.

SHIRE. (1) Thin; scanty. *Northumb*. "*Shyre-  
nesse, thynnesse, delievere*," Palsgrave; "*shyre  
nat thyecke, delie*," *ibid*.

(2) Clear; bright; shining.

Had lifte awcy the grave stone,  
That clothed was as snow *shire*.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106.

Thou sceest stykkes that are smale,

They brenne fyrst feyre and *shyre*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 62.

The bordoure of his hacenett he bristes in sondire,  
That the *schire* rede blode over his brene rynnys.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Yhit mought it noght slecken it ne abate,

No more than a droope of watyr *schyre*,

Yf alle Rome brynned, mought slecken that fyre.

*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 194.

(3) An egg that has not a tread in it is called  
a *shire*, a clear egg. *Linc*.

(4) To pour off a liquor so as to leave the sedi-  
ment. *Northumb*.

(5) Direct; immediately. *North*.

SHIRE-MAN. Any man who had not the good  
fortune to be born in one of the sister coun-  
ties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to  
us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible  
of any violation of the beauty of our phrase-  
ology, and the music of our pronunciation,  
his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew  
he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue,"  
Forby, p. 296.

SHIRE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South*.

SHIRK. To slink from anything. Hence  
*shirky*, deceitful. *South*.

SHIRL. (1) Shril. *Palsgrave*. Still in use,  
according to Moor, p. 515. "*Shryked shyrlly*,"  
*Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 350.

(2) To slide. *Northumb*.

(3) To cut with shears. *Yorksh*.

(4) To romp about rudely. *Devon*.

SHIRL-COCK. The missel-thrush. According  
to Lower, the Derbyshire pronunciation is  
*shril-cock*.

SHIRPING. "*Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of  
the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*," Thomas's  
Italian Dictionary.

## SHIRREVE. A sheriff.

Erlcz of Ynglande with archers y-newe;  
Schirreves scharpely schiffys the comouns.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

SHIRT. The inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Agneliere*.

SHIRT-BAND. The wristband of a shirt.

SHIRY. Sharp and cutting; applied to grass, which is consequently not good herbage. A plantation in the parish of Nettleham is so called, because the herbage of the adjoining field is of that kind. *Line*.

SHIT. Shut up; inclosed.

And alle the richesse of spirituelle science  
In hire were schit and closid eke also.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.*

SHITABED. The dandelion. *Wills*.

SHITESTICKS. A mean miserly fellow. Also called *shiterags*. See Florio, p. 72.

SHITFIRE. A hector, or bully.

SHITSAC. An oak-apple. *Wills*.

SHITTELNESS. "Shyttelnesse, *variableté*,"  
Palsgrave. "Shyttell nat constant, *variable*,"  
ibid. "The vaine shittellenesse of an uncon-  
stant head," Baret, 1580.

SHITTER. To have the diarrhœa. *North*.

SHITTLIWIKK. A shuttlecock. It occurs in Honour in his Perfection, 4to. 1624.

SHITTLE. The bar of a door.

SHITTLE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

SHITTLE-COME-SIAW. A North country exclamation, expressing contempt. Brockett has *shittletidee*!

SHITTLECOMESHITES. Idle stories; trifles. It occurs in Coles, translated by *affanie*.

SHITTLES. Buns such as are given to school children on certain days. *Rutland*.

SHIVE. (1) A small iron wedge, which fastens the bolt of a window-shutter. *East*.

(2) A slice of any edible, generally said of bread. *Var. dial*. "Take shives of bred tosted," Warner, p. 85. To cut a shive out of a person's loaf, i. e. to follow his example. *Shiver* is also common for a small slice, slip, &c.

Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampd and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne, or *shiver*; and so will snailles, as he saith, being stampd and wrought with fresh butter; and if the place be swollen, he saith it is good to mollifie it with hoggs grease and hony, which will asswage any new swelling that commeth by stripe or otherwise.

*Topseell's Beasts, 1607, p. 421.*

A man shall not find a *shive* of it to fetch fire in, or to take water out of the pit.

*Becon's Works, p. 469.*

(3) A thin wooden bung used by brewers to stop their casks very close with.

SHIVER. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIVES. The refuse of flax or hemp.

SHOAD. Loose stones of tin mixed with the earth, indicating a mine. *Cornu*.

SHOAD-STONE. A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it.

SHOARD. To take a shoard, i. e. to drink a cup too much. *Exmoor*.

SHOARS. Stakes set at a distance to shoar or bear up toils or nets in hunting.

SHOAT. A young pig. *Chesh*. It is a term of contempt said of a young person.

SHOBIL. A shovel. Nominal *MS*.

SHOCK. (1) To sponge. *Norf*.

(2) Twelve sheaves of corn. *North*.

(3) To butt, as rains do.

(4) A rough-coated dog. "My little shock," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. H.

SHOCKER. A bad character.

SHOD. (1) Shed, or spilt. *Devon*.

(2) Covered; overwhelmed. (*A.-S.*)

SHODE. (1) To divide the hair.

But with no crafte of combis brode,  
They myte hire hore lokkis schode.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.*

(2) Shod; having shoes on. (*A.-S.*)  
Hosyd and *schode* he was ryghte,  
He semyd wele to be a knyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 174.*

(3)

Hem bituen a gret *schode*,  
Of gravel and crthe al so.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 56.*

SHODEREDE. Quivered.

The schafte *schoderede* and *schotte* in the schire beryne.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

SHOD-SHOVEL. A wooden shovel, shod at its extremity with iron.

SHOE. (1) To tread the shoes straight, to be upright in conduct. To tread the shoe awry, to fall away from the paths of virtue. "A woman to play false, enter a man more then she ought, or tread her shoos awry," Cotgrave. Compare Heywood's Edward IV. p. 148. To shoe the cobbler, to give a quick and peculiar movement with the fore-foot when sliding on the ice. *Shoemaker's pride*, the creaking of shoes. To shoe the goose, to be tipsy.

(2) She. *North*.

(3) Over shevs over butes, equivalent to, "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb," implying that the speaker has made up his mind to sit a little later, partaker in another bottle or bowl, &c.

Ev'n so seem'd I amidst the guarded troope  
Of gold-lac'd actors, yet all could not droope  
My fixed mind, for where true courage roots,  
The proverb sayes, Once over shoes, o'r boots.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 145.*

SHOEING-HORN. Metaphorically, anything which helps to draw something on; an inducement.

SHOEING-THE-COLT. A quaint phrase for the social exaction of a fine, on the introduction of an associate to any new office. If he meet his companions at a periodical dinner, a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch, in a certain rank of life, is a common fine on the colt's health being drank. "Paing his footen" is an equivalent phrase and practice. *Moor*.

SHOEMAKERS'-STOCKS. Tight shoes.

SHOE-THE-MARE. A Christmas sport.

Of blind-man-buffe, and of the care  
That young men have to shoe the mare.

*Herrick's Works, l. 176.*

SHOFE. (1) Pushed. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Shaved. *Shope*, pr. edit.

*I schofe* Syr Gandere a crowne,  
When we mette laste yn batayle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.*

SHOG. (1) To shake; to jog. *Palsgrave*. "To rocke, shake, *shog*, wag up and downe," Cotgrave. "The see was *schoggid* with wawis," Wiclif, p. 18. Brockett has *shoggle*.

(2) To sink away. *West*.

SHOKE. Shook. (*A.-S.*)

For the dynt that he tuke,  
Oute of sadille he *schoke*,  
Who so the sothe wille luke. *Perceval*, 694.

SHOKKE. To rush; to snatch up.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schoutes bott lyttille,  
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.*

SHOLD. Shallow. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHOLDRON. Shoulders. *Weber*.

SHOLE. Shallow. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray.

SHOLT. An Iceland shaggy dog. *East*.

Besides these also we have *sholts* or curs dailie brought out of Island, and much made of among us because of their sawcynesse and quarrelling.

*Harrison's England, p. 231.*

SHOME. Confusion. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne he to his lorde come,  
The lettre some he hym nome,  
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome*!  
And went on his way. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

SHOMGNES. Shame. (*A.-S.*)

SHOMMAKY. Slovenly; dirty.

SHOMMOCKS. Shoes. *Warw.*

SHOMORE. A skimmer. "Spumatorium, Anglice a schomore," Nominale MS.

SHONDE. Dishonour. (*A.-S.*)

The to sle with schame and *schonde*,  
And for to wyne agayn hys londe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.*

SHONDEN. To shun. (*A.-S.*)

Al dai thou migt understonden,  
And thi mlrou bi-foren den,  
Wat is to don, wat is to *shonden*,  
And wat to holden, and wat to fien.

*MS. Digby 86.*

SHIONE. (1) Shoes. A knight who conquered in combat was said to *winne his shone*.

Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,  
Or on hym y schalle *wynne my schone*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

Tryamowre sparyd hym noght,  
But evyr in hys hert he thought,  
To day was y maked knyght!

Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,  
Or on hym y schalle *wynne my schone*,  
Thorow the grace of God Almyght!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

It es an harde thyng for to saye

Of doghety dedis that have bene done,

Of felle feghtynges and batelles sere,

And how that thir knyghtis have *wone their schone*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

(2) To shun, or escape.

For the drede that ys to come

Of the dome, that no man may *schone*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43.*

SHIONED. Ashamed. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, *schoned*.

SHONK. Hearty; healthy. *West*.

SHONTE. Remained; delayed?

Qwene alle was schyppede that schoide, they *schounte* no lengere,

Bot ventelde theme tyte as the tyde rynnnez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

SHONTO. A donkey. *I. Wight*.

SHOO. (1) A shovel; a spade. *Lanc.*

(2) A word used for driving away poultry. "To cry *shooe, shooe*, as women do to their hens," Florio, p. 477. Forby has *shoo*, to scare birds.

SHOODS. Hulls of oats. *North*.

SHOOFEDDE. Shoved. (*A.-S.*)

Brennyng brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,

They *shoofedde* hit downe ryzte as shyre watur.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.*

SHIOOF-FORK. A fork with two long tines and a long stale for pitching shoooves of corn into the loading waggon at harvest, or off it into the stack. It is the same or nearly the same as pitchfork. *Suffolk*.

SHOOK. (1) To shrug. *Yorksh.*

(2) Split, as wood is by shrinking.

SHOOL. (1) A shovel. *North*. "Shoole for shoovell," Stanihurst's Ireland, ed. 1586, p. 9.

(2) To saunter about. *East*.

(3) To beg. *Var. dial.*

SHOOLER. An idle, lazy fellow. *Sussex*.

SHOORT. To shift for a living. *Exm.*

SHOOT. (1) To have a diarrhœa.

(2) To select out the worst cattle to prevent them from injuring the drove.

(3) To shoot the bridge, a phrase formerly used by watermen to signify going through London-bridge at the turning of the tide. To shoot compass, to shoot wide of the mark.

(4) The game of shovel-board.

(5) The crick in the neck.

(6) A narrow steep lanc. *I. Wight*.

(7) The woof in weaving. *Devon*.

(8) A spout for rain-water. *South*.

SHOOTHRED. A shoemaker's thread. It is the translation of *chegros* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SHOOTY. Coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes, &c. *Salop*.

SHOOVEN. A calf or colt is said to be shoovin, when parting with its early teeth; trees putting forth their leaves are also *shooven*.

SHOPE. Made; created; shaped. (*A.-S.*)

Al that ever God *shope* to be,  
Shal come and fytt agens the.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.*

He *schop* his regne to divyde

To knyghtes, whiche him hadde servid.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 35.*

Nay, by Hym that me made,

And *shope* both sonne and mone,

Fynde a better borowe, sayd Robyn,

Or many getest thou none. *Robin Hood, l. 13.*

SHORE. (1) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Dorset*.

(2) To threaten. *North*.

(3)

He thoghte to wyrke by the lawe,

And by no nother *schore*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

- (4) Sheared; cut. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, p. 345. "His scarlet mantell than *shore* he," Syr Isenbras, 127. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13958.

- (5) A sewer. Still in use in Devon. She in *plaine* termes unto the world doth tell, Whores are the hackneys which men ride to hell, And by comparisons she truly makes A whore worse then a common *shore* or jakes.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 106.

**SHOREDITCH.** The most successful of the London archers was called the *Duke of Shore-ditch*, a mock title, frequently said in ridicule. The sixteenth article in the Poore Man's Petition to the King, 1603, is, "Good king, make not good Lord of Lincoln Duke of Shor-ditch, for he is a &c."

**SHORE-POST.** A buttress.

**SHORER.** The share, or male pubes.

**SHORING.** Awry; aslant. *East.*

**SHORLING.** A shaveling, or priest.

**SHORRY.** A large stick on which hedgers carry faggots. *Oxon.*

**SHORT.** (1) Wide of the mark, a technical phrase in archery. Still in use.

(2) Light and crisp. Cakes and biscuits are said to eat *short*.

(3) Peevish; angry. *Var. dial.*

(4) The short and long of it, i. e. the absolute truth in few words.

The *short* and the long of't is, she's an ugly creature, make of her what thou can'st.

*Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 63.

Yf ye will nedys know at *short* and *longe*,  
It is evyn a womans tounge,  
For that is ever *sterynge*.

*Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d.

(5) Small; portable. *Somerset.*

**SHORT-CAKES.** Rich sweet cakes which break *short*, such as the Cumbrian peasants present to their sweethearts at fairs. *Westm. and Cumb. Dial.* "Alice Shortcake," Shakespeare, Merry Wives, i. 1.

**SHORTENING.** Anything put into flour to make the cakes short. A man who is easily put in a passion is said to have had too much *shortening* put into him.

**SHORT-HEELED.** Unchaste.

**SHORTLY.** Quickly; peevishly.

A ferly strife fel them betwene,  
As they went bi the wey;

Litulle Johne seid he had won v. s.

And Robyn Hode seid *shortly* nay.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.*

**SHORT-OF-PUFF.** Short-winded. *Linc.*

**SHORTS.** Coarse flour. The term is also applied to the refuse of corn. *Var. dial.*

**SHORT-START.** A kind of apple, mentioned by Cotgrave in v. *Carpendu*.

**SHORT-WAISTED.** Angry; tetchy. A stage-coachman (a Suffolk man) lost a passenger by misconduct, and was at odds with himself; another (a countryman) said, "he is very *short-waisted*, when anything puts him out."

**SHOSHINGS.** Aslant; sloping. *East.*

**SHOST.** Shouldst?

Hire lord she wile theder sende,  
For the love for to schende

With lile melni;

Tharaboute thow *schost* be souse,  
And thow schelt after wedde to spouse

To thin amy. *Benes of Hamtoun*, p. 7.

**SHOT.** (1) A kind of trout. *West.*

(2) Turned out rapidly, now especially applied to shooting out a waggon load by tilting it. "Rubbish may be shot here," is a very common notice in plots of ground where the owner requires rubble for any purpose.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,

And *schott* owtt alle the golde;

Righte there appone the faire molde

The ryng owte glade. *Perceval*, 2114.

(3) A foot-soldier who carried fire-arms. The term is still applied to a shooter. He is a good shot, i. e. a good marksman.

(4) A reckoning at an inn. This word must now be considered a provincialism, although lately in good use.

(5) Firm; stable; secure.

(6) A young pig. \* *Var. dial.*

(7) A handful of hemp. *Kent.*

**SHOT-CLOG.** A simple foolish person, a clog on the company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot or reckoning for the whole of the company. Ben Jonson uses the term.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there's some of their cloaks: I will be no *shot-log* to such.

*Amends for Ladies*, p. 51.

**SHOTER.** (1) The yew-tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A little bark, or pinnace.

**SHOT-FLAGON.** The host's pot, given where the guests have drank about a shilling's worth of ale. *Derb.*

**SHOT-ICE.** A sheet of ice. *North.*

**SHOT-NET.** A mackerel net. *Kent.*

**SHOT-POT.** A fellow that spends so much in an ale-house that he is entitled to the landlord's pot or shot-flagon. *Glouc.*

**SHOTS.** The refuse of cattle taken out of a drove. *Craven.*

**SHOTSHIPE.** An assembly of persons who pay pecuniary contributions. (*A.-S.*)

Deus! quoth Ubbe, hwat may this be?

Betere is I go miself, and se:

Hwether he sitten nou and wesseylen,

Or of ani *shotshiþe* to-deyle.

*Havelok*, 2099.

**SHOTT.** (1) A stitch in the side.

(2) A nook, an angle, a field, a plot of land. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305.

**SHOTTEN.** (1) Shall not. *West.*

(2) Sour, curdled, as milk.

**SHOTTEN-HERRING.** A gutted herring, dried for keeping. Metaphorically, a lean meagre fellow, a term of contempt. "Thou art a *shotten-herring* Jackalant Spanyard," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.

This man is as wise as a wood-cock, his wit's in a consumption, his conceit is as lank as a *shotten-herring*.

*Optick Glasse of Humours*, 1639, p. 27.

Though they, like *shotten herrings* are to see,  
Yet such tall souldiers of their teeth they be,  
That two of them, like greedie cormorants,  
Devoures more then sixe honest protestants.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 3.

**SHOTTES.** Arrows; darts; any missiles hurled with a projective power. (*A.-S.*)

**SHOTTLES.** Quasi *shutholes*? Bars or rails which passing through morticed holes in posts may be removed at pleasure. *Linc.*

**SHOT-WINDOW.** Explained by Ritson, a window that opens and shuts.

Alyce opened a *shot wyndow*,

And looked all about,

She was ware of the justice and shrifte bothe,

With a full great route. *Ancient Popular Poetry*, p. 8.

**SHOUFFED.** Shoved; pushed.

And whenne the Macedyns and the Grekes sawe Alexander entir into the citee, they *shouffed* to the walles all at ones, and clambe over.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 6.*

**SHOUGH.** A shock-dog; a shog.

**SHOULDER.** A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have a *slip of the shoulder*.

**SHOULDER-CLAPPER.** A bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that counter-mands

The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.

*Comedy of Errors*, lv. 2.

**SHOULDER-SPIKE.** A long iron spike used for supporting shelves against a wall. *West.*

**SHOULERE.** The bird shoveller.

**SHOUE.** Shaped; prepared.

Within fyftene dayes his flete os assemblede,

And thane he *schoupe* hym to chlippe, and schownes no lenger. *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

**SHOUPS.** The hips. *North.*

**SHOURE.** (1) To scour; to ride quick. *Weber.*

(2) A conflict.

For now is he holden nouyt in *shouris*,

But he can love paramouris.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. i.

**SHIOUT.** (1) A hill. *Yorksh.*

(2) A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of the county: when broader and larger it is used for shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a gunning *shout*. *Linc.* The term *shoutemen* has some connexion with this, although the boats used for carrying timber could not have been very light.

Out of which 74s. 6d. paid to divers mariners, called *shoutemen*, for the carriage of 74 loads of timber from the wood of Wildwode, carried from Weybridge to the manor of the Savoye, by the river Thames, carriage at 12d. a load. *Archæologia*, xxiv. 304.

And from two boats forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *shoute*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accountant of walfs and estrays.

*Archæologia*, xxiv. 303.

**SHOUTHER.** The shoulder. *Shouter-fellow*, a companion in any manual labour requiring more than one person's exertions.

**SHOVE.** (1) To germinate; to shoot. Also, to cast the first teeth. *East.*

(2) To put the loose corn into heaps for the convenience of being taken up. *Sussex.*

**SHOVELARDE.** A shovel.

**SHOVEL-BOARD.** A trivial game very common in former days, and not yet laid aside. A shilling or other smooth coin was placed on

ii.

the extreme edge of the shovel-board, and propelled towards a mark by a smart stroke with the palm of the hand. It is mentioned under various names, according to the coin employed, as shove-groat, &c. The game of shove-halfpenny is mentioned in the Times of April 25th, 1845, as then played by the lower orders. It is called *shooyts* in the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 121.

Bowles, *shove-groate*, tennis, no game comes amis, His purse a nurse for anybody is.

*Taylor's Motto*, 12mo. Lond. 1692.

Taylor, the water-poet, says that "Edw. shillings for the most part are used at shoove-board," and he thus describes the complaint of one of them:

You see my face is beardless, smooth, and plaine,  
Because my sovereign was a child, 'tis knowne,  
Whenas he did put on the English crowne.

But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,  
Long before this it had beene worne out bare;

For why? With me the unthrifts every day

With my face downwards do at *shove-board* play;

'That had I had a beard, you may suppose

Th' had worne it off, as they have done my nose.

*Taylor's Workes*, ed. 1630, l. 68.

**SHOVELL.** The bird shoveller, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, where it is the translation of *un cueillier*. Perhaps *shovelle-fotede* is having feet like shovells.

*Shovelle-fotede* was that schalke, and schaylande hyrne semyde,

With schankez unschaply schowande togedylrs.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

**SHOW.** (1) To push, or shove. *East.*

(2) To show a fair pair of heels, i. e. to run away very quickly. *Far. dial.*

**SHOWEL.** A blind for a cow's eye, made of wood. *South.*

**SHOWER.** Used in the I. of Wight for rain, though it may last many hours, or even a whole day.

**SHOW-FIGHT.** To be willing to fight.

**SHOW-HACKLE.** To be willing to fight. *I. of Wight.*

**SHOWHE.** A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

**SHOWL.** A shovel. *Var. dial.* "*Tribuda*, Anglice a showle," Nominale MS.

Who'll dig his grave?

I, said the owl, with my spade and *showel*,

And I'll dig his grave. *The Death of Cock Robin.*

**SHOW-OFF.** To commence. Also, to exhibit finely before others. *Var. dial.*

**SHOWRLY.** Surely. See Middleton, iii. 636.

Jennings has *shower*, sure.

**SHOWS.** Prints; pictures. *Devon.*

**SHRADDES.** Shards, or coppices.

Whan shaws beene sheene, and *shraddes* full fayre,

And leaves both large and longe. *Robin Hood*, l. 115.

**SHRAF-TIDE.** Shrovetide. *Palgrave.*

**SHRAGERS.** Coarse metal pots made of marl, in which wares are baked. *Staff.*

**SHRAGGES.** Rags; patches; slips. Our second example refers to a jagged hood.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over;

Many schredys and schragges at his skyrttes hynges.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.



A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,  
With a riche riban gold be-gon.

*MS. Aund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130*

**SHRAGS.** The ends of sticks, of the birchen twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze. "Yar brum ow'ta ha' fine shrag's." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor.* "Hoke to hev wyth woode, or *schraggyngye*," Pr. Parv. p. 242. "To shrag trees, *arbores putare*," Baret, 1580.

**SHRAIL.** A light rail, or any very slight fence, more to warn persons from breaking through it than for real protection. *East.*

**SHRAMMED.** Benumbed with cold. *West.*

**SHRANK.** Sunk; pierced. *Gauwayne.*

**SHRAP.** (1) A thicket. *Devon.*

(2) A snare for birds; a place prepared and baited with corn or chaff for the purpose of catching birds.

He busies himself in setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting forth silken *shrapes* to catch woodcocks.

*Nash's Pierce Pennilasse, 1592.*

**SHRAPE.** (1) To scrape. (*A.-S.*)

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,  
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 184.*

(2) To scold. *Sussex.*

**SHRAVEL.** Dry faggot wood. *Suffolk.*

**SHRAVEY.** A loose subsoil, something between clay and sand. *Sussex.*

**SHRED.** (1) To cut off the smaller branches of a tree; to cut the twigs from a pole when cut down. *East.* It occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut into shreds. *West.* "To morsell, to mince, or *shred* in peeces," Florio, p. 2. Metaphorically, to ruin or plunder any one.

(3) To spread manure. *South.*

(4) A tailor. A cant term.

**SHREDE.** (1) Clothed. Also, to clothe. (*A.-S.*)

Beves of is palfrei alichte,  
And *schrede* the palmer as a knyghte.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 80.*

In a kirtel of silk he gan him *schrede*,  
Into chaumber wel sone he zede.

*Cy of Warwike, p. 4.*

(2) To cut through. (*A.-S.*)

Thoffe my schouldire be *schrede*, and my schelde thyrlide,

And the wilde of mync arme werkkes a littile.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

(3) Covered up. (*A.-S.*)

It ware worthy to be *schrede* and *schryne* in golde,  
For ites sakes of synne, sa helpe me oure Lorde.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.*

Schyre scheldus they *schrede*,

Many dowghty was dede,

Ryche maylus wexen rede. *Degrevant, 293.*

**SHRED-PIES.** Mince-pies. Tusser, p. 73.

**SHREFE.** A sheriff. *Palsgrave.*

The proverbe saies, hee that will sweare will lie,

He that will lie will steale by consequence:

Swearers are lyers, lyers most are thieves,

Or God helpe jaylors and true under-shrives.

*Taylor's Wit and Mirth, p. 189.*

**SHREG.** To lop trees. *Somerset.*

**SHRENKEDE.** Pierced through.

Schalke he *schrede* thurgh, and *schrenkede* maylez:  
Baneres he bare downe, bryttredde *scheldes*.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

**SIIREW.** (1) A screw. *Somerset.*

(2) A scold. In earlier writers it often signified a wicked person of either sex, one malicious or badly disposed.

(3) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The field mouse. *North.*

**SHREWD.** Malicious; badly-disposed.

**SHRICHE.** To shriek. (*A.-S.*)

And the maid, al for-drede,

Bigan to *schrichen* an to grede.

*Florice and Blancheflour, 454.*

**SIIRICK.** To shriek, a term formerly applied to the badger's noise at rutting time.

**SHRIDE.** To hew or lop wood. Jennings has *shride*, to cut off wood from the sides of trees, to cut off wood from trees generally. "Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydyngye*," Pr. Parv. p. 242.

**SHRIEVY.** Having threads withdrawn. *Sussex.*

**SHRIFT.** Confession. (*A.-S.*) *Shrifte-fader*, a father confessor.

**SHRIGHT.** Shrieked. (*A.-S.*)

It was the tyme when soyle

With fogge deaw was dight,

But lately faine; and shrowded foule

In shadie bushes *shright*.

*Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 60.*

Thou schalt be mordrid in this stede!

This mayden tho for fere *schritte*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.*

**SIIRIKE.** (1) The lesser butcher-bird, so called by Turner, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

(2) To shriek. *Palsgrave.*

**SHRIMMED.** Chilled. *Cornw.*

**SHRINE.** A charnel-house. This sense of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, as well as the ordinary meaning.

**SHRIP.** To rate, or chide. *Kent.*

**SIIRITE.** The missel-thrush. *South.*

**SHRIVE.** (1) To confess. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To regard; to praise.

(3) To prune trees. *Kent.*

**SHROCKLED.** Withered. *Kent.*

**SHROCROP.** The shrew-mouse. *Dorset.*

**SIIROE.** A shrew. Peele, i. 49.

**SHROF.** Shrived. See *Cyf*.

**SHROGGS.** Shrubs; thorns; briars.

They cutt them down two summer *shroggs*,

That grew both under a breere.

*Robin Hood, i. 120.*

**SHROMP.** A black worm, common in horsedung. *Var. dial.*

**SHROOD.** To trim or lop trees. *Glouc.*

A fellow in North Wales, *shrooding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.

*Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole.*

**SHROUD.** To gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Palsgrave.*

**SHROUDED.** Concealed, covered, screened, sheltered, overgrown, shaded. "In the two latter senses I lately heard this speech, enforcing the argument for the thickly planting of apple trees.—See how the cottagers trees are *shrouded*, and what crops they always

bear," Moor's *Suff. MS.* Chaucer uses the verb *shroude*, to hide.

**SHROUDES.** Clothes. (*A.-S.*)

**SHROVE.** To be merry; probably derived from the sports and amusements of Shrovetide. "One that loveth to *shrove* ever and make good chere," Florio, p. 59. *Shrove-Prentices*, a phrase which has never been correctly explained, was a name given to a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrovetide the name of London Prentices, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame.

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,  
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.

*Davenant's Madagascar*, 1648, p. 28.

**SHROVE-CAKES.** Small cakes made to give children on Shrovetide.

**SHROVERS.** Children who go from house to house at Shrovetide singing for cakes.

**SHROVE-TUESDAY.** Perhaps the following account of Shrove-Tuesday by Taylor, the Water Poet, is one of the most curious and illustrative that could be produced in explanation of the numerous allusions in early writers to the feasting and sports in vogue on that day. "Welcome merry Shrovetide," Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV. v. 3.

Alwayes before Lent there comes wadling a fat grosse bursten-gutted groome, called Shrove-Tuesday, one whose manners shewes that he is better fed then taught: and indeed he is the onely monster for feeding amongst all the dayes of the yeere, for he devoures more flesh in foureteene houres, then this whole kingdom doth (or at the least should doe) in sixe weekes after: such boyling and broyling, such roasting and toasting, such stewing and brewing, such baking, frying, mincing, cutting, carving, devouring, and gorbellyed gurmondizing, that a man would thinke people did take in two months provision at once into their paunches, or that they did ballast their bellies with meate for a voyage to Constantinople or to the West Indies. Moreover, it is a goodly sight to see how the cookes in great men's kitchen doe fry in their masters suet, and sweat in their owne grease, that if ever a cooke be worth the eating it is when Shrove-Tuesday is in towne, for he is so stued and larded, roasted, basted, and almost over roasted, that a man may cate the rawest bit of him and never take a surfet. In a word, they are that day extreme cholericke, and too hot for any man to meddle with, being monarchs of the marow-bones, marquesses of the mutton, lords high regents of the spit and the kettle, barons of the gridiron, and sole commanders of the fryngpan. And all this hurly burly is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this land-wheale Shrove-Tuesday. At whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdom is in quiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the helpe of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetfull either of manner or humantie: Then there is a thing cald wheaten flower which the sulphory necromantick cookes doe mingle with water, egges, spice, and other tragical magickal incantments, and then they put it by little and little into a fryng-pan of boyling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hissing (like the Lernean snakes in the reeds of Acheron, Stix or Phlegeton) untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is trans-

form'd into the forme of a flap-jack, which in our translation is cald a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people doe devoure very greedily (having for the most part well dined before:) but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candied balke, but straight their wits forsake them, and they runne starke mad, assembling in routs and throngs numberlesse of ungoverned numbers, with uncivill civill commotions. Then Tim Tatters (a most valiant villaine) with an ensigne made of a piece of a bakers mawkin fixt upon a broome-staffe, he displays his dreadfull colours, and calling the ragged regiment together, makes an illiterate oration, stuf with most plentiful want of discretion: the conclusion whereof is, that somewhat they will doe, but what they know not. Untill at last comes marching up another troope of tatterdemallians proclaiming was against no matter who, so they may be doing. Then these youths arm'd with cudgels, stones, hammers, rules, trowels, and hand-saws, put play-houses to the sacke, and bawdy houses to the spoyle, in the quarrell breaking a thousand quarrels (of glasse I meane) making ambitious brickbats breake their neckes, tumbling from the tops of lofty chimnies, terribly untyling houses, ripping up the bowels of feather-beds, to the enriching of upholsters, the profit of plaisterers, and dirt-dawbers, the gaine of glasiars, joyners, carpenters, tylers, and bricklayers. And which is worse, to the contempt of justice: for what avails it for a constable with an army of reverend rusty bill-men to command peace to these beasts, for they with their pockets instead of pistols, well char'd with stone-shot, discharge against the image of authority whole volleys as thicke as hayle, which robustious repulse puts the better sort to the worse part, making the band of uncscowred halberdiers retyre faster then ever they came on, and shew exceeding discretion in proving tall men of their heeles. Thus by the unmanly manners of Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, bawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous villaines, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a jayle, to the commodity of jaylors, and discommodity to themselves, with a fearefull expectation that Tiburne shall stoppe their throats, and the hangman take possession of their coates, or that some beadle in bloody characters shall imprint their faults on their shoulders. So much for Shrove-Tuesday, Jacke-a-Lents Gentleman Usher, these have bene his humours in former times, but I have some better hope of reformation in him hereafter, and indeed I wrote this before his coming this yeere 1617. not knowing how hee would behave himselfe; but tottering betwixt despaire and hope, I leave him.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, l. 114-5.

**SHROVY.** Shabby. *Var. dial.*

**SHROWDS.** Places under ground, as the burrows of animals, vaults, &c. "Into the walks and *shrowds* of wild beasts," Harrison, p. 205. "A *shrowdes* or lyke building under the ground," Elyot, in *v. Apogæum*, ed. 1559. The crypt of a church was sometimes so called. *Shrowed*, sheltered, Arch. xi. 224.

To schewe his lyfte in every *shrowed* and shade.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 23.

**SHIRUB.** To reduce to poverty by winning a person's whole stock, a term used at play. *Somerset.*

**SHRUCK.** Shrieked. *Suffolk.*

**SHRUDD.** Clothied. (*A.-S.*)

Ich the vedde wel and *shrudd* the;

And thou wythe eysyl drinke to me,

And wyth spere styngest me. *Reliq. Antiq.* il. 226.

**SHRUFF.** Light rubbishy wood; any short dry stuff used for fuel. *Var. dial.* The term *schroff* in *Depos. Ric.* II. p. 13, may perhaps be connected with this.

**SHRUMP.** To shrug; to shrink. *West.*

**SHRUMPSD.** Beaten, in games. *Devon.*

**SHRUMP - SHOULDERED.** Hump-backed.

*West.* Also used in Surrey.

**SHRUPE.** To hem in; to inclose.

**SHUCK.** (1) To shake. *Sussex.*

(2) A call to pigs. *Dorset.*

(3) A shell, or covering; a husk, or pod. *Var. dial.*

**SHUCKEN.** To shuffle. *Devon.*

**SHUCKISH.** Unpleasant; unsettled; showery, generally applied to the weather. *Sussex.*

**SHUCKLE.** To chuckle. It occurs several times in Florio, pp. 109, 215, 441.

**SHUCKLED.** Growing beans are said to be *shuck'd* when beaten down by hail or wind.

**SHUCK-TROT.** A slow jog-trot. *East.*

**SHUCKY.** Deceitful. *Linc.*

**SHUDDE.** (1) To shed; to fall.

(2) A hut, shed, or hovel.

**SHUDDER.** To shiver. *Var. dial.*

**SHUF.** To shy, as horses do. *Oxon.*

**SHUG..**(1) Menacing. *Devon.*

(2) To writhe the body forward and backward, or from side to side, so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as those who have the itch. *Somerset.* Palsgrave has it, to jog or shake.

(3) To shrug; to scratch. *South.*

(4) A slow shaking trot. *Norf.*

**SHUGGY-SHOW.** A swing. *North.*

**SHULDEN.** Should. (*A.-S.*)

What is the cause, allas! quod sche,

My fadir that I ee *schulden* be

Bed and destroyed in suche a wise?

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 59.

**SHULDERE.** Rocky; craggy.

**SHULDIR.** A shoulder. (*A.-S.*)

He was mekille mane and lange,

With *schuldre* brode and armes strange.

*Isambard, 14.*

**SHULL.** A spade, or shovel. *North.*

**SHULL-BANE.** The shoulder-bone. *North.*

**SHULVE.** A shovel. *East.*

**SHUN.** To push; to shove. *South.* "Go shun, as they say in Sussex, *trudo*," Coles.

**SHUNCH.** The same as *Shun*, q. v.

**SHUNDER.** Slander; scandal.

**SHUNNISH.** To treat unkindly, often applied to the improper treatment of children. *Sussex.*

**SHUNTE.** (1) To delay; to put off.

Shape us an ansuere, and *schunte* yow no lengere,

That we may schifte at the schorte, and schewe to my lorde. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

(2) To shun; to move from. *North.* Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer

Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke:

For I would no wight in this world wist who I were,

But little John Nobody, that dare not once speake.

*Little John Nobody, c. 1550.*

(3) To shy, or start. *Warw.*

(4) To slip down, as earth. *North.*

**SHUPPARE.** Maker; creator. (*A.-S.*)

**SHUPPICK.** A hay-fork. *West.*

**SHURDE.** Dressed. *Gawayne.*

**SHURET.** A shift. *Devon.*

**SHURL.** To trim the ends of the neck-feathers of a fighting-cock. *North.*

**SHURNE.** Cacare. This is given as a Wiltshire word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 2.

**SHURTY.** To bustle about. *Devon.*

**SHUT.** (1) To weld iron. *West.*

(2) A riddance. *To get shut*, to get rid of anything. *Var. dial.*

(3) A narrow street. *West.*

(4) An accession of water in a river, as from rain, floods, &c. *West.*

(5) To do; to manage. *Kent.*

(6) To join; to agree. *Dorset.*

(7) *To shut up*, to stop. *Var. dial.*

(8) To be extravagant. *North.*

**SHUTFUL.** Extravagant. *North.*

**SHUTHIER.** To shiver with cold. *Linc.*

**SHUT-OUT.** To leave off ploughing, to unhook the horses. *Beds.*

**SHUTS.** Stout wooden poles. *Warw.*

**SHUTTANCE.** Riddance. *North.*

**SHUTTEN-SATURDAY.** The Saturday in Passion Week, the day on which our Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb.

**SHUTTER.** Same as *Shunte*, q. v.

**SHUTTING.** Covering up, applied to a table quite covered with dishes or eatables, &c.

**SHUTTING-IN.** The evening. *East.*

**SHUTTLE.** Slippery; sliding. *West.*

But nowe the fletyng fancyes fonde,

And eke the *shuttle* wyttes;

The mad desyres of women now,

Theyr rage in folysh fyts.

*Hermaphroditus and Salmacis, 1565.*

**SHUTTLELAG.** When a man is husky from phlegm in his throat, he is said to have "swallowed a *shuttlebag*."

**SHUTTLE-BOARD.** A shuttlecock. *North.*

**SHUTTLE-HEADED.** Foolish; rude.

Nor can you deeme them *shuttle-headed* fellows,

Who for the Lord are so exceeding zealous.

*MS. Poema, temp. Charles I.*

**SHY.** (1) To fling. *Var. dial.*

(2) To start, said of a horse.

(3) The same as *Shrail*, q. v.

(4) Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *North.*

(5) To avoid a person. *South.*

**SIB.** Relation; companion. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in Lincolnshire. He is *sib* to us, i. e., he is my cousin. "Sib'd, a-kin; no sole sib'd, nothing a-kin: no more sib'd then sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. *Prov. Chesh.* Syh, or sybbe is an ancient Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affinity," Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 40.

I sett yow here a soveraynge, ascente yif yowe lykys,

That es me *sybb*, my syster sone, sir Mordrede hym-

selvene. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

**SIBBE.** Related; allied. (*A.-S.*)

Whit man that wrye a gode frende,  
Thouȝ he were riȝt *sibbe* of my kynde,  
He were worthy gret shame.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 50.*

I beseke ȝow, syr, as my *sybbe* lorde,  
That ȝe wille for charyté cheese ȝow another.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

**SIBBERIDGE.** The banns of matrimony. It is often called *sibrit*, which would lead us to suppose it was connected with *sibrede*, q. v., and the latter was the more ancient and correct form. "Sybrede, *banna*," Pr. Parv. This word has been for a length of time peculiar to the Eastern counties, more especially Suffolk. Sir Thomas Browne refers it to Norfolk, and Ray to Suffolk. Major Moor derives it from the beginning of the banns as they used to be published in Latin, *si quis sciveret*. Ray's derivation from A.-S. *sib* appears to me to be much more probable.

**SIBILACIONES.** Hissings; growlings. (*Lat.*)  
**SIBILE-SAGE.** The Queen of Sheba.

Sone after that verayment  
Tho *Sibile Sage* to Jerusalem went  
To heren of Salamones wit.

*MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57, art. 2.*

**SIBLATOIR.** One who hisses. (*Lat.*) "An hisser, or a *siblatour*," Gesta Romanorum, p. 116. It occurs in Lydgate.

**SIBMAN.** A relative. (*A.-S.*) It is the translation of *affinis* in Nominal MS. *Sibnesse*, relationship.

David thou were bore of my kyn,  
For thi godnesse art thou myn,  
More for thi godnesse  
Then for eny *sibnesse*.

*Harrowing of Hell, p. 27.*

**SIBREDE.** Relationship; kindred. It is sometimes a substantive. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu brother called was he,  
For *sibrede*, worsepe and beauté.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.*  
For every man it schulde drede,  
And nameliȝhe in his *sibrede*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 230.*

Bot I forsake this gate, so me Gode helpe!  
And sothely alle *sybredyne* bot thyselfe one.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.*

**SIC.** A call to pigs. *North.*

**SICATE.** Dry. (*Lat.*)

Reade not in spight, but take delight  
In this, whiche once was prose;  
Whose watered plants scarce *sicate* were,  
Till he this same did close.

*Gaufrido and Barnardo, 1570.*

**SICE.** (1) Sixpence. A cant term.

(2) A gutter, or drain. *Somerset.* Grose has *sick*, a small stream or rill. It is from the A.-S. *sich*.

**SICH.** (1) Such. *Var. dial.*

And in the courte I have *sich* a frende,  
I shalbe servyd or I wende,  
Withowt any delay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

Scho that was his lady  
Mighte be fulle eary,  
That lorne hade *siche* a body.

*Perceval, 150.*

(2) A wicked fellow. *Devon.*

**SICK.** In travail. *North.*

**SICKER.** The same as *Siker*, q. v.

**SICK-FEATHERS.** The young ungrown feathers at the time of moulting. *Devon.*

**SICKINGE.** Sighing; lamenting.

**SICKNESS.** The plague was formerly termed for distinction's sake *the sickness*.

**SICLATOON.** A kind of rich stuff.

There was mony gonfannon,  
Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.

*Kyng Alisaunder, 1964.*

**SICLE.** A shekel. "A sicle, being an olde Persian coyne, and seemeth to be ninepense in value of our monie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 330. It occurs also in Howell.

**SICUR.** Secure; certain.

With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,  
That I am *sicur* of theire comyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

**SID.** Saw. *West.*

**SIDDER.** Wider. (*A.-S.*)

**SIDDOW.** Vulgarly *ziddow*. Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *siddow*. *Glouc.*

**SIDE.** (1) Long; trailing. *North.* "Used as in Skinner's time, e. g. "I do not like *side* frocks for little girls." I had thought this word obsolete, till two or three months ago I heard it used by an old lady, who numbers between 70 or 80 years," MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words, by the Rev. J. Adcock.

His berde was *side* with myche hare,  
On his heede his hatt he bare.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.*

Hevedys tyfed wyth grete pryde,

With heer and hornes *syde*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.*

(2) To carve a haddock.

(3) To take the part of another.

(4) To equal; to stand in equal place.

(5) To decide; to settle; to coincide; to set things aside, or out of the way. *North.*

(6) Rough; rude. *Devon.*

**SIDE-BOARDS.** The rails of a cart.

**SIDE-BOX.** A seed-lepe. *South.*

**SIDE-COATS.** The long trailing coats or frocks worn by young children.

**SIDE-LANDS.** The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, running parallel with the lands or ridges. *South.*

**SIDE-LANIELS.** Hopples for horses.

**SIDE-LAY.** In hunting, a fresh set of hounds to be laid in on the scent.

**SIDE-LIKE.** Such like. *North.*

**SIDELINE.** Evenly in rows. *Devon.* Its correct and ancient meaning is *slanting*.

**SIDELING.** The slope of a hill. *South.*

**SIDELINGS.** Aslant; sideways. *East.*

And *syddlynges* of the segge the syghte had he *re-side*.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*

**SIDELONG.** To fetter as a preventive from straying, or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Yorksh.*

**SIDEMEN.** Assistants to the churchwardens. See Harrison's England, p. 163. The same as *Questmen*, q. v.

SIDENANDIS. Aslant; on one side.

SIDENESS. Length. *Palsgrave*.

SIDER. An orderly person. *Lanc*.

SIDERE.

For hit was brigst and ful fayre tre,  
Men myst hit fulle fore se;  
That stode in erth was *sydere* gode,  
For hit shulde not rote as hit stode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 31.*

SIDE-SHEAR. On all sides. *Percy*.

SIDE-WAVERS. The beams in the roof of a house which form the angle of the roof. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks*.

SIDE-WIPE. An indirect censure.

SIDE-WISE. Breadthwise. *North*.

SIDGOREN. This term was given to a part of the dress about the bosom.

SIDTHERUM. A creeping, slow-motioned person. *Linc*.

SIDLE. (1) To go sideways; to saunter idly about in no particular direction. *I ar. dial*.

(2) To sit down gently. *Devon*.

SIDNESS. Seed-time. *West*.

SIDRON. A citron.

SIDY. Surly; moody. *Sussex*. This word was given by Ray in 1674, but I do not know whether it be still in use.

SIE. (1) A drop. Also, to drop. *North*.

(2) To pull, or stretch. *Yorksh*.

(3) Saw. *Chaucer*.

(4) To strain milk. *Palsgrave*. It is still in use in Derbyshire.

Sometime itt was of cloth in graine,

'Tis now but a *sieh-clout* as you may see,

It will neither hold out winde nor raine;

And Ile have a new cloake about mee.

*Percy's Reliques, p. 52.*

SIEGE. (1) A company of herons.

(2) The same as *Sege*, q. v.

SIELE. To vault. Elyot, 1559.

SIENE. Since.

I saile þow telle als trewe a tale

Als ever was herde by nyghte or daye;

And the maste meruelle, for-owtynne naye,

That ever was herde by-fore or *syene*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

SIESIN. Yeast; barm. *Kent*.

SIESTA. The rest usually taken about noon in hot countries, as in Spain.

SIETHES. A kind of chives.

SIEVER. All the fish caught in one tide. *East Sussex*.

SIEVES. Chives; a small kind of onion. It is so spelt in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SIFE. To sigh. *Somerset*. Carr has *siff* in the Craven Glossary, ii. 124.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling.

SIG. Urine. *South*.

SIGALDRY. (1) Deceit; trick. (2) To deceive; to act by a stratageni, or unlawfully.

Josephe, take hym then to thee,

And burye hym wher thy wil be.

But look thou make no *sigaldry*,

To rayse him up agayne. *Chester Plays*, ii. 69.

There was a wyche and made a bagge,

A bely of lethyr, a grete swagge;

She *sigaldryd* so thys bagge bely,

That hyt zede and soke mennys ky. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.*

SIGGER. To leak. *Corme*.

SIGGETH. Says. (*A.-S.*)

And *siggeth* Merlin wil hem abide  
In the forest here blisde.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.*

SIGH. To become larger. *North*.

SIGHT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial*.

Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.

*Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.*

(2) The perforation in a helmet through which the wearer looked.

(3) Sighed. *Spenser*.

Than syr Degrevvaunt *syght*,

And byheld the hevene up-an hyght,

Jhesus, save me in my ryght,

And Maré me spede!

*Sir Degrevant, 209.*

(4) To cite; to quote.

SIGHTLESS. (1) Invisible. (2) Unightly.

SIGHTS. (1) Eyes. *Somerset*.

(2) Spectacles. *Var. dial*.

SIGHTSOME. Sightly. *More*.

SIGHTY. Glittering; shining.

SIGINNES.

Let them learne, let them learn, simple *signines* as they are, that the Apostle speaketh in this place of ecclesiasticall functions.

*Mar-Pretate's Epitome, p. 43.*

SIGN. To intend; to design. *South*.

SIGNE. To appoint. (*A.-N.*)

SIGN-HILL. A slight eminence on the sea bank, on which a tall pole is set up for the purpose of making signs to vessels out at sea. *Linc*.

SIGNIFER. The zodiac. (*Lat.*)

SIGNIFIAUNCE. Signification. (*A.-N.*)

SIGNIFICATION. Importance. *Var. dial*.

SIGNIORIZE. To govern, or bear rule.

SIGNIORY. Government; dominion; domain, or lordship; seniority.

SIGN-TREE. A beam in the roof of a house. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks*. Still in use.

SIGNWYNARYE. A blood-stone.

I will to my eldest son and heir, Edward Montagu, my great ring with a *signwynarye* in it, which my father gave me, that remaineth in my study at Brigstock.

*Test. Vetust. p. 743.*

SIGOLLE. The cycle.

As for divers other purposes, to caste therein in metalle the *sigolle* of any planet, when he is stronge in the heavens.

*MS. Ashmole 240.*

SIGRIM. (1) The herb segrium.

Tak *sygryme*, waybrede, columbyne, and sile thamme throw a clathe, and qwete flour, and temper till it be thikke. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 290.*

(2) A name for the fox.

For he thoute mid soumme ginne,

Him self houp bringe, thene wolf therinne.

Quod the vox, Wo is nou there?

Ich wene hit is *sigrim* that ich here.

*Reliq. Antig. ii. 271.*

SIH. Saw. See *Ogne*.

SIKE. (1) Such. *North*.

Hir palfray was of dappulle gray,

*Sike* on se I never non,

As dosse the sune on somers day

The cumly lady hirselfe achone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116*

- (2) To sigh. Still in use.

Yf that the feende hymself wolde have a make,  
Ys none to hym so lyke as ye alone.  
He that yow seith, and *sykyth* for your sake,  
I pray to God that evere he *syke* and grone.

*MS. Fairfax 16.*

The lady *sykyd* and sayde, alas!  
Into the world that sche was wrought.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.*

- (3) A sick person.
- North.*

- (4) A gutter; a stream.
- North.*

- SIKER. Secure; safe.
- North.*

I am *siker* and I bileve

That none yvel schal thi fadre greve.

*MS. Addit. 10036, f. 2.*

Ac arst ye schul me make *siker*,  
With me held in everi biker.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 206.*

That schip had a ful *siker* mast,

And a sayl strong and large. *Vernon MS.*

- SIKERDE. Assured. (
- A.-S.*
- )

- SIKERLYE. Certainly; surely.

Thou arte here, *sykerlye*,

Thys church to robbe with felonye

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.*

- SIKERNESSE. Security. (
- A.-S.*
- )

- SIKIS. A scythe. Nominal MS.

- SILD. Seldom. For
- Selde*
- .

- SILDE. A shed.
- Stowe.*

- SILE. (1) To strain; to skim.
- North.*

Take a handeful of sauge, and stampe it, and  
temper it with hate ale, and sythene *syte* it thorowe  
a hate clothe. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 211.*

Do ther to gud wyne, and stepe alle togidre, and  
drinke the lieoure *siled* thorgh a clothe v. dayes  
morne and evene.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent.*

- (2) To sink; to drop; to make to sink, or settle;
- 
- to flow; to rain.
- North.*

Many balde garte he *syte*

With the dynt of his spere.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

And thane syghande he saide with *sylande* terys,

We are with Sarazenes besett appon our halfe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

- (3) Filth; sediment.
- North.*

- (4) To boil gently; to simmer.
- North.*

- SILED. Canopied.

All the tente within was *syled* wyth clothe of  
golde and blew velvet, and all the blew velvet was  
embrowdered with H. K. of fyne golde.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 32.*

- SILENCED. Ministers prohibited from preach-
- 
- ing were said to be
- silenced*
- .

- SILERIC. Adorned with carving.

- SILGREEN. The houseleek.
- West.*

- SILING-DISH. A milk-strainer.
- North.*

- SILKER. A court-card.
- Somerset.*

- SILK-SHAG. A fine kind of shag cloth.

Flower-poudred mantles, and embrowdered gowns  
Of grass-green *silk-shag*, and the gawdle pride  
Of all her jewels and her jems beside.

*Du Bartas, p. 641.*

- SILL. (1) A step.
- Oxon.*

- (2) The young of a herring.
- North.*

- (3) A seat, or throne.

The precyouse stoues somly to see appon *sytle*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.*

- (4) The shaft of a vehicle.
- North.*
- Sill-horse,
- 
- the shaft horse.

- (5) A stratum of coal.
- Staff.*

- (6) To swell, or puff up.

- SILLER. (1) Silver.
- North.*

- (2) A covering of tapestry, in the form of a ca-
- 
- nopy for a bed, altar, &c.

The kyng hymselfene es sette and certayne lordes  
Undyre a *syture* of sylke, sawgite at the burdez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

- SILLY. Sickly; weakly.
- North.*

- SILLYBAUK. A sillabub.
- Linc.*

- SILLY-BOLD. Impertinently forward.

- SILLY-CORNES.

And I will looke babbles in your eyes, and picke  
*silly-cornes* out of your toes.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.*

- SILLY-HEW. A child's caul.
- Durham.*

- SILT. Sediment; ooze.
- East.*

I suppose it to be the *silt* of the water, which the  
wind and the water brought together.

*Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 269.*

- SILT-UP. To obstruct the course of a stream,
- 
- or the free passage of boats upon it, by a large
- 
- accumulation of sand.

- SILVER-CHAIN. The white laburnum.

- SILVERLINGS. Coins; pieces of money.

- SILVER-SPOON. To be born with a silver
- 
- spoon in one's mouth, i. e. to be very rich.

- SILYNG. Tapestry.

The Frenche kyng caused the lorde of Countay to  
stande secretly behynde a *silyng* or a hangyng in his  
chamber.

*Hall, Edward IV. f. 43.*

- SIM. To seem; to think.
- West.*

- SIMATHIN. Liking; partiality.
- Devon.*
- "A
- 
- simmathing, something of an inclination, some
- 
- tendency towards love, a sneaking kindness,"
- 
- MS. Devon Gloss.

- SIMBLING-CAKES. Currant cakes eaten in
- 
- Lancashire on Midlent Sunday.

- SIME. A frame of straw used for setting pans
- 
- on.
- North.*

- SIMEN. A salmon.
- North.*

- SIMILLITT. A likeness.
- Hall.*

- SIMINACION. Breeding. (
- Lat.*
- )

Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte,

The spectres of tham gat that were gyauntes tyte,

With the nature of themselves and *siminacion*,

Thay wer brought forthe by there ymaginacion.

*MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 2.*

- SIMKIN. A silly fellow.
- South.*

- SIMLIN. A kind of fine cake intended for
- 
- toasts.
- Somerset.*

- SIMMIT. Smooth.
- North.*

- SIMNEL. A kind of rich cake, generally
- 
- made in a three-cornered form. The term is
- 
- applied in Salop to a plum-cake with a raised
- 
- crust.

- SIMPER. To simmer.
- East.*
- "The creame
- 
- of simpering milke," Florio, p. 189.

- SIMPER-DE-COCKET. An affected mealy-
- 
- mouthed girl.
- Cotgrave.*
- "A simper-de-
- 
- cocket,
- coquine, fantastica*
- ," Howell, 1660.

- SIMPIHANGLE. A musical instrument.

Yn harpe, yn thabour and *symphangle*,

Wursehepe God yn troumpes and sautrie.

*MS. Hart. 1701, f. 32.*

- SIMPHONER. A musician.

- SIMPLE. (1) Weak; infirm, applied to the old
- 
- and sickly.
- Salop.*

(2) Of little value; mean.

**SIMPLES.** He wants cutting for the simples, said of one doing a foolish action. "He must go to Battersea, to be cut for the simples," Old Proverb.

**SIMPLE-SIMON.** An idiot. "Simon Suck-egg sold his wife for an addle duck-egg."

**SIMPLESSE.** Simplicity. (*A.-N.*)

**SIMPSON.** Groundsel. *East.*

**SIMULACRE.** An image. (*Lat.*)

**SIMULAR.** Counterfeited. *Shak.*

**SIN.** (1) To stand. *East.*

(2) Since. Still in use.

**SINALD.** A signal. *Greene.*

**SINAMONE.** Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*)

**SINCANTER.** An old worn-out person.

**SIND.** To wash down; to rinse; to empty out; to quench thirst. *North.*

**SINDER.** To settle or separate the lees or dregs. *Kent.*

**SINDERLIK.** Separately. (*A.-S.*)

**SINDY.** Soft in speech. *Devon.*

**SINE.** (1) Afterwards. *North.*

His nobille swerde he drawes syne,  
And faughte with that wydle awyne.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.*

And syne go to the tavern house,  
And buy both wine and ale.

*Robin Hood, l. 102.*

(2) To strain. *North.*

(3) To leave off milking a cow.

**SIN-EATERS.** It was an ancient custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the sins of the deceased.

Within the memory of our fathers, in Shropshire, in those villages adjoining to Wales, when a person dyed, there was notice given to an old sire, (for so they called him,) who presently repaired to the place where the deceased lay, and stood before the door of the house, when some of the family came out and furnished him with a cricket, on which he sat down facing the door. Then they gave him a groat, which he put in his pocket; a crust of bread, which he eat; and a full bowl of ale, which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the cricket and pronounced, with a composed gesture, the ease and rest of the soul departed, for which he would pawn his own soul. This I had from the ingenious John Aubrey, Esq., who made a collection of curious observations, which I have seen, and is now remaining in the hands of Mr. Churchill, the bookseller. How can a man think otherwise of this, than that it proceeded from the ancient heathens? *Bagford, ap. Brand, ii. 152.*

**SINEDE.** Assigned.

And on the Saturday he synode the grounde  
To the chyveteynys abowte that cyte rounde.

*Archæologia, xxi. 53.*

**SINET.** The zenith. *Chaucer.*

**SINEWAYS.** Sundry ways. *Cumb.*

**SINEWEY.** Mustard seed. "As hath the corn of synewey," *Gesta Rom. p. 36.*

**SINEY.** The bladder-nut tree. It is the translation of *baguenaudier* in *Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.*

**SINFAN.** To perform a symphony.

**SINGEL.** Roof of a house.

Arthur smot on hem saun faile,  
So on the singel do the haille.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 218.*

**SINGERIES.** Apish tricks. *Skinner.*

**SINGING-BREAD.** The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. See *Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 2.*

Item, I bequethe to the same chirch a little round cofyn of sylver, closed in *synging-bred*, and not the hosts. *Test. Vetust. p. 266.*

**SINGING-HINNY.** A rich kneaded cake, a great favorite with pitmen. *North.* It has currants and butter in it, and is baked over the fire on a girdle.

**SINGING-MEN.** Choristers.

**SINGLE.** (1) Pure; genuine; disinterested; plain; sincere; unreserved.

(2) Weak; feeble; silly. "My single state of man," *Shakespeare. Single beer, weak beer; double beer, strong beer.*

(3) A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *North.*

(4) An animal's tail, properly applied to that of the buck. See *Hunting, sect. 12.*

**SINGLE-GUSS.** The plant orchis. *West.*

**SINGLE-MONEY.** Small coins.

**SINGLERE.** A wild boar.

Boyes in the subarbis bourdene fulle heghe  
At a bare synglere that to the bente rynnys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.*

**SINGLE-STICK.** A well-known play with staves, which consists in attempts to bring blood from your adversary's head, when he who first effects it is pronounced victor. It is sometimes called *backword*.

**SINGLET.** An unlined waistcoat. *Derb.* When double or lined it is termed a doublet.

**SINGLE-TEN.** A tenth card. *North.* A term used generally at the game of whist.

**SINGLETON.** A silly fellow. *West.*

**SINGLE-WOMAN.** A whore. "Syngle woman a harlot, *putayn*," *Palsgrave.*

**SING-SMALL.** Equivalent to must be content with less than appearances promised. *Essex.*

**SING-SONG.** A drawing song. *Var. dial.*

I tell the foole, whatever thou be,  
That made this fyne sing-song of me,  
Thou art a ryngling sott;  
Thy very lynce doe the betray,  
Thy barren witt makes all men say  
'Tis some rebellious Scott.

*Suckling's Reply to a Libel, MS.*

**SINGULAR.** (1) Single; lonely. *North.*

(2) Choice. *Shak.* "Proper or synguler, exquis," *Palsgrave, adj.* "Synguler or pure, *absolu, exquis, stnguler*," *ibid.*

**SINGULF.** A sigh. *Spenser.*

**SINGULL.** A cingle, or horse-girth.

**SINIFY.** To signify. *North.*

**SINISTRAL.** Sinister.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say,  
of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Bacon's Works, p. 95.*

**SINK.** To work a mine deeper. *Derb.*

**SINK-A-PACE.** Cinque-pace, q. v. *Sincopace, Gaufrido and Barnardo, 1570.*

**SINK-DIRT.** Gutier mud. *Lanc.*

**SINKER.** A cesspool; used in the neighbourhood of Spilsby. *Linc.*

**SINK-HOLE.** A hole for dirty water to run through. *South.*

**SINKSANKER.** A term of contempt.

**SINK-STONE.** A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Var. dial.*

**SINNEN.** A sinew. *Sinner-grown*, having the sinews contracted. *North.*

**SINNETE.** A kind of cloth.

**SINNOWED.** Gaily ornamented. *Sinnow*, a woman very finely dressed.

Whereas she went in her feathered youthfulness to looke with, amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with silver quilles, and to drive whole armies of fearfull foules, b fore her to her master's table.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592*

**SIN-SYNE.** Since that time. *North.*

**SINTER.** "Synter of masonry," Palsgrave. It occurs in the Pr. Parv. translated by *cinc-torium*, MS. Harl. 221.

**SINUM.** "Synum a vessell, *faiselle*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

**SIPE.** To drain or drip, as liquor does through a cask, tap, &c. which is defective or not tight. *Linc.*

**SIPPETS.** Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. *South.*

**SIPPLE.** To sip up; to drink. "They did but *sipple* up," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 7. Brockett has *sirple*, p. 269, cd. 1829.

**SIPRES.** Same as *Cypress*, q. v. "Sipres or bonegraces that women use to weare one their faces or foreheads to keepe them from the the sunne," Florio, p. 590.

**SI-QUIS.** If any one. (*Lat.*) Advertisements or bills thus commenced formerly, and hence the name of *siquisses* was often given to them. "A *siquis*, or publick note, *cry public*, *ou cedule*," Howell.

**SIR.** (1) A gentleman. *Shak.*

(2) Applied to priests and curates; it was a scholastic title, the translation of *dominus*, given to a person who had taken his first degree in the university.

**SIRE.** A breed, or sort, as a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages, &c. *East.*

**SIR-HARRY.** A close stool. *East.*

**SIR-JOHN.** A priest.

With much adoe and great difficultie obtained that a poore chapell, served with a sin, le *Sir John*, and destitute both of font and churchyard, might remaine standing in the place.

*Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 317.*

**SIR-JOHN-BARLEYCORN.** A jocular name for ale, which is made of barley.

**SIROINE.** A kind of soft salve for wounds, mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 310.

**SIRPLE.** The same as *Sipple*, q. v.

**SIRRAH.** In old plays this term is frequently addressed to women.

**SIRRAP.** A hard blow. *Devon.*

**SIR-REVERENCE.** A corruption of the phrase *save reverence*, which was said as a kind of apology before the utterance of anything that

might be considered objectionable, but often simply as an apology in speaking to a superior.

"Sa-reverence, *salva reverentia*, saving regard or respect; an usual word, but misalled *sir-reverence* by the vulgar," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 572. Compare a curious passage in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 12. The term was also applied to human ordure, and is still used in that sense.

A worthy knight there is of ancient fame,  
And sweet *Sir Reverence* men doe call his name;

By whose industrious pollicie and wit,  
There's many things well tane were else unfit;

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,  
Before thy foule words name *Sir Reverence*;

Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,  
And gaine thee praise when thou deserv'st the whip

There's nothing vile that can be done or spoke,  
But must be covered with *Sir Reverence* cloake.

His ancient pedigree whoever seeks,  
Shall finde he's sprung from 'mongst the gallant  
Greekes,

Was Ajax squire, great champion to god Mars:

Pray God, *Sir Reverence*, blesse your worship ( ).  
*Taylor's Workes, 1630, li. 20.*

A puppie licks Mannela's lipps, the sense

I grant, a dog may kis. — *sir reverence.*

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 10.*

But the old proverbe ne'r will be forgot,

A lechers love is, like *sir reverence*, hot.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, li. 100.*

**SIRUP.** A poor ha'p'urth of sirup, i. e. a poor weak creature. *Suffolk.*

**SIS.** (1) The cast of six, the highest throw upon the die. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Cicely, a common name for a girl.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet, must now adaics have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.

*Lodge's Wits Miserie, 1596.*

**SISE.** (1) The assizes. *Palsgrave.*

Thes letters kepte I tyll the *sise*,

My libertie to enterprise. *MS. Ashmole 802.*

(2) A wax-taper. "Syse waxe candell, *bougee*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

(3) A lesson, or task. *North.*

**SISERARA.** A hard blow. *East.*

**SISKIN.** A greenfinch. It is the translation of *breant* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, f. 593.

**SISOUR.** A person deputed to hold assizes.

Now of the eythe wyl we speke,

That fals *ayours* use mooste to breke.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.*

What shul we sey of thys *ayours*,

Thys fals men that beyn *dyours*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.*

Ley hande on booke, the *ayours* take none hede,

For every thing drawethe to his semblable.

*MS. Ashmole 89, f. 20.*

**SISS.** (1) To hiss. *Linc.* Hence *sissing*, a hissing serpent. "*Sibilus est genus serpentis*, Anglice a *syssyng*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12-B. i. f. 12, written about 1400.

(2) A huge fat woman. *Devon.*

**SISSLE.** A thistle. *Sussex.*

**SIST.** Seest. (*A.-S.*)

For al dal thou *sist* with thin elen

Hou this world wend, and ou men deien. *MS. Digby 86.*



SISTER. A sewer.

SISTERING. A cistern, or reservoir.

SISTER-LAW. A sister-in-law. *West.*

SISTER-SONE. Nephew. (*A.-S.*)

And we are *sister-sones* two,

And aȝthir of us othir slo,

He that lifes wille be fulle wo

That ever was he made. *Perceval*, 1441.

SIT. (1) To endure.

Was never knyghte that he fande,

In France ne in Scotlande,

Mighte *sitt* a strake of his hande

One his styff stede.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.*

(2) To sit a woman, to keep the night-courtship (q. v.) with a girl. To sit eggs, to remain a guest an unreasonable time. To sit on, said of milk when it burns in the pan. To sit in, to adhere firmly to anything.

SITE. (1) Disgrace; shame. "Sorowe and syte," *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 236.*

Now alle-weldand Gode that wyscheppes us alle,

Giff the sorowe and syte, sotte there thou lygges.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*

(2) A scythe. Nominal MS.

SIT-FAST. A kind of hard swelling on a horse's back. *Colgrave.*

SITH. (1) Since. *North.*

The kyng seyde, What may thys mene?

Y trowe Syr Roger and the quene

Be comen to thys londre,

For nevyr *sith* they went y-wys,

Sawe y Syr Roger hounde or thys,

That ys wondur thythand!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

(2) Time. (*A.-S.*)

Than the cokwoldes wer full blythe,

And thankyd God a c. *sith*.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.*

(3) Way; journey.

SITHCUNDMAN. The head or chief of a town or parish. *Coles. (A.-S.)*

SITHE. (1) To sigh. *East.*

(2) To strain or purify liquor.

SITHE-CRADLE. A rack of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowed barley clean into the swath. *Kennett, p. 42.*

SITHEN. Since. (*A.-S.*) *Sithence* is often used by later writers.

I bade felowes to my dynere,

And *sithen* thei wil not cum here;

A develle have who that heche.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

SITHERS. Scissors. *North.*

SITHY-HANGERS. A cow's teats. *Somerset.*

SIT-STILL-NEST. Merda. *Lanc.*

SITTAND. Suitable; becoming.

A hundrethe ponds worthe of londe

Of rent wele *sittande*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.*

He salusede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordes,

And fraynes aȝte the fende fairely thereaftere.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

SITTEN-ON. Stunted in stature.

SITTING. A space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person.

SITTING-CLOTH. A kind of garment, the same as *strigium* in Ducange.

SITTINGS. Statute fairs for servants held in some parts of the North.

SI-VA. A cry to hounds. Maistre of the Game, *MS. Bodl. 546, xv. Cent.*

SIVE. (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

Who that the viciis wolde eschyve,

He mot by reson thanne *sive*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.*

And bowe unto thyne heste and *sive*

Humlité, and that y vowe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.*

The forme bothe and the matere,

As now *sivende*, thou schalt here.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.*

(2) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

And casting forth silken shraps, to catch wood-

cocks, or in *sying* of muck-hills and shop-dust,

whereof he will bout a whole cart load to gain a

bow'd pinne.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.*

(3) A scythe. *South.*

SIVEDES. Refuse of bran.

SIVELLE. Civil.

Therin he sped hym right welle

Of the maister of lawe *sivelle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 74.*

SIX. A cup of six, i. e. a cup of beer sold at six shillings a barrel.

SIXES-AND-SEVENS. The true origin of this phrase has been given in v. *Set* (13).

SIX-LOVE. A term at whist, signifying *six* to *none* in scoring.

SIX-STRINGED-WIHIP. A popular name for the statute of the six articles which passed in 1541. See *Lingard*, ed. 1844, vi. 293.

SIZE. (1) Six. *Lanc.*

(2) "A size," says Minshew, "is a portion of bread or drinke, it is a farthing which scholars in Cambridge have at the buttery; it is noted with the letter S." See also *Ellis's Literary Letters*, p. 178. The word now means anything had by the students at dinner over and above the usual commons.

(3) Assizes. Still in use.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,

'Twas *size* time there, and hanging was a brewing.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 14.*

(4) One third of an inch, a term much used by shoemakers.

SIZELY. Proud; coy. *North.*

SIZER. (1) A thin piece of brass with a round hole in it wherein they try to see whether a cast bullet is perfectly round.

(2) A student at Cambridge whose expenses for living are partially provided by the college, originally a servitor, as serving one of the fellows. Each fellow of a college had one servitor allotted to him.

SIZING. (1) Yeast. This term occurs in *Lilly's Mother Bombe*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii.

(2) Weaver's size. *North.*

(3) A game at cards called "Jack running for mustard," is generally called "Jack running for sizing." The cards are placed so that by touching the first pair, all the rest must of course fall diagonally, in the form of upright wedges. *Kent.*

SIZLE. To saunter about. *North.*

SIZY. Gluey; sticky. *South.*

SIZZEN. To hiss. *North.*

SIZZLE. The half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance. Also the effervescence of brisk beer, &c. through a cork; or the alarming hissing of lightning very near one. Ray says that yeast is called sizzling from the sound of the working beer. Since this was written I heard the word thus used,—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all sizzled up." This evidently meant *burnt up*, as it was spoken in a season of fearful aridity. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 351.

SIZZUP. A hard blow. *North.*

SIJAND. Sighing. (*A.-S.*)

Fer in frithe as I can fare,  
Myselfe *syjand* allone,

I herd the mourningy of an hare;  
Thus delfully she made her mone.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 109.*

SIJE. Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Thus wen sche come the lady nyge,  
Then toke sche better hede, and *syje*  
The womanne was ryzt fayre off face,  
Allethou here lackyd other grace.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 7.*

And so bifelle, as y cam nyge,  
Oute of my boyt whanne he me *syje*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.*

SIJTE. Sight. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng comfortid the queene and other ladyes eke,  
His swete babis full tendurly he did kys;  
The yonge prynce he behelde and in his armys did  
bere,  
Thus his bale turnyd hym to hils:  
Aftur sorow, joy the course of the worldis is,  
The *syjte* of his babis relesid parte of his woo,  
Thus the wille of God in every thyng is doo.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

SIJED. Sighed. See *Sijsand*.

And sore *syjsed* that al men mythe wel se.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 143.*

SKAALING. A lean-to or out-office with roof asloop, appendant to a higher building. *Hant.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SKACHES. "*Grallator*, he that goeth on stytes or *skaches*," Elyote's *Dictionary*, 1559. "*Scatches, gralla*," Coles' *Lat. Dict.*

Away with boates and rodder,  
Farewell both bootes and *skatches*.

*Dugdale's Imbanking*, 1662, p. 391.

SKADE. Harm; mischief. *Sussex.*

SKAFE. Awkward. *Linc.*

SKAFFAUT. A scaffold; a wooden tower; a raised stage. (*A.-N.*)

SKAG. An accidental blow, particularly of the heel of the shoe, so as to tear either the clothes or the flesh; any slight wound or rent. *Somerset.*

SKAIN. (1) A crooked sword, or scimitar, used formerly by the Irish.

Duryng this sieg arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmalne in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with daries and *skaynes*, after the maner of their country.

*Hall, Henry F. 28.*

(2) A scarf for the head.

SKAITH. Hurt; harm. *North.*

And as he was betwixt them past,

They leapt upon him baith:

The one his pyke-staff gripped fast,

They feared for its *skaithe*. *Robin Hood*, l. 106.

SKALES. A game mentioned by Wager in his play called, "The longer thou Livest, the more Foole thou art." Some suppose it to be the same as *Skoyles*, q. v. See a mention in Clarke's *Phrasologia*, 1655, p. 254, and another in Florio's *New World of Words*, 1611, p. 19, from which latter it seems to have been a game like nine-pins, and the game of skittles is still so called in Devon.

SKALK. This word has not yet been explained. Other copies of the ballad preserved in MS. Harl. 372, f. 114, and Strype's *Memorials of Cranmer*, 1694, App. p. 138, agree in the reading here given.

Its meet for every man on this matter to talk,  
And the glorious gospel ghostly to have in mind;  
It is sothe said, that sect but much unseemly *skalk*,  
As boyes babble in books, that in scripture are blind.

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 120.

SKALLE. (1) A scald head.

(2) A drinking cup; a goblet. It is more generally written *skayle* or *skail*.

SKANSKBACK. Easily distinguishable; having some special mark. *Yorksh.*

SKARNES. Terrors.

SKASE. To run; to hurry. *Cornw.*

SKASIJAGER. The hot seed of a wild vine. It occurs in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 280.

SKATHY. Ravenous; mischievous.

SKAVELL. A kind of spade. *Tusser.*

SKAWER. A jurat.

Recompence of the same shall be given, and the harms amended to him that is so wronged, according to the discretion of the bayliff and the *skawer*.

*Dugdale's History of Imbanking*, 1662, p. 97.

SKAYNEY. Long; lanky. *Dorset.*

SKEAR. Gravel; pebbles. *North.*

SKEEL. (1) A pail. *North.*

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c. *Westm.*

SKEELING. The inner part of a barn or garret, where the slope of the roof comes. *South.*

SKEEMISH. Delicate. Also, given to scheming, manœuvring, covetous. *West.*

SKEEN. A sword. (*A.-S.*)

SKEER. (1) The place where cockles are gathered. *West. and Cumb. Dial.* p. 386.

(2) To mow lightly over: applied to pastures which have been summer-eaten, never to meadows. In a neuter sense, to move along quickly, and slightly touching. Hence, from its mode of flight, is derived *skeer-devil*.

(3) "To *skeer* the esse" is to clear the grate, separating the ashes from the live coals. *Chesh.* See Ray's *English Words*, 1674, p. 17.

SKEER-DEVIL. The swift. *Somerset.*

SKEERINGS. Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. *West.*

SKEG. (1) The stump of a branch; also, a rent in a piece of cloth, such as would be made by a skeg. *Heref.* In the following passage it means a peg of wood.

Which as the owner (for his use) did weare,  
A nayle or *scag* by chance his breech did teare.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 119.

(2) A wild plum. *Northampt.* "A sloe, a skeg,  
a bulleis," Florio, p. 515.

SKEGGER. A salmon.

SKEKE. A contest.

And with *skekes* and with fight,  
The wayes loket wele aplicht.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 167.

With I. and E. fulle skire thou be,  
That thynce excuturs  
Of the ne wille rekke, but skikk and *skekke*  
Fulle baldely in thi boures.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.*

SKEKIE. Shy; frightened. *Northumb.*

SKELDER. To swindle. "If *skeldring* fall not  
to decay, thou shalt flourish," Hawkins,  
Origin of the English Drama, iii. 119.

SKELINGTON. A skeleton. *West.*

SKELK. To shrink. Said of wood.

SKELL. A shell. *North.*

SKELL-BOOSE. Explained by Carr, the head  
of the stalls of cattle.

SKELLED. Anything twisted or warped out  
of a flat or straight form into that of a curve,  
*skell*, or shell. *North.*

SKELLERED. Warped; made crooked. *Skel-*  
*ler-brained*, disordered in mind. *North.*

SKELLY. (1) Thin and light. *Linc.*

(2) To squint, to look awry. *North.*

SKELMS. Long poles made use of in harvest  
time to carry cocks of hay on by hand, where  
the distance is small and draught horses  
scarce. *Glouc.*

SKELP. (1) A blow. *North.* "In payn of a  
skelp," Towneley Mysteries, p. 95.

(2) To kick severely. *East.*

(3) To leap awkwardly. *Chesh.*

(4) To move rapidly. To skip or run with great  
strides, or in a bounding manner. *North.*

SKELPER. Anything very large. Grose has  
*skelping*, full, bursting, very large.

SKELT. Rumour; report. *North.*

SKELTER. Order as to arrangement, or condi-  
tion as to body. *North.*

SKELTON. A skeleton. *West.* "A skelton  
or a notamie," Cotgrave in v. *Eschelette*.

SKELVE. To incline; spoken of a pot or pan  
that has slipped from its upright position;  
thus they say, "It's all *skelved* to aside and  
run over." *Linc.*

SKEMMEL. A long form or stool. *North.* It  
is, of course, from the A.-S.

SKEN. To squint. *North.*

SKENSMADAM. A mock dish set upon the  
table for show. *Cumb.*

SKENT. To have the diarrhoea, said only of ani-  
mals. *Somerset.* Hence, perhaps, *skenter*, an  
animal which will not fatten.

SKEP. A basket made of rushes or straw. A  
beehive is called a bee-skep. *Var. dial.*

Sumwhat lene us bi thi skep;

I shal jou lene, seide Josep;

*Curnor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.*

SKEPE. A fishing vessel. *North.*

SKER. To slide; to skate. *North.*

SKERE. (1) Clear; free. Also a verb, to escape  
froin, to get clear of.

And thou mightest bring me her on,  
The and thine sones y schal lete gon  
Fram prisoun quite and skere.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 300.

The nytyngale is on bi none,  
That wol shilden hem from shome,  
Of skathe hoe wele hem skere:  
The threstelcok hem kepeth ay,  
He seith bi nyte and eke bi day  
That hy beth fendes i-fere.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 241.*

(2) To drive or scare away.

SKERLET. Scarlet.

In *skerlet* kyrtells over one,  
The cokwoldes stodyen everychon,  
Redy unto the dansyng.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.*

SKERRE. See *Scar* (4).

SKERRY. Slaty, as coals. *Derb.*

SKESE. To run or frisk about. *Cornw.*

SKET. (1) Part; region. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soon; quickly; immediately.  
Thempcur askede him what a het;  
Gerard, a sede, also sket.

*Bees of Hamtoun*, p. 108.

In wiche parlement he hete

Men schuld him bring the children skete.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 12.

SKETCH. A lath. *North.*

SKEUL. To look askant. *Kent.*

SKEW. (1) Aslope. *Suffolk.* Also, to cast on  
one side. "Skew your eie towards the mar-  
gent," Stanihurst, p. 17.

(2) A cup. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne  
and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C.iii.

(3) The sky. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

(4) Thick drizzling rain, which lasts only for a  
short time. *Cornw.*

(5) "To skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge  
of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c.,  
for the gaining of light," Cotgrave.

(6) The tail of a bird.

(7) A kind of rude-fashioned boat, mentioned in  
Harrison's Britaine, pp. 5, 43.

(8) To shy, as a horse. *Var. dial.*

(9) To throw violently. *North.*

(10) To skewer. *Somerset.*

(11) A piebald horse. *Chesh.* Applied to a  
kitten in Skelton's Works, i. 99.

(12) A projection. *Yorksh.* Also a verb, to toss  
or throw up.

SKEW-BALD. Piebald. *Var. dial.*

The *skewod* horses, by myne intente,  
The which into the south parte wente,  
I maye well licken veramente  
To Jewes and panymes eke.

*Choster Plays*, ii. 142.

SKEW-BOGLISH. Said, but not very com-  
monly, of a shying horse. *Linc.*

SKEWE. To fall away; to escape.

The welkn wanned anone and the watur *skeweth*.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.*

SKEW-THE-DEW. A splayfooted person.

SKEWTING. Sloping. *East.*

SKEW-WHIIFT. Aslant; slanting. *West.*

**SKEWY.** Askew. *Somerset.*

**SKEYL.** To lean to one side; to overturn a cart. *North.*

**SKEYL-BEAST.** The partition of cattle-stalls.

**SKEYLD.** Particoloured. *Yorksh.*

**SKEYSE.** To run away. *Cornw.*

**SKIBBS.** Squibs. This appears to be the meaning of the term in Brit. Bibl. i. 541.

**SKICE.** To play and frolic about; to run quickly and slily. *South.*

**SKICER.** A lamb which runs itself to death from excess of energy. *West.*

**SKID.** (1) To affix a hook to the wheel of a wagon to prevent it descending too rapidly down a hill. *Var. dial.* Ray says, "rotam sufflaminare, with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill."

(2) A timber-cart; a sledge.

**SKIDDEY-COCK.** A water-rail. *West.*

**SKIDER.** A skate. *Northumb.*

**SKID-PAN.** The shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked. *Var. dial.*

**SKIE.** (1) A cloud. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *If the sky falls we shall catch larks*, a reply to any one who broaches a wild or improbable hypothesis.

**SKIEL.** A beer-cooler. *Wilts.*

**SKIERETH.** Escapeth. In the first of these passages, the MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries reads *skeereth*, f. 64.

And thus ful oft himself skie skiereth,  
And is al war of had-I-wlst.

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.*

That he the wordis lasse or more

Of his enchaument ne hereth,

And in this wise himselfe he skiereth.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.*

**SKIFF.** (1) Distorted; awkward. *West.*

(2) To remove one's residence. *North.*

**SKIFF-DISH.** An instrument used for forcing down the brims of a hat.

**SKIFFER.** A low shallow tub. *Linc.*

**SKIFF-HANDED.** Inexpert in using the hands—unable to cast anything in a straight direction. *North.*

**SKIFT.** To shift, or remove. *North.*

**SKIFTE.** To appoint; to ordain. (*A.-S.*) Also, occasionally, a substantive.

And therefore grete Godd wolde so wisely skifte  
alle thynges, that whenne a mane fulle of felicitie,  
thurgh his heghe pride, wille nozte knawe his  
makere fra the heghte of pride into the pitte of  
mekenes and lawnes he mone be plunged.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 21.*

**SKILE.** (1) To separate; to divide. The people are said to be *skiling* out of town when the assizes are over. *Dunelm.*

(2) An iron slice used for skimming the grease off broth. *North.*

**SKILL.** (1) Reason. (*A.-S.*)

And if that thou me tellst skil,

I shal don after thi wil. *MS. Digby 86.*

When the prince hade hym beholde,

He jede and sate hym where he wolde,

As *skille* and reson is.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

Sche seyde, Lordynges, so God me save,  
He that me wan he schalle me have!

Ye wot wele yowre crye was so!

The lordys assentyd wele ther tylle,

For sche seyde nothyng but *skylie*,

And that sche wolde no moo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 77.*

(2) To know; to understand. Still in use in the North of England.

(3) To hull oats. *Devon.*

(4) To signify; to make a difference. "It skills not," Shakespeare.

**SKILLET.** A small pot of iron or copper or brass, with a long handle.

**SKILLUN.** An outhouse; a kind of pantry; a penthouse; a shed. *South.*

**SKILLY.** Water in which meat has been boiled, thickened with oatmeal. A word, I believe, of modern growth. *Linc.*

**SKILTY-BOOTS.** Half-boots. *Dorset.*

**SKILVINGS.** A wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart in order to widen and extend its size; the rails of a cart.

**SKIM.** (1) To mow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make anything to fly swiftly but smoothly. *Var. dial.*

**SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE.** Rambling; unconnected. This phrase occurs in 1 Henry IV. iii. 1 I meet one, thinking for my due to speake,  
He with evasions doth my purpose breake,  
And asks what newes I heare from France or Spain,  
Or where I was in the last shewre of raine:  
Or when the court remooves, or what's a clocke,  
Or where's the wind, or some such windy mocke;  
With such fine *scimble-scumble*, spitter-spattar,  
As puts me cleane besides the money matter.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 39.*

**SKIME.** (1) To look at a person in an underneath way, the head being held down. *Linc.*

(2) A ray of light. *Yorksh.*

**SKIMISH.** Squeamish. *Devon.*

**SKIMMER.** To frisk about. *East.*

**SKIMMERING.** Shining; an extreme degree of cleanliness. *Durham.*

**SKIMMINGTON.** "To ride," or "riding Skimmington," is, according to Grose, a ludicrous cavalcade in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife: it consists of a man riding behind a woman with his face to the horse's tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle. A smock displayed on a staff is carried before them, as an emblematical standard, denoting female superiority: they are accompanied by what is called rough music, that is, frying-pans, bull's-horns, marrow-bones and cleavers, &c.—a procession admirably described by Butler in his "Hudibras." According to Jennings, the custom is still in vogue in Somerset.

**SKIMPING.** Scanty, said of dress when cut too short or narrow for the person. *South.*

**SKIMPS.** The scales and refuse of flax detached in dressing it. *Somerset.*

**SKINCH.** To give scant measure: to nip and squeeze and pinch and pare, so as to effect a saving. *Linc.*

SKINCHING. Narrow-minded. *Linc.*

SKIN-COAT. To curry one's skin-coat, i. e. to beat him very severely.

SKIN-FLINT. A miser. *Var. dial.*

SKINGY. (1) Stingy. *Linc.*

(2) Cold, nipping, as applied to the weather. *Suffolk.*

SKINK. (1) In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the *skinker*, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire; or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.

(2) To fill the glass; to drink; to serve or pour out liquor. *North.* The term occurs in our old dramatists. "Shed, skinked, poured forth," Florio, p. 518, ed. 1611.

Until hee falls asleepe he *skinks* and *drinks*,  
And then like to a bore he *winkes* and *stinkes*.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, fol. 5.

(3) To spy, or peer about. *East.*

SKINKER. A tapster; a drawer. *Aquarius* is called a *skinker* in Du Bartas, p. 33.

But no fear affrightes deep drinkers,  
There I tosse'd it with my *skinkers*.

*Barnaby's Journal.*

SKINLET. Thin skin. Florio, p. 135.

SKINNER. A dealer in skins. "*Pellipius*, skynner," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SKINNY. (1) Lean. (2) Miserly. *South.*

SKIP. (1) The same as *Skep*, q. v.

(2) A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Sussex.*

SKIP-BOY. A ship-boy; a boy who is attendant on the captain of a ship.

SKIP-JACK. (1) The merrythought of a fowl, made into a little toy by a twisted thread and small piece of stick.

(2) A dandy puppyish fellow. "A dwarf, dandiprat, little skip-jack," Cotgrave in v. *Nimbot.*

SKIP-KENNEL. A footboy.

SKIPPER. (1) A barn. A cant term. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii. Gröse has the term.

(2) The master of a ship.

Watt doth retourne the *skippers* tale,  
And hearb-wives courtesie,  
To him that left his sisters mayde  
About the countrie.

*MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's possession*, temp. James I.

SKIPPET. A small round wooden vessel with a long handle, used for lading water into troughs, &c., called in Leicestershire a lade-gaun. *Linc.*

SKIR. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; to jerk. *Somerset.*

SKIRE. Loose; open; thin. *Lanc.*

SKIRGALIARD. A wild, gay, dissipated fellow? See Skelton's Works, ii. 218.

SKIRL. (1) To shrivel up. *East.*

(2) To scream; to shriek. *North.*

(3) To slide. *Yorksh.*

SKIRME. To fence; to skirmish. It occurs in Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.

SKIRR. To scour the country. *Shak.*

SKIRRET. The water-parsnip. The following is a receipt to make *skirret-pie*:

Take a quarter of a peck of skirrets blanched and sliced, season them with three nutmegs and an ounce of cinnamon, and three ounces of sugar, and ten quartered dates, and the marrow of three bones rouled in yolks of eggs, and one quarter of a pound of ringo roots, and preserved lettuce, sliced lemon, four blades of mace, three or four branches of preserved barberries, and half a pound of butter; then let it stand one hour in the oven; then put a caudle made of white wine, verjuice, butter and sugar; put it into the pie when it comes out of the oven.

*A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 124.

SCIRROCK. A scrap; a fragment; anything of very small value. *North.*

SKIRT. To throw water with a syringe: to squirt. *Somerset.*

SKIRTER. A syringe, or squirt.

SKIRTING. (1) The diaphragm of cattle. A term used by butchers. *Somerset.*

(2) A sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat-burning. *Devon.*

SKIRTS. To sit upon any one's skirts, i. e. to meditate revenge upon him. This phrase occurs in several old plays, but I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere explained. Tarlton, the celebrated clown, told his audience the reason why he had cut off the skirts of his mantle was that no one should be able to sit upon them. Cf. Stanihurst, p. 26.

Crosse me not, Liza, neither be so pette,  
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy *skirte*.

*The Abortive of an Idle Howre*, 1620.

SKISE. To run fast. *I. Wight.*

SKISTE. To order; to arrange.

Seathyllie Scotlande by skylle he *skystys* as hym lykys,

And Wales of were he wane at hys wille.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

SKIT. (1) To slide. *Somerset.*

(2) A scud of rain. *Devon.*

(3) The diarrhoea in animals. *Linc.* The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(4) A satirical reflection. *Var. dial.*

(5) Hasty; precipitate.

SKITE. Merdis aspergere. *Var. dial.* Perhaps more commonly *skitter*.

SKITLY. Small; diminutive. *West.*

SKITTER. A countryman who was leading me up a steep hill, when we came to a place which was inaccessible, said, "We had better *skitter* under here, and it won't be so steep." *Kent.*

SKITTER-BOOTS. Half boots, laced in front. Called also skittervamps. *I. of Wight.*

SKITTER-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless. *North.*

SKITTERING. Slight; flimsy. *Devon.*

SKITTER-WIT. A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Chesh.*

SKITTLE. To cut; to hack. *West.*

SKITTY. A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

SKIVE. (1) To pare the thicker parts of hides previously to tanning them.

(2) To turn up the eyes. *Linc.*

SKIVER. A skewer. *Skiver-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made. *West.*

SKIWINKIN. Awry; crooked. *East.*

SKIZZLE. A marble taw. *East.*

SKLEIRE. An iron for curling hair.

SKLEM. To steal slyly. *Heref.*

SKLISTE. A flat instrument with an upright handle, generally made of tin.

Sprede a lyn clowte on a bord, and this plaster theron, and mak it thynne with a *skliste*, and do it on the hevede alle hate.

*MS. Med. Rec. Lincoln. f. 281.*

SKOGGER. The leg of an old stocking, used as a kind of gaiter in snow-time. *North.*

SKOLYON. A scullion. *Palsgrave.*

SKOMFET. Discomfited. See *Scomfete.*

If thou salte goo to batelle, saye this orysons devotedly and enterely one the croys of thi swerde, and girde the therwith, and bere this orysons with the appone the, and thou salte noghte be slayne nor *skomfet.*

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 176.*

SKOOL. The cry along the coast when the herings appear first for the season.

SKOPPOLOIT. Play, romps, frolicking. "What ha made yew sa long?" "Why I ha bin havin a game a *skoppoloit* along i th' man Jenkins i th' clatch yahd." This word is much used in Ipswich, and is also pronounced *skoppolot*. Whence can it have come? A school-mistress chid a child for *skoppoloiten*: but she did not mean playing truant, or traaant, as we call it. *Scope*, to loiter, has been surmised as a possible source. *East.*

SKORCLE. To scorch. *Skorke* occurs in an early vocabulary in my possession, and also in *Archæologia*, xxx. 413.

SKORPHILLYS. Scrofulous.

SKOTE. A prop. *I. Wight.*

SKOTTEFERS. Shooters; archers. (*A.-S.*)

Discoveris of schotte-mene and skyrmys a lyttill, *Skayres thaire skottefers*, and theire skowtte waches.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.*

SKOULKERY. Skulking; lurking.

Loke je skyste it so, that us no skathe lympe, For na skomfitoure in *skoulkery* is skomfite ever.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

SKOUT. The auk is so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, ed. 1790, i. 48.

SKOVE. A sheaf of corn. *West.*

SKOWER. To be shackled.

SKOWK. To skulk. *Cotgrave.*

SKOWREGHIDE. Scourged.

Eftirwarde thou was *skotoreghide* sare.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.*

SKOWTE.

With me ye xall ron in rowte,  
My consell to take for a *skowte*.

*Digby Mysteries, p. 79.*

SKOYLES. A game played with pins, alluded to in *Kind Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

SKOYMOSE. Squeamish.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.

*Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 11.*

SKRAUM. To grope about. *Yorksh.*

SKRED. To stride. *Somerset.*

SKREEK. To creak. *North.*

The solle of the parke was so exceeding barren

that it did beare a gray mosse, like that of an old parke pale, which *skreekes* as one walkes on it, and putts ones teeth on edge. *Aubrey's MS. Wills, p. 71.*

SKREENGED. Squeezed. *North.*

SKRENT. To burn; to scorch. *West.*

SKRILE. Small underwood. *South.*

SKRITHE. A shriek; a scream.

Whenne that it was abowte mydnyghte,

Byzonde the water he herde a *skrythe*,

Fulle lowde one heghte he herde it cry,

And askede helpe over fulle rewfully.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.*

SKRUSSLE. The cracklin of pork. *East.*

SKRY. A coarse sieve for corn.

SKRYTCHE-HEULE. A screech-owl. *Palsgrave*, without the French synonyme.

SKUE. Same as *Skew*, q. v.

SKUFF. A precipice. *North.*

SKUT. To crouch down. *Kent.*

SKUTCHINEAL. Cochineal. *North.*

SKUTY. Smart; clean; brisk. *East.*

SKWYNECY. The quinsiey.

Som for gletony sall have emang

The *skwyncy*, that evil awa strang.

*John de Wagoly, p. 11*

SKY. (1) To look, or peep. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shy, as horses do.

SKYBY. Shy; reluctant; averse. *Yorksh.*

SLA. To slay, or kill.

Any conynges here to *sla*,

And with the trespass away to ga.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

SLAB. (1) The wryneck. *North.*

(2) A bricklayer's boy. *East.*

(3) Foot pavement. *Linc.*

(4) Slabby; adhesive. *Shak.*

(5) The outer cut of a tree when sawn up into planks. *Var. dial.*

(6) A puddle; a wet place. *North.* Perhaps, in the following passage, it may mean a slab of foot pavement.

The Grounde of Artes who hathe well tredd,  
And noted well the slippyry *slabbes*.

*Recordes's Castle of Knowledge, 1556.*

(7) In Cornwall, when the melted tin is cast into oblong square pieces in a mould made of moor-stone, the lesser pieces they call *slabs*, and the greater *blocks*. Kennett, *MS.*

SLABBARD. "Slabbarde, *morosus, tardus*,"

Prompt. Parv. *MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.*

SLABBER. (1) To soil, or dirty. *West.*

Till neere unto the haven where Sandwich stands,

We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.

There were we sow'd and *slabber'd*, wash'd and dash'd,  
And gravel'd, that it made us halfe abash'd.

*Taylor's Discovery by Sea, p. 22.*

(2) To eat up greedily.

SLABBY. Sloppy; dirty.

This threatening is to travellers that go

Long journeys; *slabby* rain they have, or snow.

*A Book for Boys and Girls, 1686, p. 13.*

SLACHE. To loiter. *Yorksh.*

SLACK. (1) The low ground. *North.*

They took the gallows from the *slack*,

They set it in the glen,

They hang'd the proud sheriff on that,

Release'd their own three men.

*Robin Hood, li. 156.*

(2) Coal reduced to very small pieces. The side of a mountain where the rock has crumbled and fallen down in an oblique direction is called a *slack*.

(3) Mingere. *Worc.*

(4) To cool in water. *North.*

(5) Underdone; *slack*-baked, spoken of bread; *slack* done, meat underdone. *Kent.* Slack-oven, an oven which bakes slowly.

(6) To put off; to procrastinate.

(7) A long pool in a streamy river.

(8) Dull; low; depressed; lazy. *Slack-deed*, depression of trade. *Var. dial.*

SLACKE. Slow. (*A.-S.*)

SLACKEN. To fall in price. *Slacking*, want or deficiency of anything.

SLACKET. Slight; slim. *Cornw.*

SLACK-TRACE. An untidy woman. *Line.* In some places, *slackumtrans.*

SLACK-WATER. A deficiency of water, by which the machinery of mills erected on streams is deprived of its proper action.

SLADDERY. Wet and dirty. *North.*

SLADE. (1) A valley; a ravine; a plain. Brockett says its present meaning is "a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations." I have heard the term in Northamptonshire applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. The first meaning (a valley) is given in the Herefordshire Gloss. p. 94; but Moor describes it "a small open hanging wood." See Morte d'Arthur, i. 161, 176, 192; British Bibl. i. 154; Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

Sexty slongene in a slade of sleghie mene of armes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.*

It had bene better of William a Trent

To have bene abed with sorrowe,

Than to be that day in the greenwood slade,

To meet with Little Johns arrowe.

*Robin Hood, l. 118.*

Whenne we were put fro Paradise

Into this ilke wretched slade.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.*

And how he climbeth up the bankis,  
And falleth into *sladis* depe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.*

But when he came to Barnesdale,

Great heaviness there hee hadd,

For he found tow of his owne fellowes

Were slaine both in a *slade*.

*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.*

(2) A sled, or sledge. Also, to carry on a sledge; to drag on the ground.

SLADE-DOWN. To draw back part of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plough dragging, or *slading* upon its side. *Norf.*

SLADERING-DRAG. A small drag, or carriage, or sledge, without wheels, and sliding on the ground, drawn by one horse. *Chesh.*

SLAG. (1) Refuse of lead, or other ores. It is sometimes applied to coal. *Slag-pigs*, small flat pigs of lead of an inferior quality. "At the silver mine in Cardiganshire the cinders or refuse of the litharge, which remain after the first boiling of the mine, are call'd *slags*, which are beat small with great stamps lifted up by

a wheel moved by water; so the dross of tin in Cornwall is called the *slag*; so likewise the slag or refuse of melted iron," Kennett, MS.

(2) The black slat, which lies commonly above the coal in sinking their pits in Flintshire, is called the *slag*. *Ibid.* MS.

(3) Miry and slippery. *Pr. Parv.*

SLAGER. To slacken. *West.*

SLAGHT. Hung up; put away?

When we come and sitten in same,

I shalle tech the a game,

I can hit wel be rote;

Then shal thou se my slyng *slaght*,

And of the best take us a draght,

And drynk welle right be note.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.*

SLAGS. Sloes. *Westm.*

SLAIF. A shallow dish. *North.*

SLAIGH. The sloe. *Lanc.*

SLAIN. Smut in corn. *Cumb.*

SLAINT. To bring forth young, applied to cows and mares. *Kent.*

SLAIR. To walk slovenly. *North.*

SLAIRG. Mud. *Northumb.*

SLAISTER. (1) To beat severely. *North.*

(2) To do anything awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

SLAIT. (1) An accustomed run for sheep; hence the place to which a person is accustomed is called *slait*. *West.*

(2) To slake quicklime. *Devon.*

SLAKE. (1) A deep ditch; a ravine.

He laf slawe in a *slak*

florty score on a pak,

Wyð opene one here bake. *Sir Degrevant, 333.*

(2) To quench; to subside. *North.*

Whenne that here paynys *slakyd* was,

And sche hadde passyd that hydous pas,

Here nose barst on bloode;

Sche was unblemeschyd ffoot and hand,

That saw the lordys off the lande,

And thankyd God on rode.

*Romance of Athelston.*

(3) To lick, e. g. plates or dishes badly washed and not well dried are said to be *slaked* over. It is also vulgarly used, I believe, in the sense of to kiss. *Linc.*

(4) To put out the tongue. *Lanc.*

(5) To fail; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Leisure; opportunity. *Norf.*

(7) An accumulation of mud or slime, particularly in a river. *Cumb.*

(8) A gentle light stroke. *North.*

(9) To smear; to bedaub. *Yorksh.*

(10) Very small coals. *North.*

(11) To go silently. *Weber.*

(12) To untie; to loosen. (*A.-S.*)

(13) Soft, as mud, dirt, &c. *Dunelm.*

SLALE. Violent; inflamed. *North.*

SLAM. (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) A kind of game. It is also a term at whist, used when one party wins a game before the other has gained a trick.

At post and paire, or *slam*, Tom Tuck would play

This Christmas, but his want wherewith sayes nay.

*Herrick's Works, li. 56.*

(3) The side; to go up the *slam* of the hill is to go up obliquely. *Dorset.*

(4) To throw fast, violently, as a door; to fling down. *Var. dial.*

(5) A kind of muscle. *South.*

(6) Tall and lean. *North.*

SLAM-BANG. With great violence. *West.*

SLAMKIN. A female sloven. Perhaps *slammacks* or *slammerkin* is in more general use. Hence *slammack*, to walk slovenly, to do anything awkwardly.

SLAMMING. Large; big. *West.*

SLAMPAMBES. To cut a person of the slampambes, or to give him the slampambes, i. e. to beat him by stratagem, to circumvent or conquer any one. It occurs in an old play quoted by Nares, who was unable to explain the phrase.

The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascall in such scornfull wise should give them the *slampame*, not so much weeling the slenderness of the losse as the shamefulnesse of the foile.

*Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 25.*

SLAMTRASH. A great sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLANE. Sloes. *Devon.*

SLANG. (1) Apparently some kind of ordnance, mentioned in Arch. xi. 439.

(2) A long narrow piece of land, sometimes called *slancket*. *West.*

SLANGAM. An awkward lout. "A tall and dullslangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave, in v. *Longis*.

SLANK. (1) Slim; slender. *North.*

(2) A slope, or declivity. *Kent.*

SLANS. Sloes. *West.*

SLANT. To exaggerate. *North.* "To mock, or lie, or dissemble," Kennett MS.

SLANT-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at an acute angle. *North.*

SLANY. A slattern. *West.*

SLAP. (1) Suddenly. *North.*

(2) To spill liquor. All of a slap, i. e. very sloppy. *Yorksh.*

(3) To slap up, to eat quickly, to lick up food. Still in use.

(4) The same as *Slab* (5).

(5) To loll out the tongue. *North.*

(6) A gap. *Somerset.*

SLAP-BANG. Violently; headlong. *Slap-dash* is also used in the same sense.

SLAP-DASH. A cheap mode of colouring rooms by *dashing* them with a brush in imitation of paper. *North.* In masonry, rough-cast.

SLAPE. (1) Soft; slippery; smooth. Hence, metaphorically, crafty. *North.* Slape hawing by haw binks, i. e. slippery holding by a hall bench. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Sleep. *Sevyn Sages, 929.*

SLAPE-ALE. Plain ale as opposed to ale medicated with wormwood or scurvy grass, or mixed with any other liquor. Skinner says this is a Lincolnshire word.

SLAPE-FACE. A soft-spoken, mealy-mouthed hypocrite. *Linc.*

SLAPEL. A large lump. *Sussex.*

11.

SLAPER. The stump of a tree. *Norf.*

SLAPING. Walking about a house with dirty shoes and wet dripping clothes. *Oxon.*

SLAPPING. Very large. *Var. dial.*

SLAPPY. Not baked enough. *Suffolk.*

SLAP-SAUCE. A parasite. *Minsheu.*

SLAP-SHOES. Shoes with loose soles.

SLARE. (1) A hint; an indirect reproach. *Linc.*

(2) To smear, to mark with dirt here and there; thus when a floor has been imperfectly washed it will be said, "They've *slared* it sadly."

SLART. (1) To splash with dirt. *Yorksh.* In Herefordshire, to stain.

(2) Used as a substantive, to mean a quantity; thus one market woman will say to another, "You've got a pretty good *slart* of butter this welk." Used as a verb, to signify to taunt by insinuations, e. g. "If you've anything to say, out with it, and don't *slart* in that way." *Linc.*

SLARY. Bedaubed. *East.*

SLASH. (1) A cut, or gash. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Pleach*, q. v.

SLASHING. Gay; wild. *Var. dial.*

SLASHY. Wet and dirty. *North.*

SLAT. (1) To strike; to slap; to throw or cast down violently or carelessly. *Var. dial.*

"Slatted his brains out," Webster, iv. 99. A slat in the face, i. e. a reproach.

(2) To split, or crack. *West.*

(3) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(4) An iron heater used for smoothing linen after washing. *Somerset.*

(5) To set on; to incite. *North.*

(6) A share. *Bailey.*

(7) A slate. *North.* "Sklat or slat stone," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SLAT-AXE. A mattock with a short axe end. *Devon.*

SLATCHIN. Untidy. *Cumb.*

SLATE. (1) A valley?

Certainly, tho said the knyght,

That theffe I saw to nyght

Here beside a slate.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 70.*

(2) To ridicule. *Var. dial.* This is probably derived from our fifth meaning.

(3) A sheet. An old cant term, occurring in Dekker's *Belman of London, 1608.*

(4) A woman is said to be slated, when her petticoat falls below her gown.

(5) To bait animals. "Bay of bor, of bole slatyng," Kyng Alisaunder, 200. "To slate a beast is to hound a dog at him," *Yorkshire Ale, p. 115, ed. 1697.*

(6) To be angry, or wroth.

The apostille says that God thaim hatys,

And over alle other with thaim slatyis.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 55.*

(7) A pod or husk, of peas, &c. *Hants.*

SLATHER. To slip, or slide. *Chesh.*

SLATS. (1) Cross pieces used in the hurdles of the Midland counties.

(2) Dark blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Suff.*

SLATTER. To waste; or rather, perhaps, not to make a proper and due use of anything;

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thus they say, "take care, or you'll *slatter* it all away;" and when the weather is unsettled, so that the work of the farm is interrupted, the farmer will say to his men, "I fear we shall have a *slattering* time of it." Also, to be negligent and slovenly.

**SLATTER-DE-POUCH.** An ancient dance, mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30. Gayton alludes to it as a boy's exercise.

**SLATTERINS.** Relics. *Lanc.*

**SLATTERY.** Wet; dirty. *Var. dial.*

**SLATY.** Miry, or muddy.

**SLAUGHMESSES.** A kind of sword?

Beside these, we have the fierce Brabanders and strong Almains with long pykes and cuttyng *slaughmasses*.  
*Hall, Henry V. f. 15.*

**SLAUGHTER.** A great alteration involving some destruction, e. g. applied to the thorough repair and renovation of an old mansion.  
*Essex.*

**SLAUM.** To smear. *Leic.*

**SLAUSE.** To strain liquor. "*Colo*, to sclause ale," MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.

**SLAVEINE.** A pilgrim's mantle. (*A.-N.*) "*Sarabarda*, Anglice a slaveine," *Nominales MS.* in my possession.

He covyryde hys face with hys *slaveyne*,  
That Tyrrye schulde not knowe hys payne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 205.*

Many wente Clement agayne,  
A *sklavyn* was hys wede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 86.*

**SLAVERING-CLOTH.** A slobbering-bib. "*Sla-veryng clothe for chyldren*," *Palsgrave.*

**SLAVVEN.** A large piece. *Sussex.*

**SLAWE.** Slain. (*A.-S.*)

I wolde not that, sayd Robyn,  
Johan, that thou were *slawe*,  
For all the golde in mery Englund,  
Though it lay now on a rawe.

*Robin Hood, l. 54.*

**SLAWTH.** Sloth. *Prompt. Parv.*

**SLAWTYR.** Slaughter. *Prompt. Parv.*

**SLAY.** (1) Anything that moves on a pivot, as the part of the loom that is pulled by the hand among the threads. *North.*

(2) In cutting sloop, the wood is laid in regular rows, all one way, for the convenience of tying up; these are called *slays*.

(3) As willingly. "I would *slay* do it as not."  
*Somerset.*

(4) Coarse wool. *Devon.* Perhaps from *slay*, that part of a loom with which the work is closed. "The *slay* of a weavers loome having teeth like a comb," *Nomenclator*, p. 253.

(5) A lane or way cut through a whin, or broom, or other cover, for the purpose of admitting a vehicle to receive and convey away the fag-gots or cuttings; or for admitting a range of haynets to catch rabbits, hunted from side to side of the cover by dogs; or for gunners to place themselves in, to shoot or *slay* them as they dart across. *Moor.*

**SLAY-WATTLE.** A kind of hurdle, made with narrow boards. *Kent.*

**SLAZY.** Of fimsy texture. *East.*

**SLE.** To kill; to slay. (*A.-S.*)

Gret bourde it wold be,  
Off them to *slae* twoo or thre,  
I swere the, be Seynt Gyle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49*

**SLEA.** To dry or wither, spoken of corn exposed to sun or wind before it is gathered or bound. *Chesh.*

**SLEAK.** The same as *Slake*, q. v.

**SLEAM.** To slumber. *Lanc.*

**SLEAVE.** To tear down. *Heref.*

**SLEAVE-SILK.** The soft floss-silk used for weaving. "*Sleave or raw silke*," *Florio*, p. 57. See *Nares*, in v.

**SLECK.** (1) To cool. *North.*

(2) To quench; to assuage; to extinguish. *North.* "*Candel slekennid*," *Apol. Loll.* p. 19.

(3) Small pit coal. *Yorksh.*

(4) To make smooth. *Palsgrave.* "I slecke, I make paper smothe with a sleke stone, je *fais glissant*; you muste slecke your paper if you wyl write Greke well," *Ibid.*

**SLECKING.** Weak liquor. *North.*

**SLED.** (1) A sledge. *North.* "A trucke or sled with low wheeles," *Florio*, p. 37. "*Traha*, a sled," *Nominales MS.* "Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles," *Huloet*, 1552. "*Slede to drawe a thyng upon*," *Palsgrave.*

(2) To walk awkwardly. *Yorksh.* Hence, an old blind person. "*Sled-hough*, one who walks badly or lamely.

(3) A sledge hammer.

**SLEDE.** A valley. *Hearne.*

**SLEDGE.** To shift off. *Dunelm.*

**SLEDGER.** The lower stone in the hopper of a mill. *Var. dial.*

**SLEDIR.** Slippery. (*A.-S.*)

For thanne he leseth his lusty weye  
With dronkeschipe, and wot not whider  
To goo, the weyes ben so *sledir*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Autiq. 134, f. 179.*

The plank that on the brygge was,  
Was as *sledyr* as any glas.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.*

**SLEECH.** (1) To dip up water. *North.*

(2) Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called *sleech*. *Sussex.* Kennett has *slitch*, "slime or mud thrown up in the cleansing of ponds or ditches," *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

And I will goe gaither *slyches*,

The shippe for to caulke and pyche.

*Chester Plays, l. 47.*

**SLEEKED.** Smooth. "A kind of *sleeked* pasteboard to write upon, and may bee blotted out againe," *Florio*, p. 86.

**SLEEKER.** An iron instrument used for draining the skins that are taken from the tanpit.

**SLEEP.** A limb is said to go to sleep when benumbed from being too long in one position. "My fothe ys *aslepe*," *Nominales MS.*

**SLEEP-AWAY.** An idiomatic phrase signifying a gradual decay. *Devon.*

**SLEEPER.** (1) A rushlight. *East.*

(2) The stump of a tree cut off short, and left in the ground. *Norf.*

- (3) A beam of wood which supports something, as rails, &c. *Var. dial.*
- (4) Grains of barley which do not vegetate when undergoing the process of malting are called *sleepers*. *Salop. Antiq. p. 569.*
- SLEEP-WORT. Lettuce. *Gerard.*
- SLEEPY. Tasteless; insipid; generally said of fruit half rotten. *Var. dial.*
- SLEEPY-HEAD. An idle, sleepy person.
- SLEER. One who slays. (*A.-S.*)
- SLEET. (1) Cow-dung. *Yorksh.*
- (2) Aslant; oblique. *Pr. Parv.*
- SLEEVE. (1) A narrow channel.
- (2) To split; to cleave. *North.*
- SLEEVE-IIAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve; the wristband of a shirt.
- SLEEVELESS. Useless; unprofitable. "Syrus, thyneke not lonke, and y schall telle yow a *sleeveles* reson," *Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.*
- If all these faille, a begger-woman may  
A sweet love letter to her hands convey;  
Or a neat laundresse or a hearbwife can  
Carry a *sleevelesse* message now and than.
- Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 111.*
- SLEEZY. The same as *Slazy*, q. v. "*Slesie linnen*, so call'd becaus brought from the province of Silesia, or as the Germans call it *Schlesia*, wher the capital city Breslaw is maintaind by this manufacture, which is the chief if not the only merchandize of that place," *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*
- SLEFT. Slashed. *Somerset.*
- SLEIDED. Raw, untwisted, as silk.
- SLEIGHTLY. Cunningly. (*A.-S.*)
- SLEIGHSTER. Slaughter.
- Therefore so fel ther were  
That litel was sene her sleighster ther.
- Arthur and Merlin, p. 226.*
- SLEIGHT. (1) Contrivance. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, signifying judgment, calculation.
- (2) Smooth, as a board, &c.
- SLEINT. Slipped; pushed.
- SLEITH. Contrivance; cunning. Also, occasionally, stratagem, deceit. (*A.-S.*)
- What, wencat thou Him that knoweth alle  
To disseive with thy sleithly wile.
- Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.*
- SLEKKYN. Slacken. (*A.-S.*)
- So brennande fire that laste ay,  
That nokyn thyng it *slekkyn* may.
- MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71.*
- SLEN. To slope. *Somerset.*
- SLENCH. (1) Part of a cow which lies close to the brisket. *West.*
- (2) To quench one's thirst. *South.*
- (3) To hunt privately, as dogs do to steal their food. *North.*
- (4) To cut one side of a hedge, and leave the other untouched. *Chesh.*
- SLENT. (1) To tear; to rend. *Dorset.*
- (2) A deep puddle; any small pit in a common or plain. *Suffolk.*
- (3) To slope; to glide. "It *slented* doune to the erthe," *Morte d'Arthur, ii. 281.* It is the part. pa. in *Du Bartas, p. 7.*
- (4) A jest, or sarcasm.
- SLEPE. To drag. (*Flem.*)

SLEPING. A sleep, or slumber. (*A.-S.*)

SLEPIR. Slippery.

If reches to the falle, feste noghte one thame thy herte, for they are faylande and noghte lastande ay, and *slepir* als ane eele, that whenne mene wenys he hase hym faste, als fantome he fra hym glyddys, and tynys hym for ay. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 244.*

SLEPLE. To sleep gently. (*A.-S.*)

SLERRIB. A sparerib of pork. *West.*

SLETCII. To cease; to stop. *I. Wight.*

SLETE. To slete a dog, says Ray, is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, &c. *North.*

SLETTEN. Slid; fell. *Weber.*

SLEUTH. (1) The track of any animal. Hence *sleuth-hound*, a term for the bloodhound.

There is a law also among the borderers in time of peace, that whoso denlieth entrance or sute of a *sleuthhound* in pursuit made after felons and stolen goods, shall be holden as accessarie unto the theft, or taken for the selfe theefe.

*Holinshed, Description of Scotland, p. 14.*

The second kind is called in Scotland a *sleuth-hound*, being a little greater then the hunting hound, and in colour for the most part browne, or sandy-spotted. The sence of smelling is so quicke in these that they can follow the footsteps of theefe, and pursue them with violence untill they overtake them; and if the theef take the water, they cast in themselves also, and swim to the other side, where they find out againe afresh their former labor, untill they find the thing they seeke for: for this is common in the borders of England and Scotland, where the people were wont to live much upon theft, and if the dog brought his leader unto any house, where they may not be suffred to come in, they take it for granted that there is both the stolen goods and the theef also hidden.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 149.*

(2) A herd of bears. This term occurs in the *Booke of Hunting, 1586.*

SLEUTHIE. Sloth; idleness. (*A.-S.*)

SLEUTYNG. Shooting; letting fly. *Gawayne.*

SLEVE. To cleave; to split. (*A.-S.*)

For thaire cotls ware al to-revnye,  
And thaire lymmes in sondir *slevene*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.*

SLEW. (1) To turn round.

(2) A kind of sieve.

(3) To get intoxicated. *Yorksh.*

SLEWER. To give way; to fall down.

SLEY. A weaver's instrument that strikes the wog close to the warp. *Kennett.*

SLEJELY. Slily; cunningly.

In Paradis he made him rest,  
And *sleuely* slepe on him he kest.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 59.*

SLIBBER-SLABBER. Very careless.

SLICE. (1) A fire shovel; a broad short-handled firepan for wood fires. *Dorset.* "A slice, of the shape of the ace of spades, a sort of firepan, flat and plain, without any edges turn'd up by the sides," *MS. Gloss.*

(2) Said of a hawk "when she mewteth a good distance from her," *Gen. Rec. ii. 63.*

(3) "An instrument of the kitchen to turne meate that is fried," *Elyot, in v. Spatha, ed. 1559.* It occurs in *Palsgrave*. The slice is still used for many purposes, particularly for taking up or turning fish in a kettle or stew-

pan. It is described in Tim Bobbin, "a thin bit of wood to stir meat in pots."

SLICH. The same as *Sleeck* (2).

SLICHEN. Smooth. *Lanc.*

SLICK. (1) Smooth. *Var. dial.*

The mole's a creature very smooth and *slick*,  
She digs i' th' dirt, but 'twill not on her stick.

*A Book for Boys and Girls*, 1886, p. 26.

(2) Clear; entirely. *West.*

(3) To comb the hair. *Sussex.*

(4) The down of rabbits. *East.*

(5) A blow, or slap. *Oxon.*

SLICKEN. Smooth. *Derb.*

SLICKENSIDES. A species of mineral substance found in some mines, the effects of which are terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to blast asunder the massive rocks to which it is found attached.

The mines in Eyamedge are very deep, and the New-engine mine I have heard stated as being the deepest in Derbyshire. Among the number in the edge is the Hay-cliff, a mine distinguished for having contained in great abundance of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called *slickensides*. It is a species of gelena, and is well known amongst mineralogists. This mine once had it in singular quantity and quality. One writer says, "The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a noise not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners, though a hardy race of men, and little accustomed to fear, turn pale and tremble at the shock." Of the nature of this mineral, and its terrible power, there have been a many but quite unsatisfactory solutions. Whitehurst, in his work on the formation of the earth, thus mentions its wonderful power:—"In the year 1737, an explosion took place at the Hay-cliff mine, Eyam, by the power of slickensides. Two hundred barrels of materials were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 350 lbs. weight. During the explosion the earth shook as by an earthquake." A person of the name of Higginbotham once but narrowly escaped with life, by striking incautiously this substance in the above mine. Experienced miners can, however, work where it greatly abounds without much danger. It is also known by the name of "cracking-whole."

*Wood's Desolation of Eyam.*

SLICKLER. An idle loiterer. *Devon.*

SLICK-STONE. "Slyckestone, *lisse a papier, lice*," Palsgrave. Kennett mentions the slick-stone for smoothing linen cloths. *Slekystone*, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.

SLID. A North country oath. It occurs twice in Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

SLIDDER. (1) To slide. (2) Slippery. *Slid-dery* is common in the second sense. "Slider, *glissant*," Palsgrave. *Slidery*, MS. Arundel. 220, f. 300.

SLIDE. A sledge. *Midl. C.*

SLIDE-BUTT. A dung sledge. *Devon.*

SLIDE-GROAT. A game played with coins, the same as shove-groat. See Douce's Illust. i. 454; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 259; Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, ed. Collier, p. 28.

SLIDERS. Beams used for the support of shafts in mines. *North.*

SLIDING. Slippery. *Chaucer.*

SLIER. To look sly upon, but with some evil design. *Glouc.*

SLIFFE. A sleeve. *Hooper.*

SLIFT. (1) The fleshy part of the leg of beef, part of the round. *East.*

(2) A slip, or cutting. *Suffolk.*

SLIFTER. A crack, or crevice. *Lanc.* It occurs as a verb in Marston.

The liver dried with parsley, and three walnuts censed from the pill and put into honey, is marvellous good for one that is liver sick; the ashes of it mixt with oyle, taketh away wens; and the ashes of the liver, and the flesh is good against the chapping, clefts, or *slifters* in the body, which come by cold; but Dioscorides, whom I rather follow, attributeth both these virtues to the ashes of the hoofe.

*Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 26.

SLIGHT. (1) Contrivance; artifice.

(2) A contracted form of the ancient phrase *by this light*.

(3) A trifling matter. *West.*

(4) Slighting; contemptuous.

(5) To slake lime. *Devon.*

(6) To smooth or iron linen.

(7) To throw, or cast quickly.

SLIGHTEN. To slight. *Jonson.*

SLIGHTY. Slim; weak. *East.*

SLIKE. (1) Such; such like. (*A.-S.*)

Criste was of a maydene borne,  
And dyed for thame on *alyke* a tree,  
To brynge thame owte of my postre.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.*

I have herd say men suld take of twa thinges,  
*Slik* as he fynt, or tak *slik* as he bringes;  
But specially I pray the, host ful deere,  
Get us som mete and drynk, and mak us cheere.

*Wright's Anecdota Literaria*, p. 31.

Whethur thy dayes, Lord, be *alyke*  
As mennes dayes that dwellen here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.*

(2) To make sleek, or smooth. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, smooth, or sleek. "With bent browis both smothe and slike," Romaunt of the Rose, 542.

(3) To rend asunder; to cleave.

(4) To slide. "On the mayle slikes," Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 6.

SLIKKER. Smooth and hard. "Slykker as paper that is sleked or suche lyke, *alyse*," Palsgrave, adject. f. 95.

SLIM. (1) Distorted, or worthless; sly. Also, a worthless fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. *Sussex.*

(3) Slender; thin; slight. *East.* Also, a thin, tall youth.

(4) Sly; cunning; crafty. *Var. dial.*

SLIMBER. To lie at ease. *Glouc.*

SLIME. A hawk slimeth "when she mewteth without dropping." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SLIMMY. Of slight texture. *North.* Forby has *slimlacket*, of very thin texture, loose and flaccid. East Anglia, p. 307.

SLIMSY. Idle, lazy, dawdling. *Slimsiest*, the

superlative of this word, which is in use about Woodbridge. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

SLINCH. To sneak away. *Dunelm.*

SLING. (1) To move quickly. *Var. dial.* It has also the same meaning as *Slinch*, q. v.

(2) To cast, or throw. Also, to bring forth young prematurely. *Sussex.*

His hand sleppid and slode o-slante one the mayles,  
And the tother slely *slinges* hym undire.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

SLINGE. (1) To sneak; to skulk about in a state of idleness. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Syr Gawayne.*

SLINGER. (1) One who steals cloth, yarn, or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished.

(2) A person who used a sling. *Pifundabilista*, a slynger, *Nominal MS.*

SLINGET. A narrow slip of ground.

SLINK. (1) To sneak off. Also, a sneaking, thievish fellow. *North.*

(2) A small piece of wet meadow land. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A calf prematurely brought forth is so termed; the leather into which the skin is made, being softer and tougher than other leather, is used by shoemakers to bind with.

(4) Slim; slender. *Suffolk.*

SLIN-POLE. A simpleton. *Devon.*

SLIP. (1) "At the potteries in Staffordshire, the earthen or clays of looser and more friable texture being mixed with water, they make into a consistence thinner than syrup, so that being put into a bucket, it will run out through a quill; this they call *slip*, and is the substance wherewith they paint their wares, which from its several colours is called the *orange slip*, the *white slip*, the *red slip*," Kennett *MS.*

(2) To creep. "Why come, how you do *slip* along," applied to a person moving very slow and lazily. *Var. dial.*

(3) An outside covering, as a pillow-*slip*, for a pillow-case. Also a child's pinafore. This word was formerly used in general for a scabbard, sheath, &c. and the maker of such things was called a *slipper*, a term that has now become obsolete. In the parish register of Hexham, co. Northumberland, is this entry, "William, son of William Hutchinson, *sword sliper*, bur. Nov. 1688." Chron. Mirab. p. 156.

(4) A narrow passage between two buildings. W. Wyr. 192. There is a passage so called on the south side of Worcester cathedral.

(5) A young pig. *Cornw.*

(6) A noose, especially applied to that by which a greyhound is kept before it is allowed to start for the game.

(7) A counterfeit coin, consisting of brass washed over with silver.

(8) Clay ready for the potter.

(9) To cast a foal prematurely.

(10) A butterfly. *Somerset.*

SLIPCOAT-CHEESE. Was thus made:

Take five quarts of new milk from the cow, and one quart of water, and one spoonful of runnet,

and stig it together, and let it stand till it doth come; then lay your cheesecloth into the vate, and take up your curd as fast as you can, without breaking, and put it to your vate, and let the whey soak out itself, when you have taken it all up, lay a cloth on the top of it and one pound weight for one hour, then lay two pound weight for an hour more; then take him out of the vate, and let him lie two or three hours, and then salt him on both sides; when he is salt enough, take a clean cloth and wipe him dry, then let him lie a day or a night, then put nettles under and upon him, and change them once a day, the cheese will come to his eating in eight or nine days. *The Housewife's Oracle*, ed. 1697, p. 14.

SLIP-DOWN. Old milk slightly curdled.

SLIPE. To uncover the roof of a building; to take away the outside covering from anything. "Take the whyte of lekus, *slype* hem and shrede hem small," *Forme of Cury*, p. 15.

SLIP-ON. To slip on clothes, i. e. to put them on very hurriedly and loosely. *Var. dial.*

SLIPPER. (1) Slippery. *Palsgrave.*

Yf they were men, your faithfulness might hap to suffice, but childhod muste bee maintained by mennes autoritie, and *slipper* you the underprompted with elder counsaill. *Hall, Edward V. f. 2.*

(2) A skidpan. *Worc.*

SLIPPER-SLOPPER. Slip-shod. *Somerset.*

SLIPPERY-WHELPS. Drop dumplings. *Suff.*

SLIPPID. Slender. *Sussex.*

SLIPPY. (1) Very quick. *Var. dial.*

(2) Slippery. Still in use.

SLIP-SHAUL. Applied to nuts when so ripe, that they easily slip out of the husks.

SLIP-SHOE. A very loose shoe, so worn as to hang loosely about the foot.

He wears his apparel by leave of the peoples ignorance, for if every customer could challenge his owne remnant, hee would be stript naked. He needs not use the corn-cutter, for the *slip-shoe* favours him. *Stephens' Essays and Characters*, 1615, p. 421.

SLIP-SLOP. Thin mud, &c. *North.*

SLIPSTRING. A knavish fellow. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. v; Hawkins, iii. 39. It is an adjective in the following passage: Another should have spoke us two betweene, But like a meacher hee's not to be scene. Hee's runne away even in the very nick Of this dayes businesse; such a *slipstring* trick As never till now befell us heeretofore, Nor shall, I hope, befall us any more. *MS. Bright 170, f. 1.*

SLIR. To slip; to slide. *North.*

SLIRRUP. To lap up any liquid with a noise. *Sussex.*

SLISSE. An instrument like a large sledge, used before carts were adopted in agriculture. It is still used in turf bogs where there are few obstructions. *North.*

SLIT. (1) A crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle. *Midl. C.*

(2) To cut through; to cleave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The pudendum muliebre. *North.*

(4)

The king was wondred out of witt,  
And toke the messenger bi the *slit*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 54.

(5) To thrust back the lock of a door without the key. *Sussex.*

SLIT-COTE. According to Strutt, ed. Planché, ii. 260, a cote open in the front.

SLITE. The herb cidamum.

SLITHER. To slide; to slip. *Var. dial.* Jennings has *slitter*, Glossary, p. 70.

SLITHERING. Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Linc.*

SLITIN. Worn out; wearied.

SLITTERY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

SLIVE. (1) To sneak; to skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. *North.*

(2) To cut, or slice off anything. Also, a slip or slice, a chip. (*A.-S.*)

Sithe thai drowe brondes of stel,  
And hewe togedre hard and wel,  
And delde dentes rive,  
And lalden on with swerdes clere,  
Helm and scheld that stronge were  
Thai goune hem al to-schlivo.

*Cy of Warwike*, p. 471.

(3) To slide down suddenly. "I slyve downe, I fall downe sodaynly, *je coule*," *Palsgrave*.

(4) To dress carelessly. *Gumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived*.

SLIVE-ANDREW. A good-for-nothing fellow.

SLIVEN. Slid; glided down. The term was often applied to dress. Carr has *sliving*, having the brim or edge turned down.

SLIVER. (1) A splinter; a slice; a slip; a small piece of anything. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A small wooden instrument used for spinning yarn in the West of England. *Arch.* xxix. 271.

(3) A short slop worn by bankers or navigators. *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving*. The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide.

(4) A lock of combed wool.

SLIVERLY. Cunning; deceitful. *Linc.*

SLIVING. (1) See *Sliver* (3).

(2) Idle; lazy; wicked. *North.*

(3) A blow? Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 5. Perhaps from *A.-S.* *slifan*, to cleave.

SLIZE. To look sly. *Wilts.*

SLO. To slay. (*A.-S.*)

SLOACH. To drink heavily. *Northumb.*

SLOB. (1) The star fish. *North.*

(2) The same as *Slab*, q. v.

SLOBBER. (1) Untidy; wet. *West.*

Thomas Davis used to lace them up for her. She was very untidy in her dress; all of a *slobber*.

*The Times*, July 25th, 1843.

(2) To eat spoon meat in a filthy manner, allowing portions of it to run down over the chin.

SLOBBERER. (1) A slovenly farmer. *Norf.*

(2) A jobbing tailor. *Var. dial.*

SLOBBERING-BIB. A bib tied under a child's chin round the neck, when very young to keep the pinafore clean.

SLOBBERY. Wet; sloppy. *Shak.*

SLOB-FURROWING. A particular method of ploughing. *Norf.*

SLOCK. (1) Loose. *Sussex.*

(2) To entice; to steal. *West.* "To slock, vox apud Dumnonios usitatissima, blandis et

subdolis verbis servosa dominis pellicere, aut malis artibus in fraudem dominorum allicere," *MS. Devon. Glossary.*

SLOCKEN. To slake; to quench. Also, to suffocate in mud, and perhaps at times to drown simply. If a person should have been suffocated by getting into a bog or marsh he would be said to have been *slockened*: and the term was applied to a drunken man, who had perished in a ditch or running stream. *Linc.*

That bottell swet, which served at the first  
To keep the ilfe, but not to slocken thirst.

*Du Bartas*, p. 366.

SLOCKET. To convey things privately out of the house, applied to a servant. *Berks.*

SLOCKING-STONE. A rich and tempting stone of ore. *Cornw.*

SLOCKSEY. Slovenly. *Sussex.*

SLOCKSTER. (1) To waste. *Somerset.*

(2) One that stocks or enticeth away men's servants. Blount, p. 597.

SLOD. (1) A short cake baked before the bread goes into the oven. *Suffolk.*

(2) Slid. (*A.-S.*)

Launfal dyzle hys courser,  
Withoute knave other squyer,  
He rood with lytyle pryde;  
Hys hors siod and fell yn the fen,  
Wherefore hym scornede many men,  
Abowte hym fer and wyde.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 9.

(3) To wade through mire, &c. *East.*

SLODDER. Slush, or wet mud. *West.*

SLODE. (1) Slit; split; split.

The Elridge knight, he pricked his steed;  
Syr Cauline bold abode;  
Then either shooke his trustye speare,  
And the timber these two children bare  
Soe soone in sunder slode.

*Sir Cauline*, ap. Percy, p. 12.

(2) The track of cart-wheels. *Lanc.*

SLOFF. To eat slovenly and greedily. *West.*

It occurs in *Pr. Parv. Sloffyn*.

SLOG. To lag behind.

SLOGARDIE. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

SLOGGER. To be slovenly or tardy. *Slogger-ing*, negligent in dress. *North.*

SLOGHE. A bog; a muddy pit.

For hys company was alle gon,  
xl. he had chaunged for oon,  
Ther skaped but two away;  
The queene was asferde to be schente,  
Tyl sche eye that they were wente,  
And passyd owt of the slogh.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.*

Or of the pitte, or of the sloghe,  
If thouyte him thanne good y-nowe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 58.*

SLOMAX. Very untidy. *West.*

SLOMBERINGES. Slumberings. (*A.-S.*)

SLOMERANDE. Slumbering. (*A.-S.*)

And seett thaire mynde fully in Godd withowttene  
cessynge, whare so thay walke or dwelle or speke,  
*slomerande* and *sliepende*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 235.*

SLOMMAKIN. Slovenly; loose; untidy; dirty; unwieldy. *Var. dial.*

**SLOWOWRE.** Slumber. (*A.-S.*)

And fore slewthe of *slowowre* on a slepe fallis,  
Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

**SLON.** Sly. *Cumb.*

**SLONE.** (1) The sloe. *West.* Browne uses it for the plural, sloes.

(2) To slay. (*A.-S.*)

I hade catelle; now have I non!  
They take my bestis and don tham *slone*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

**SLONGENE.** Flung or cast down.

He sware by mekilke Goddez payne,  
Bot if thou brynge the coupe agayne,  
With my dart thou salbe slayne,  
And *slongene* of thi mere. *Perceval, 672.*

**SLONKE.** To devour up. (*Flem.*)

**SLOO.** (1) The inner bony prominence from the quick part of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. *West.*

(2) To slay; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

The dougtur thougt anodur thyng,  
Hir fadur for to *sloo*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

(3) The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

And moche schame we hyt do,  
And caste hyt in a fowle *sloo*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.*

**SLOOM.** A gentle sleep. *Sloomy*, dull, slow, inactive. *North.*

**SLOON.** Slain; killed. (*A.-S.*)

With my fadur I have done foly,  
Thre childur I had hym by,  
And I have hem alle *sloon*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.*

**SLOOP.** To change. *Wills.*

**SLOP.** (1) A smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen. "Sloppe, a night-gowne, *robe de nuit*," Palsgrave. The term was also applied to a kind of cloak or mantle. Strutt, ii. 211, quotes a MS. which says, "a sloppe is a mourning cassocke for ladies and gentlewomen, not open before."

Ich will put on my best white *sloppes*,  
And ich will weare my yellow hose.

*Mellinata, 1611.*

(2) To wet or dirty. *West.*

(3) Underwood. *Suffolk.*

(4) A summer boot or buskin, much worn in the fifteenth century.

(5) A pocket. *Lanc.*

(6) To bend, as wood, &c. *North.*

(7) The step of a ladder or gate, &c.

**SLOPE.** To defraud. *North.*

**SLOPED.** Decayed with wet, rotten, applied to potatoes and pease. *Dorset.*

**SLOP-HOSE.** "Payre of sloppe hoses, *braiettes a marinier*," Palsgrave.

**SLOPPER.** Loose, not fixed, applied to solid bodies. *Somerset.*

**SLOPPETY.** A slut. *Lanc.*

**SLOPPY.** Loose; slovenly. *North.*

**SLOPS.** Large wide breeches.

If they can walke about their wealthy shoppes  
In sober gownes and very hausome *slopps*.

*Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 6.*

**SLOP-SELLER.** A person who sells all sorts of old clothes. *Var. dial.*

**SLOP-WASH.** A small intermediate washing in large families. *Var. dial.*

**SLORE.** (1) To grasp. *Lanc.*

(2) Dirt; miry earth. *North.* "Sloore, *limus*," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

**SLORP.** To sob heavily; to eat greedily and unmannerly. *North.*

**SLORRIED.** Bedaubed. *West.*

Though you lie in the dark, *slorried* with the bishop's black coal dust. *Philpot's Works, p. 233.*

**SLORRY.** A blind worm. *Kent.*

**SLOSH.** Dirty wet mud. *Var. dial.*

**SLOT.** (1) A young bullock. *North.*

(2) The clasp or fastening of a door. "*I'ectis*, a slott," Nominale MS. "Slotte of a dore, *loquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use in the North, applied to a bolt of almost any kind.

(3) A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*,  
That wrought thine owne decay.

*Riches's Allarme to England, 1578.*

(4) The print or mark of a deer's foot upon the ground. *Gent. Rec. ii. 78.*

Swiftly pursue the *slots* of this huge deer,  
And rouse him from his mighty layer here.

*Howard's British Princes, 1668, p. 110.*

(5) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Linc.*

(6) To cut, or slash. *Northumb.*

(7) A small piece. Butchers call the tongue of pork a *slot*, and a small quantity of ale is called a *slot* of ale. *North.*

(8) A wide ditch. *Devon.*

(9) Wet sticky clay. *Linc.*

**SLOTCH.** (1) A sloven. *To slotch about*, said of shoes, &c. when slovenly or slipshod.

(2) A greedy clown. *Lanc.* It is also defined, a great ugly person.

**SLOTE.** (1) The pit of the stomach.

Thourghe the brené and the breste, with his bryghte waypne,  
O-slante doune from the *slotte* he slyttes at ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.*

(2) The step of a ladder, or gate.

**SLOTTER.** To stab. *Midx.*

**SLOTES.** The under pieces which keep the bottom of the cart together.

**SLOTH.** The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

**SLOTTEN.** Divided. *Chesh.*

**SLOTTER.** Filthy; nastiness. Also, to dirty, to bespatter with mud, &c. *Var. dial.* "Sloturburge, *cenulentus*," Pr. Parv.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne

Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* thar in synne.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 78.*

**SLOTTISH.** Bad; wicked; slovenly.

**SLOTTIT.** To walk slipshod. *West.*

**SLOUCH.** A lazy fellow; a rough ungainly person. Also a verb, to walk about in an idle manner. "Slowch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears," MS. Gloss. "Thou filthie fine slouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

**SLOUCHED-HAT.** Now, one that has lost its form and proper texture; originally, a hat

the rose of which was untied, and the brims  
slouched over the face. *Hunter.*

SLUODRING. Clumsy; loutish. *Devon.*

SLOUGH. (1) A husk. *North.*

(2) Killed; slew. (*A.-S.*)

How there lay the Shottysahe knyght,  
That Queene Genure with poyson slough.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.*

(3) The cast skin of a snake. Also, the skin of  
any animal. The slough of a snake was formerly  
used by labourers for a hatband.

Take a piece of the *slough* of an adder, and tye it  
to the wrong side of the finger that is prickt with a  
thorne, it will open the orifice that you may  
pluck it forth.

*Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 164.*

Thenne goth this neddre and not blau,

In this *slouge* Sathan thenne was.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.*

Then shall ye slit the *slough* where the hart lieth.

And take away the heares from it and flyeth.

*The Booke of Hunting, 1586.*

(4) The slime of snakes. *Lanc.*

SLOUGHER. To slide. *Devon.*

SLOUGH-SILVER. A certain rent paid to the  
castle of Wigmore, and is in lieu of certain  
days' work in harvest, heretofore reserved to  
the lord from his tenants. *Blount.*

SLOUM. To slumber. *Yorksh.*

SLOUNGE. An idle fellow. *North.*

SLOVEN. (1) Divided. *North.*

(2) A knave; a rascal.

SLOVEN-WOOD. Southernwood. *East.*

SLOW. (1) To make slow; to slacken. "It  
sloweth age," Stanihurst, p. 13.

(2) A sluggish. (*A.-S.*)

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle  
know the *slow*.

*MS. Douce, 52.*

(3) Dull, as the edge of a weapon.

SLOW-BACK. A sluggish. *Devon.*

SLOWDY. A dirty sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLOWE. (1) A moth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A sloghe, q. v. Thornton Rom. p. 246.

SLOWEN. Slew, pl. (*A.-S.*)

That were cured in Crist, that they on crosse *slowen*.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

SLOWNES. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

*Slownes ys a cursyd thyng,*

For hyt ys ever wery of wely doying.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*

SLOW-WORM. A blind-worm. *Var. dial.*

SLOX. To waste; to pilfer. *Wilts.*

SLUB. Wet and loose mud. *Sussex.* Forby  
says, "thick mire, in which there is some  
danger of sticking fast."

SLUBBER. (1) To beat up. The following  
passage is in the Northern dialect.

And we will ga to the dawnes, and *slubber* up a  
sillibub.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.*

(2) To do anything slovenly. "He doth but  
fumble or *slubber* over the lesson he plays,"  
Cotgrave in v. *Brouiller*.

(3) To smear; to dirty, or defile. "Sloubberde  
with wepyng, *explouré*," Palsgrave.  
Detracting vassals that will vomit spight  
At what they know not, and will look asquint  
On things of worth; what ere has most worth in't

They *slubber* most with gall; in all that's evill  
They'll goe as far, and be as like the devill.

*British Bibliographer, li. 331.*

(4) To dress wool. *North.*

(5) Any viscous substance. *Yorksh.*

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A paltry dirty wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,

Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd

As thou did'st vow to deal with me,

If thou had'st got the victory.

*Hudibras, l. iii. 886.*

Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,

He may weep without the help of an onyon.

He's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion*.

*Musarum Delicta, 1656, p. 79.*

SLUBBERER. A mischievous meddling per-  
son; a turbulent man. This word occurs in  
Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

SLUCK-A-BED. A sluggish. *West.* Cot-  
grave has *slug-a-bed*, in v. *Dormart*.

SLUD. Wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLUDDER. To eat slovenly. *North.*

SLUDGE. The same as *slud*, q. v.

SLUER. To slide down. *Devon.*

SLUG. (1) To be negligent. *Yorksh.*

(2) A ship which sails badly.

(3) To lay late in bed. *Var. dial.*

SLUGGARDY-GUISE. The habit of a slug-  
gard. *West.*

Sluggardy-guise;

Loth to go to bed,

And loth to rise.

SLUGGY. Sluggish. (*A.-S.*)

SLUG-HORN. A short and ill-formed horn of  
an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards,  
and appearing to have been stunted in its  
growth. Perhaps it may have been contemptu-  
ously named thus, from some fancied resem-  
blance to that common reptile called the slug,  
the snail without a shell. *Forby.*

SLUG-HOUNDS. A breed of dogs possessed  
by James I, probably bloodhounds or the  
Scotch wolf-dog. See Sir H. Dryden's *Twici*,  
p. 59, 4to. 1844.

SLUMBRY. Sleepy. *Palsgrave.*

SLUMP. Wet boggy earth; wet mud. Also,  
to slip down into slump. *Var. dial.*

SLUNK. Grose tells us, as a superstition, that  
"a *slunk* or abortive calf buried in the high-  
way over which cattle frequently pass, will  
greatly prevent that misfortune happening to  
cows. This is commonly practised in Suffolk."

SLUNKEN. Lean; shrivelled. *North.*

SLUR. (1) Thin washy mud. *East.*

(2) To slip a die out of the box so as not to let  
it turn, a method of cheating formerly in  
vogue among gamblers.

SLUR-BOW. A kind of bow, probably one  
furnished with a barrel, through a slit in which  
the string slid when the trigger was pulled.  
*Meyrick, ii. 279.*

SLURRUP. To swallow greedily. *East.*

SLURRY. (1) To dirty, or smear. *North.*

(2) To do anything inefficiently.

SLUSH. (1) Wet mud; any wet dirt. Figura-  
tively, anything dirty. *Var. dial.*

- (2) To work carelessly. *Yorksh.*  
 (3) Wasteful. *North.*  
 (4) To slop; to spill. *Var. dial.*  
 (5) Poor or diseased cattle. *North.*  
 (6) A drunken fellow. *Newc.*  
 SLUSH-BUCKET. A great drinker. *North.*  
 SLUT. An apron. *Lanc.*  
 SLUTTY. Dirty. *North.*

For if thou gafe a gret lorde drynke in a *slutty* coppe and foule, ware the drynke never sa gude, hym wolde wlate withe alle, and byd do it awaye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 238.*

- SLWNE. Sloth; indolence.  
 SLY-BOOTS. A sly fellow. *Var. dial.*  
 The frog call'd the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while.  
*Adventures of Abdalla, 1729, p. 32.*  
 SLYDOM. Cunning. *Cornw.*  
 SLYGHE. Cunning, i. e. built with excessive ingenuity and contrivance.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,  
 That was bothe stronge and hyghe.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 141.*

- SMACK. (1) A slap; a sounding blow; a hit with the open hand. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) Suddenly; sharply. *West.*  
 (3) To come or go against anything with great force. *Essex.*  
 (4) The mizen sail of a ship.  
 SMACKER. To kiss. *Florio, p. 51.*  
 SMACK-SMOOTH. In a reckless way; regardless of consequences. When a person acts in this way, he is said to go at a thing *smack-smooth*. *Linc.* It sometimes means, quietly; pleasantly. Carr explains it "level."  
 SMALE. (1) The form of a hare. *East.*  
 (2) Small. Still in use.

Leste to *smale* they done hyt breke,  
 And in here teth hyt do steke.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

- SMALISH. Rather small. (*A.-S.*)  
 SMALL. (1) Low and soft, as the voice. "Speaks small like a woman," Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. Also, low, as the water of a river, &c.  
 And than the company answered all  
 With voices sweet untuned, and so *small*.

*Chaucer's Floure and the Leafe, 180.*

- (2) Young. *North.*  
 (3) The stock of a pillar.  
 (4) Poor, weak, said of liquor.  
 SMALLAGE. Water parsley.

*Smallage*, balme, germander, basell, and lilly,  
 The pinke, the flower-de-luce, and daffadilly.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.*

- SMALLUMS. Small quantities. *North.*  
 SMALLY. Very small; little. *Yorksh.*  
 Not *smally* fortunate did he thinke himselfe to have found this unluckie receptacle, making unto himselfe a false joy of that sower subject, which was the cause of heave sorrow unto others.

*Honours Academie, 1610, p. 2.*

- SMARADGE. A kind of emerald.  
 SMARRY. A woman's smock. *Dorset.*  
 SMART. (1) Considerable. *Wilts.*  
 (2) In good health. *Heref.*  
 (3) To undergo; to injure. *Essex.*

- (4) Quick; hasty; swift. *Leic.*  
 The prynce of Jerusalem and his brother,  
 Everliche of hem ran to other,  
*Smertely* in the feld;  
 Though Antonyffygryffon yonger were,  
 His brother Leobertus he can down bere;  
 Sir Torent stode and beheld.

*Torment of Portugal, p. 104.*

- (5) Well or finely dressed. *Var. dial.*  
 SMARTISH. Considerable. *Var. dial.*  
 SMARTLE. To waste away. *North.* "To smartle away, *dissipo*," Coles.  
 SMARTWEED. The herb armart. *Norf.*  
 SMASH. (1) To break in pieces; to crush; to shiver. Also, a blow or fall by which anything is broken. *Var. dial.*

- (2) A bankruptcy. *South.*

SMASHER. (1) A pitman. *North.*

(2) Anything very large. *Var. dial.*

(3) A small gooseberry pie. *Newc.*

(4) A passer of counterfeit coin. *Var. dial.*

SMASHING. Wild; gay. *Var. dial.*

SMATCH. A taste, twang, or flavour.

SMATTER. To intermeddle. *Coles.*

SAW. Small. *North.*

SAWM. To smear. *Dorset.*

SMAY. To refuse. *Salop.*

SMEAGRE. Thin; lean; meagre. *East.*

SMEATH. (1) The smew, *Mergus albellus*, one of the birds of the fens.

(2) A large open level. *East.*

SMECEN. To taste; to smack. (*A.-S.*)

SMECTYMNUS. A club of five parliamentary holders-forth, mentioned in Hudibras. See also Wright's Political Ballads, p. 230. "About the beginning of the Long Parliament, in the year 1641, five ministers wrote a book against episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian government, to which they all subscribed their names, being Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Tho. Young, Matth. Newcomen, and Will. Spurstow; the first letters whereof make this word *Smectymnus*, and from thence they and their followers were called *Smectymnians*," Blount, p. 597-8, ed. 1681.

SMEDES. Flour. (*A.-S.*) The "smedes of barley" occur in a receipt in MS. Linc. Med. f. 305, xv. Cent.

SMEDME. Meal. *Dunelm.*

SMEDUM. Dust. *West.*

SMEECH. (1) A stench. *Devon.* *Smych* occurs in an early MS. quoted in Wright's Essay on Purgatory, p. 144. "Smeech, to make a stink with the snuff of a candle," MS. Devon Glossary in my possession.

(2) Obscurity in the air, arising from smoke, fog, or dust. *South and West.*

SMEEGY. Meat, perhaps other things, in a state between taint and sweetness. A poor sick woman said, "I sent for a bit a meat, but 'twas so *smeegy* I couldn't eat it." *Moor's Suffolk MS. Glossary.*

SMEETER. A scimeter. "Put up your smeeter," Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 163.

SMEETH. To smooth. *North.*



SMEKE. To flatter. (*Flem.*)

SMEKID. Smoky. (*A.-S.*)

Swarte smekyd smethes smaterly with smoke  
Dryve me to deth wyth den of here dyntes;  
Sweth noys on nyghtes ne herd men nevere,  
What knavene cry and clatering of knockes.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.*

SMELLERS. Cat's whiskers. *West.*

SMELL-FEAST. A parasite. *Howell.*

SMELLING-CHETE. An orchard, or garden.

Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620,  
sig. C. iii. In another place, however, he ex-  
plains it a nose.

SMELL-SMOCK. "Mulierarius, one given to  
love women, a smellsmocke," Nomenclator,  
1585, p. 528. "*Brigaille*, a notable smel-  
smocke, or mutonmungar, a cunning solicitor  
of a wench," Cotgrave.

This theame of smocke is very large and wide,  
And might (in verse) be further amplifide;  
But I thinke best a speedy end to make,  
Lest for a smel-smocks some should me mistake.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 167.*

SMELT. (1) The sparring. *North.*

(2) Used metaphorically by our early writers for  
a gull or simpleton.

SMELJENE. Odoriferous. (*A.-S.*)

SMERE. (1)

At the furmeste bruche that he fond,  
He lep in, and over he wond.  
Tho he wes inne, smere he lou,  
And ther of he hadde gode i-nou.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.*

(2) Grease. (*A.-S.*)

And strong clout lether hem to clout,  
And smere to smere hem al about.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 50.*

SMEREWORTH. The round birthwort, or the  
herb mercury. *Phillips.*

SMERI. A woman's shift. *Beds.*

SMERM. Swarm. Hooper's Early Writings,  
p. 568, but probably an error.

SMERTE. (1) To smart; to suffer pain.

(2) Quick; fast. Sometimes the adverb, as in  
Syr Gowghter, 389.

The awynhorde toke ow't a knyfo smert,  
And smote the boor to the herte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.*

Smertly then she callis a knave,  
Ful he hopeth wher I sitte;  
He cumeth stalkyng behynde me with a stafe,  
Ful wel he throweth me to hitte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.*

SMETE. A blow. (*A.-S.*)

Then Quore felle, as ye may wete,  
That was of Befeys a gode smete.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.*

SMETEN. Smote; struck. (*A.-S.*)

When Gye hym felyd smeten sore,  
To gyldre hyt hym he was yore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*

SMETH. A medicine or physical ointment to  
take away hair. Blount, p. 598.

SMETHE. Smooth. (*A.-S.*)

The furthe day shal blowe swynd so longe so hit dures,  
Castles a-doun falleth, bothe halles and bures;  
The bulles maketh evene smethe wyth the dales;  
Hym y telle a loverd that thus can bete bales.

*MS. Harl. 2263, f. 57.*

SMETHYMENE. Smiths. (*A.-S.*)

Bot als the knyghte went thorow a lawe,  
Smethymene thore herde he blawe. *Jeumbras, 303.*

SMEUSE. A hare's track. *Var. dial.*

SMICKER. Smirking; amorous. Applied to  
men, finical, effeminate. "*Smikking*, neat  
gay, pleasant," Kennett, MS.

The smith seeing what a smicker wench the cob-  
lers wife was, and what a jealous foole shee had to  
her husband, sorrowed at the good fortune of the  
cobler, that he had so faire a wife, and wished that  
hee could finde meanes to have such a one his friend.

*Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.*

SMICKET. A smock. *Var. dial.*

SMIDDY. A blacksmith's smithy. *Smiddy-  
gum*, the refuse from the smiddy. *North.*

SMID-MEAL. A coarse sort of meal. *Westm.*

SMIE. A kind of small fish. "In Essex is a  
fyshe called a smie, whyche, if he be longe  
kept, will turne to water," Elyot in v. *Aphyæ*.

SMILE. To ferment, as beer, &c. *North.*

SMILT. The spleen of an animal.

SMIRCH. To daub; to smear. Still in use in  
Herefordshire.

SMIRK. (1) To smile with a self-satisfied air.  
*Smirkle* is sometimes heard.

(2) Neat; trim. *Oxon.*

SMIT. (1) Infection. *North.* "He provocith  
al to the smit of falling," Apology for the  
Lollards, p. 70.

(2) To mark sheep. *Yorksh.*

(3) Smiteth; cutteth. (*A.-S.*) Also a substau-  
tive, a cut, as in this passage.

Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,  
He had gevyn hym an evyle smytt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 81.*

(4) Marked; adorned. *Linc.*

(5) To mar; to destroy. *Devon.*

(6) Pleasure; recreation.

SMITCH. Dirt, but generally applied to smoke  
or dust. *West.*

SMITE. A small portion; a mite.

SMITER. (1) The assistant blacksmith who  
*smites* the hot iron on the stithy or anvil once  
with the *bout-hammer*, or heavy mallet, to every  
two blows of the smaller hand-hammer struck  
by the smith. Hence applied generally to one  
who does anything in an energetic manner.

(2) A scimitar. "It is my smiter, which I by  
construction often studying to bee compen-  
dious, call my *smiter*," Lilly's *Endimion*, ed.  
1632, sig. B. viii.

His fatal *smiter* thrice aloft he shakes,  
And frowns; the sea and ship and canvass quakes;  
Then from the hatches he descends, and stept  
Into his cabin, drank again, and slept.

*Legend of Captain Jones, 1639.*

SMITHE. To forge, as a smith. (*A.-S.*)

SMITHEN. To scatter meal on the board be-  
fore baking oat-cakes. *North.*

SMITHER. (1) Light small rain. *East.*

(2) Light; active?

Gavan was smither and smerte,  
Owte of his steroppus he sterte.

*Anture of Arther, xlii. 10.*

SMITHERS. Fragments; atoms. *Linc.*

SMITHUM. The smallest sort of lead ore beaten

into dust, finely sifted, and strewed upon earthen vessels to give them a gloss, is called *smithum* in Staffordshire. Near Lawton Park they distinguish their lead ore into three kinds, round ore, small ore, and *smithum*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SMITS. Particles of soot. *Craven*.

SMITTL.E. Infectious. Also, to infect. The adjective *smittling* is also used.

SMITY. The snuff of a candle. *Beds*.

SMOCK. A woman's shift. Also the *slop* worn by men, with this farther difference, that it is in the latter case worn over all, instead of under all, as in the former.

SMOCK-FACED. Beardless. *Var. dial.*

SMOCK-FROCK. A coarse linen shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

SMOCK-MILL. A corn-mill; a windmill standing solely on a wooden basis. *East*.

SMOCK-RACE. A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North*.

SMOGE. To smudge, or smear.

Kepe thyn hondes, fayr and wel,  
From fowle *smogynge* of thy towel;  
Theron thou schalt not thy nose snyte,  
Ny at the mete thy tothe thou pyke.

*Constitutions of Masonry, 744.*

SMOKE. (1) To find any one out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoakd*, told their third brother he seemd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, hee should heare all.

*Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. F. iv.*

(2) To abuse a person. *Devon*.

(3) Was formerly, and is still occasionally, applied to any steam or vapour.

(4) To beat severely. *North*.

SMOKER. (1) At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*.

(2) An old smoker, i. e. one who is well experienced in any matters. *Var. dial.*

SMOKING-STICK. A firebrand.

SMOLDER. To suffocate. *Paisgrave*.

SMOLT. (1) The young of the salmon.

(2) Smooth and shining. *Sussex*.

(3) Mild. *Syr Gawayne*.

SMOOR. (1) To smooth; to pat. *West*.

(2) To smear, or daub. *Northumb*.

SMOOT. (1) A narrow passage. *Linc*.

(2) To enter, or pass through with some degree of difficulty. *North*.

(3) Smooth. Tim Bobbin Gl.

SMOOTH. To iron linen. *Var. dial.*

SMOOTHERY. The same as *Smeth*, q. v.

SMOOT-HOLE. A hole in a hedge made by a hare or similar animal. *North*.

SMOOTH-SHAN. The smooth blenny.

SMOPPLE. Brittle; crisp. *North*.

SMORE. (1) To abound; to swarm. Also a subst. a crowd or swarm. *East*.

(2) To smother. *North*.

Some brains out-bet; some in the guts were gor'd:  
Some dying vomit bloud, and some were *smor'd*.

*Du Bartas, History of Judith, p. 377.*

So bewrapped them and entangled them, keepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and styfled them. *Hall, Richard III. f. 3.*

(3) To smear, or dirty.

SMORTE. To enjoy one's self.

SMOT. Rushed; hastened. (*A.-S.*)

SMOTCH. To stain; to blot. *Norf*.

SMOTHER. To daub, or smear. *Somerset*.

Hence the term in cookery, rabbits *smothered* with onions. Chaucer has *smoterlich*, smutty, dirty, Cant. T. 3961.

SMOTLEY. Pleasantly. *Ritson*.

SMOTTER.

We wyll have cousynge Bease also,  
And two or thre proper wenchis mo,  
Ryght feyr and *smotter* of face.

*Interlude of the tiiij. Elements, n. d.*

SMOUCH. (1) A loud kiss. *Var. dial.* "Come smack me, I long for a smouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

(2) A low-crowned hat. *Devon*.

SMOUCHER. A kiss. *North*.

SMOULT. Hot; sultry. *Kent*.

SMOURTE. Smarted. *Hearne*.

SMOUS. A Jew. *Suffolk*.

SMOUSE. (1) To fondle. *Linc*.

(2) The same as *Muse* (2).

SMOUT. To work by-work, when out of constant employment.

SMOW. To smirk. *North*.

SMOYLE. To smile? \*

Thy journey mates began to *smoyle*  
When they thy sleightes did smell.

*Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 28.*

SMUCKLE. To smuggle goods.

SMUDGE. (1) To stifle. *North*.

(2) To smear; to soil. *Var. dial.*

(3) To laugh. *Newc*.

SMUDGY. Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as *smothery*. *Linc*.

SMUG. (1) Neat; spruce. Also, to dress up with neatness, to trim. *North*.

Thou mayst succeed Ganymede in his place,  
And unsuspected *smug* the Thund'rer's face.  
O happy she shall climbe thy tender bed,  
And make thee man first for a maiden-head!

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 74.*

(2) A neat handy fellow.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,  
Besmoak'd with sea-cole fire,  
The rarest man to helpe a horse,  
That carmen could desire.

*Rowland's Knave of Clubs, 1611.*

SMUGGING. Games had their peculiar times or seasons, and when any game was out, as it was termed, it was lawful to steal the thing played with. This was called *smugging*, and it was expressed by the boys in a doggrel, viz.

Tops are in, spin 'em agin;  
Tops are out, *smugging* about.

*Horne's Every-Day Book, 1. 263*

SMULY. Demure-looking. *North*.

SMUR. Small misty rain. *East.*  
SMUSH. (1) To smoulder. *Northumb.*

(2) Fine; gay; smart. *Derb.*

SMUT. Among the signs of coal above ground they look for a *smut*, i. e. a friable black earth, which they look on as a certain indication of coal beneath. *Staff.* Kennett, MS.

SMUTCH. Stain; smut; dirt.

And when thou dost to supper come,  
Thou shalt sit in a distant room,  
That my mantle take no *smutch*  
From thy courser garments touch.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 101.

SMUTCHIN. Snuff. *Howell.*

SMUTTY. Obscene; indecent.

We may take notice that there are no *smutty* songs in their plays, in which the English are extremely scandalous.

*Collier's Short View of the English Stage*, 1696, p. 24.

SMUYTHE. Smooth. "Smuythe, *levis*,"

Dict. Angl. MS. circa A. D. 1500.

SNAAR. Greedy. *Cumb.*

SNABBLE. (1) To rifle; to plunder; to kill.

(2) To eat greedily. *Dorset.*

SNACE. Snuff of a candle. *Essex.*

SNACH. (1) To pierce. (*Dut.*)

(2) A gin, snare, or trap.

SNACK. (1) A share. To go snacks, i. e. to divide anything between persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) Provisions. *South.* It is often used in the sense of a taste of provisions.

(3) To snatch. *North.* It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 99.

(4) A dried fungus. *Glouc.*

SNAFFLE. (1) To steal; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To speak through the nose. *Linc.*

(3) To talk nonsensically. *East.*

(4) To saunter along. *Cumb.*

SNAFFLED. Beaten down by wind or hail, applied to ripe corn. *East.*

SNAG. (1) The common snail. *Sussex. (A.-S.)*

(2) To trim; to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree or pole, &c. To *snag out*, is to trim the rods, &c. after the underwood is cut, and prepare them for being made into hurdles, &c. The tool is called a *snagger*, which is a simple bill-hook without the usual edge on the back.

(3) A handle to a pot. *Derby.*

(4) A tooth standing alone. *West.*

(5) A small kind of sloe, the fruit of the black-thorn. *South.* Florio has, "*Spino*, a sloe-tree, a black-thorne, a snag-tree." Tea is called *snag-water* in the West of England.

(6) A lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off. *North.* "Knurs, knobs, *snags*, or bunches in trees," Florio, p. 162. "A *snagg*, vel *snugg*, a hard wooden ball, commonly some *gnurre*, *knobb*, or *knott* of a tree, which they (boys) make use of at the play of bandy instead of a ball," MS. Devon Gl.

(7) To tease incessantly. *West.*

(8) A violent scold. *Somerset.*

SNAGGLE. To nibble. *Kent.*

SNAGGLE-TOOTH. A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *West.*

SNAG-GRET. A sort of sand that often lies in deep rivers, and is full of little shells; one load of which, for the manuring of land, is counted as good as three loads of dung. *Dict. Rust.*

SNAGGY. Full of snags, or bunches, as lopped trees. Metaphorically, snappish, cross, ill-tempered. *Linc.*

SNAICH. A thief in a candle. *Norf.*

SNAIL. (1) A slug. *Kent.*

(2) A military engine used in ancient warfare, thus described:

They hadde also all manere gynnes and gettes that nedful is taking or seging of castel or of citee, as *snayles*, that was nougt elles but holw pavyses and tagetis, undir the whiche, men, when thei fouyten, were heled from schot and castyng, as the *snayl* is in his hous; therfore thei clepid him *snayles*. *Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47.*

SNAIL-COD. The same as *Snag-gret*, q. v.

SNAIL-HORN. A snail-shell. *North.*

SNAIL-HORNED. Having short down-hanging horns, with blunt points and somewhat bent in the usual form of the snail. Spoken of cattle. *Norf.*

SNAILS. A profane oath, corrupted from *His nails*, referring to the nails of our Saviour at the Crucifixion.

SNAIL'S-TROT. To walk a *snail's trot*, i. e. to walk slowly. Sometimes, *snail's-gallop*.

SNAKE. A poor wretch, a term of reproach. It occurs in early writers.

SNAKE-BIRD. The wryneck.

SNAKE-BONE-BANDSTRINGS. Bandstrings ornamented at the ends with large tassels.

SNAKE-SPIT. Cuckoo spittle. *Staff.*

SNAKES-STANG. The dragon-fly. *Var. dial.*

SNAKE-STONES. Fossil shell-fish, resembling snakes coiled up, found at Whitby.

SNAP. (1) A lad, or servant, generally used in an ironical sense. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(3) A small round piece of gingerbread, made very crisp. *North.*

(4) To do anything hastily. *East.* To snap the eye, i. e. to wink.

(5) A small piece of anything. "A *snap, frustulum*," Coles.

SNAP-APPLE. (1) A mirth-exciting frolic, in which catching, or rather not catching, an apple in your mouth, while twirling on a stick suspended on its centre, with a candle at the other end of it, is the jet of the sport. Bob-cherry is, I believe, nearly the same. *Moor.*

(2) The lough fir cone. *Oxon.*

SNAP-DRAGON. A domestic amusement among young folks in winter. Raisins are put into a large dish with brandy, which is set fire to. The party stand round the table, and boldly snap out and eat the blazing plums. This must be done quickly and boldly, leaving it optional whether you burn your fingers or your mouth. A little salt flung into the weakened flame heightens the sport, by giving a very cadaverous aspect to the countenance; and has farther the good effect of averting any risk of

the liquor being drunk. Nares, under *flap-dragon*, describes the sport similarly, and gives several quotations from Shakespeare and others, showing its great antiquity. *Moor*. The original meaning of snap-dragon was a *bug-bear*. "A disguised or ugly picture to make children afraid, as wee say, a *nap-dragon*, a turke, a bug-beare," Florio, p. 298, ed. 1611.

SNAPE. (1) To pine; to wither. Leaves by a sudden blight are snapped; anything exposed too suddenly to the fire is *snaped*. A step-mother *snapes* her step-children-in-law of their meat. *North*.

(2) To check; to chide. *Linc*.

(3) A pert youth. *North*.

(4) To snub. *Linc*.

(5) A spring in arable ground. *Devon*.

(6) A woodcock. *Somerset*.

SNAPHANCE. A spring lock to a gun or pistol. It differed from the modern firelock in the hammer not forming the covering of the pan. The term was sometimes applied to the instrument itself, as in the *Archæologia*, xviii. 139.

SNAPING-POLE. A strong fishing-rod, generally made of one piece of wood.

SNAPLE. To nip, as frost does. *West*.

SNAPPER. (1) A woodpecker.

(2) To stumble. *North*. "I snapper as a horse dothe that tryppeth, *je trippette*," Palsgrave.

SNAPPERS. Waspish persons that answer crossly or peevishly, &c.; also playthings for children, made of bone, or bits of board, thin, hard wood, to put between their fingers, and to make a noise like a drum. *Dyche*.

SNAPPING-TONGS. A game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.

SNAP-SACK. A wallet, or knapsack.

And racks the entrails, makes the belly swell,

Like Satan's *nap-sack* plund'ered out of hell.

*Clobery's Divine Glimpses*, 1659, p. 30.

SNAPSEN. Aspen. *I. Wight*.

SNAPY. Wet; marshy. *Dorset*.

SNAR. To snarl. "I snarre as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe; take hede of your dogge, alwayes as I come by he snarreth at me," Palsgrave.

SNARE. The gut or string stretched tightly across the lower head of a drum. *Somerset*.

SNARL. (1) A quarrel. *Somerset*.

(2) A snare. Also a verb, to ensnare, to entangle, to strangle. *North*. "To ruffle or snarle, as owtwisted thread," Cotgrave. *Snarl-knot*, a very intricate one.

All other things being but *snarles* to intangle honestie, and to cast us headlong into much miserie.

*The Prayse of Nothing*, 1585.

Lay in wait to *snarle* him in his sermons, caluminate his most godly doctrine. *Becon's Works*, p. 52.

SNARREL. A hard knot. *Cumb*.

SNARSTED. Scorned; defied. *Suffolk*.

SNARTLY. Severely; sharply. *Gawayne*.

SNASTE. The snuff of a candle. Also a verb, to snuff a candle. *East*.

SNASTY. Cross; snappish. *Suffolk*.

SNATCH. (1) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(2) A brief meeting. A snatch and away, i. e. gone directly. *West*.

(3) A hasp, or clasp. *Somerset*.

SNATCH-APPLE. A game similar to bob-cherry, but played with an apple.

SNATCH-HOOD. A boy's game, mentioned in a statute of Edward III.'s time.

SNATCH-PASTY. A greedy fellow.

SNATHE. To prune trees. *North*.

SNATTED. Snub-nosed.

SNATTLE. To linger; to delay. *Yorksh*.

SNATTOCKS. Scraps; fragments.

SNAUGHT. Snatched up. (*A-S.*)

Thence to England, wheare *snought* water of the rose, Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.

*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 B. xv.

Wheare Danus, like a sodaine stooping kite,

Up *snought* a Venice glasse in surging flight.

*Lane's Triton's Trumpet*.

SNAWK. To smell. *North*.

SNAZE. To prune trees. *Yorksh*.

SNEAD. The handle of a scythe. *West*.

SNEAK. To smell. *North*.

SNEAK-BILL. "A chichifone, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops," Cotgrave.

SNEAKER. A small bowl. *Midx*.

SNEAKSBY. A mean-spirited fellow. "A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthless fellow," Cotgrave.

SNEAP. To snub; to browbeat; to check. Still in common use. Also to nip, as *snape*, q. v. See Ray and Nares.

SNEATH. The same as *Snead*, q. v.

SNECK. (1) That part of the iron fastening of a door which is raised by moving the latch. To *sneek* a door, is to latch it. *North*. The sneck-band is a string fastened to the latch, passing through a hole in the door for the purpose of drawing it up from the outside. "*Pessulum*, a snek; *mastiga*, a snekband," *Nomine MS*. "Latche or snekke, *clitorium*, vel *pessula*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 283. "*Pessulum*, dicitur sera lignea qua hostium pellitur cum seratur, dicitur a pello, a lyteke, or latche, or a snecke, or a barre of a dore," *Ortus Vocab*. If I cud tell whey's cutt our band fra'th *sneck*, Next time they come Ise mack them jet the heck.

*A Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 46.

(2) A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *North*.

SNECK-DRAWN. Mean; stingy. *North*.

SNECKET. "*Loquet d'une huis*, the latch or *snecket* of a doore," Cotgrave.

SNECK-SNARL. To entangle. *North*.

SNED. (1) To prune; to lop. *North*.

(2) To catch. *Hartlepool*.

SNEDDER. Slender; thin. *Dunelm*.

SNEE. (1) To abound; to swarm. *North*.

(2) To sneeze. *Somerset*.

SNEERING-MATCH. A grinning match. The competition of two or more clowns endea-

vouring to surpass each other in making ugly faces for a prize or wager, of which matches we had many in the rural fêtes given at the close of the revolutionary war. *Forby*.

**SNEEZE.** Snuff. *Lanc.* Sneeze-horn, a sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn.

**SNEEZER.** A severe blow. *Suffolk.*

**SNEG.** To push with the horns. *North.*

**SNEKE.** A cold in the head, "Sneke, pose, rime," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SNELE.** A snail. *MS. Dict. c. 1500.*

**SNELL.** (1) Quickly. *Perceval, 2170.*

He prekede into the feld tho full snelle.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 9.*

(2) Sharp; keen; piercing. *Cumb.* Also a verb, to pierce as air, &c.

Teche hem alle to be war and snel,  
That they conne sey the wordes wel.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

(3) A short thick stick about four inches long called a *cat*, with which schoolboys play at a game termed *cat and dog*.

**SNER.** To snort. Still in use.

**SNERE.** To sneak off. *Oxon.*

**SNERPLE.** To shrivel up. *North.*

**SNERT.** To sneer; to ridicule. *Linc.*

**SNEUL.** A poor sneaking fellow.

**SNEULS.** The internal lining of a sheep's nostrils. *North.*

**SNEUZE.** A noose. *North.*

**SNEVER.** Slender; smooth. *North.*

Peepe here and peepe there, aw the wide dale is  
but *snever* to them.

*The Two Lancashire Lowers, 1640, p. 18.*

**SNEVIL.** A snail. *North.*

**SNEVING.** Sneaking. *Devon.*

**SNEW.** Snowed. *Var. dial.*

**SNEW-SKIN.** A leathern apron used by a spinner to rub the wheel with. *North.* "Snw-skyenne, *pellucidia, nebrida*," *MS. Dict. c. 1500.*

**SNIB.** A snub, or reproach. *Snibbe*, to reproach, occurs in old writers. *Snibbid*, rebuked; *snibbing*, blame, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.* *Snybbyd* of my frendys such techechys for t'amende, Made dege ere lyst nat to them attende.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 226.*

**SNIBBLE-NOSE.** *Nasus mucosus.* *Devon.* A cutted snibble-nose, i. e. a miser.

**SNICK.** A notch; a cut. *North.*

**SNICKER.** (1) A glandered horse.

(2) To laugh inwardly. *Sussex.*

(3) The low noise made by a mare to call her foal to her side. *East.*

**SNICKER-SNEE.** A large clasp-knife. *Norf.*

**SNICKET.** "One that pincheth all to nought," Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 123.

**SNICKLE.** To tie a noose or running knot, generally applied to snaring hares. *Var. dial.* Marlowe uses the term in a similar manner, applied to strangling a person.

**SNICK-UP.** An old phrase of contempt, equivalent to *go and be hanged!* Forby says it is still in use, and explains it, *begone, away with you!*

**SNICKUPS.** Slight ailments. *East.*

**SNICKY.** A small field. *Somerset.*

**SNIDDLE.** Long coarse grass. *West.* According to Pegge, stubble is also so called.

**SNIDGE.** To hang upon a person. *Lanc.*

**SNIESTY.** Scornful; impudent. *North.*

**SNIFFLE.** To snuff up, as children do when the nose is full from a cold. *Var. dial.*

**SNIFT.** (1) A moment. *Lanc.*

(2) Sleet; slight snow. *North.*

(3) The same as *Sniffle*, q. v. *Snifter* is also used in the same sense.

From spytytunge and snyftyngs kepe the also,  
By privy avoydans let hyt go.

*Constitutions of Masonry, 711.*

**SNIFTERING.** Shuffling; sneaking. *Lanc.*

**SNIG.** (1) A small eel. *North.*

(2) To cut, or chop off. *South.*

(3) To drag heavy substances along the ground without a sledge. *North.*

(4) Close and private. *Devon.*

**SNIGGER.** To jeer; to sneer. *East.*

**SNIGGLE.** (1) At marbles, to shuffle the hand forwards unfairly. *Devon.*

(2) To catch eels by pushing a worm with a straight needle attached to a string into any hole where they are likely to be found.

**SNILE.** A snail. *Yorksh.*

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles, and sethe  
it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 284.*

**SNIP.** A small piece. *North.*

**SNIP.** A low sort of a brisk unmeaning answer, implying a degree of impertinence in the question; though it mostly centres wholly in the reply. "What were you saying?" *Snipe.* The Scottish has *snipe*, a sarcasm; *snippy*, tart in speech. *Moor.*

**SNIP-KNAVE.** A worthless fellow. "A snipe-knave, so called because two of them are worth but one snipe," Cotgrave.

**SNIPPER-SNAPPER.** Small, insignificant, generally applied to a young lad.

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle  
*snipper-snapper* vanished, so did the rout of the non-  
sensical deluding star-gazers, and I left alone.

*Poor Robin's Visions, 1677, p. 12.*

**SNIPPET.** A very small bit. *Wesi.* Forby has *snippock*, another form of the same word.

**SNIPPY.** Mean; stingy. *Var. dial.*

**SNIPS.** Shares. *South.*

**SNIRL.** To shrivel up. *North.*

**SNIRP.** To pine; to wither. *Cumb.* This is perhaps the same word as *snurpe*, which occurs in a poem of the fourteenth century printed in *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211*, "I snurpe, I snobbe, I sneipe on snoute."

**SNIRRELS.** The nostrils. *Northumb.*

**SNIRT.** A wheeze; a suppressed laugh. *North.*

"In the snirt of a cat," at once.

**SNISETY.** Saucy. *Craven.*

**SNISH.** Snuff. *Glouc.*

**SNITCH.** (1) To twitch. *Somerset.*

(2) To confine by tying up; and hence, in allusion to the operation, to castrate. *Linc.*

**SNITCHEL.** The piece of wood by which the  
\*superfluous oats are swept off the measure.

SNITE. (1) To blow the nose. See MS. Sloane 1622, f. 104. "*Mouché, snyted, wiped,*" Cotgrave. To snite, in falconry, to wipe the beak after feeding. It meant generally, to remove any dirty superfluity.

(2) The snipe. "*Ibis, a snyte,*" Nominale MS. Still in use. "A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke," Baret, 1580.

Al oon to the a flaucion and a kyghte,  
As goode an howle as a popingaye,  
A downghille doke as deynyte as a *snyghte*.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 192.

SNITERAND. Drifting.

For the *snyterand* snaue, that snappely hom snellus.

*Anturs of Arther*, vii. 4.

SNITHE. (1) Sharp, cold, cutting, applied to the wind. *North*.

Letts spang our geates, it is varra *snythe*,  
And Iac flead, wife, it will be frost belive.

*A Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 37.

(2) To abound, or swarm. *Linc*.

SNITING-IRON. A pair of snufflers.

SNIVEL. To cry, or whine. *Var. dial.* Snivelard, one who speaks through his nose.

SNIVEL-NOSE. A niggardly fellow.

SNIVELY-SLAVERY. Florio has, "*Bioccoliso, snotty, snively-slavery,*" ed. 1611, p. 61.

SNIVY. Parsimonious. *North*.

SNIZY. Cold. *Cumb*.

SNOACH. To snifle. *Var. dial.*

SNOB. (1) To sob violently. *Snobbinges*, violent sobbings, Wiclif, ed. Baber, gl.

(2) A journeyman shoemaker. *Suffolk*.

(3) A vulgar ignorant person. *Var. dial.*

(4) Mucus nasi. *Somerset*.

(5) The long membranous appendage to the beak of a cock turkey. *West*.

SNOCK. A hard blow. *West*.

SNOD. (1) Smooth. (2) Demure. *North*.

SNODDEN. To make smooth. *Yorksh*.

SNOFF. The eye of an apple. *West*.

SNOFFER. A sweetheart. *Somerset*.

SNOG. To shiver; to shake.

SNOGLY. Neatly; tidily. *North*.

SNOG-MALT. Malt smooth, with few combs or tails. Wheat ears are said to be *snod* when they have no beards or awns. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SNOKE. To ferret out; to pry into. *North*. Snoke-horne, Towneley Myst. p. 68, a sneaking fellow.

SNOOD. (1) A fillet, or riband. (2) A small hair line used by fishermen. *North*.

SNOOK. (1) To lie hidden. *North*.

(2) To smell; to search out. *Linc*. It occurs in the first sense in Pr. Parv. "*Nicto, to snoke as houndes dooth,*" Ortus Vocab.

(3) To lean the head forward in walking. *Var. dial.*

SNOOL. (1) A low, sneaking, dishonest fellow. *North*.

(2) To smear anything by rubbing the nose and mouth over it. *West*.

SNOOZE. A brief slumber. *Var. dial.*

SNOOZLING. Nestling. *Linc*.

SNOP. To eat off, as cattle do the young shoots

of hedges, trees, &c.; a corruption perhaps of *snip* or *snap*, or of *knop*, the head of anything. Moor's Suffolk MS.

SNORSE. A small corner of land.

SNORT. To laugh loudly. *Yorksh*.

SNORTER. The wheatear. *Dorset*.

SNOT. (1) The snuff of a candle. *North*.

(2) An insignificant fellow. *Var. dial.*

(3) Neat; handsome. *North*.

SNOTCH. (1) A notch; a knot. *Suffolk*.

(2) To speak through the nose. *West*.

SNOTER-GOB. The same as *Snob* (5).

SNOTH. Mucus nasi. *Pr. Parv*.

SNOTTER. To cry; to snivel. *North*.

And throw abroad thy spurious *snotteries*,  
Upon that puffed-up lump of balmy froth.

*Ben Jonson's Works*, ii. 518.

SNOTTER-CLOUT. A pocket-handkerchief. *North*.

SNOTTY. Mean; paltry. *Var. dial.*

SNOTTY-DOG. A blubbery lad. *Newc*.

SNOUL. A small quantity. *East and South*.

Forby says "a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese."

SNOUP. A blow on the head. *Glouc*.

SNOUT. To snub. *Dorset*.

SNOUTBAND. A person who rudely interrupts the conversation of a party.

SNOUTBANDS. The iron round clog soles.

SNOUT-HOLE. The same as *Muse* (2).

SNOW-BALL. The Guelder rose. *Var. dial.*

SNOW-BONES. Remnants of snow left after a thaw. *North*.

SNOWL. The head. *Somerset*.

SNOW-STORM. A continued snow, so long as it lies on the ground. *North*.

SNOWT-FAIRE. Fair in feature? The term occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 77.

For he supposing that huncle soldiers would be contented to accept anie courtesie, he procured a young harlot, who was somewhat *snout-faire*, to go to the castell, pretending some injurie to have bene doone to hir; and to humble herselfe to the captains devotion.

*Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 176.

SNOWT-WEARS. Great dams or wears upon a river. Kennett, MS.

SNUB. To check; to rebuke; to treat with contempt. *Var. dial.*

SNUB-NOSED. Short-nosed. *Var. dial.*

SNUCH. The same as *Snudge*, q. v.

SNUCK. To smell. *Norf*.

SNUDDLE. To nestle. *North*.

SNUDE. A fillet, or hair-lace.

Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am Master Camillus.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 18.

SNUDGE. (1) To move along, being snugly wrapped up. See Forby, p. 314. It means rather to move about pensively, to sneak sily about. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mean or miserly person. Also a verb, to scrape together, to be miserly.

The drudges and *snudges* of this world may very fitly be compared to a kings sumpter-horse.

*Dent's Pathway*, p. 82.

Our mother Earth, posset with womans pride,  
Perceivng Gerard to be beauties judge,  
And that hir treasure is not unespide,  
Of hir false flowring brats she is no *snudge*.

*Verses prefixed to Gerard's Herbal.*

Scrappynge and *snudgyng* without any cease,  
Ever coveytyng, the mynde hath no pease.

*Hye Way to the Spyttell House, n. d.*

**SNUDGE-SNOWT.** A low dirty fellow.

**SNUE.** To sneer at any one. *North.*

**SNUFF.** (1) "To spite, to anger, to take a matter in *snuffe*," Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. We now have the phrase "up to snuff," implying great acuteness or penetration.

The broad-fac'd jests that other men put on you,  
You take for favours well bestow'd upon you.  
In sport they give you many a pleasant cuffe,  
Yet no mans lines but mine you take in *snuffe*.

*Taylor's Laugh and be Fat, p. 69.*

Took *snuff* and posted up to heaven again,  
As to a high court of appeal, to bee  
Revenge'd on men for this indignitie.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 184.*

And whereas if in *snuff* and distaste you may fling  
away from such *re infecta*, a little patience and good  
words may do your business, and send you away  
with what you come for.

*A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 113.*

**SNUFFERS.** (1) Small open dishes for holding snuff, sometimes made of silver. They were also called snuff-dishes. The latter term was likewise applied to small receptacles for placing snuffers in.

(2) Snuffers for the nose, i. e. nostrils.

**SNUFFKIN.** A small muff used by ladies in cold weather. "One of their snuffkins or muffs, called so in times past when they used to play with it for feare of being out of countenance," Cotgrave in *v. Contenance*. See also in *v. Grace, Manchon*. "A snuffkin that women use, *bonne grace, manchon*," Howell.

**SNUFFLING.** Low; mean; sneaking.

**SNUFF-PEPPER.** To take offence.

**SNUFT.** "A snuft or smoky paper, *papier bruslant, fumeux*," Howell.

**SNUFTER.** To snort. See *Snurt*.

**SNUG.** Tight; handsome. *Lanc.*

**SNUGGERY.** A snug little place.

**SNUGGLE.** To nestle. *East.*

**SNURLD.** Swelled; applied to the udder of a cow when swelled with milk immediately after calving. *Beds.*

**SNURLE.** A cold in the head. *Suffolk.*

**SNURLES.** Nostrils. *North.*

**SNURT.** To snort. Cotgrave has, "*Esbroué, snurted or snufted*." Also, to turn up the nose in contempt.

One *snurts* tobacco, as his nose were made  
A perfum'd jakes for all scurrilities.

*The Mints of Deformities, 1600.*

**SNUSKIN.** A delicate morçeau. *East.*

**SNUZZLE.** To cuddle. *Var. dial.*

**SNY.** (1) A number, or quantity. *North.*

(2) To stow together. *North.*

(3) To scorn; to sneer at. *Lanc.*

(4) To cut. (*Flem.*)

Let falchion, polax, launce, or halbert try,  
With Flemings-knives either to steake or *snys*,  
I'll meet thee naked to the very skin,  
And stab with pen-knives Caesars wounds therein.  
*Rowland's Knaave of Clubbe, 1611.*

**SNYT.**

At the same instante time, their fell a small *snyt* or snow, which by vyolence of the wynd was driven into the faces of them which were of Kyng Henries parte, so that their sight was somewhat blemished and minished. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 100.*

**SO.** (1) A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang or pole is called a *so*. *Linc.* The spelling by the municipal authorities is *soa*. "Soo a vessell, *coue*," Palsgrave. "A soo, soe, sow, saw, a tub with two ears to carry on a stang or coul-staff. *Bor.* So in Bedfordshire, what we call a *coul* and a *coul-staff*, they call a *sow* and a *sow-stang*," Kennett, MS.

Hwan he havede eten inow,  
He kam to the welle, water up drow,  
And flide the a michel *so*. *Havelok, 933.*

(2) As; so. (*A.-S.*)

Alas! thi lovesum eyghen to  
Loketh so man doth on his fo.

*Str Orphen, ed. Laing, 74.*

(3) Pregnant. *Glouc.* She is *how come you so*, i. e. ençainte.

(4) Thereabouts. *Var. dial.*

(5) Saw. Robson, p. 77.

**SOA.** Be still. *Yorksh.*

**SOAK.** (1) A land-spring. *West.*

(2) To sit lazily over the fire. *Devon.*

(3) To bake thoroughly. *East.* In some counties, to become dry.

**SOAKING-DOE.** A barren doe, that going over the year is fat, when other does have fawns. *North.*

**SOAKY.** Effeminate. *Devon.*

**SOAL.** (1) A dirty pond. *Kent.*

(2) In coal pits and mines, especially in Somersetshire, the bottom of the work is called the *soal*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

**SOAM.** (1) A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal mine. *North.*

(2) A horse-load. *West.*

(3) A trace used in ploughing, generally made of iron. *North.*

**SOAMY.** Moist and warm. *Yorksh.*

**SOAP.** A small taste or quantity of any liquid; a sup. *North.*

**SOAP-TO.** To exchange. *Craven.*

**SOARE.** A deer in its fourth year. See Harrison's Descr. England, p. 226.

**SOB.** (1) To frighten. *Linc.*

(2) To sop, or suck up. *Suffolk.* Perhaps *sob* in the old copies of the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, means *sop*.

**SOBBED.** Soaked with wet. *Warw.*

**SOBBLE.** To beat severely. *North.*

**SOBER.** Was formerly applied to moderation in eating as well as drinking.

**SOBERTE.** Sobriety; seriousness.

For al the day than wyl they be  
Before here maysters yn *soberte*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.*

Also what es pacyence and clenness, rightwymes, chastyté, and sobrité, and swylike other.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 227.*

**SOBRESAULT.** A summerset. (*Fr.*) "*Soubresault*, a sobresault," Cotgrave.

**SOCAGE.** An ancient tenure by which the tenants were obliged to cultivate the lands of their lord. See Lambarde's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 529.

**SOCCATED.** Put into sockets.

Standing upon two whyte marble columns or pillars, soccated in two foote-steps of black marble, well polished.

*Archæologia*, x. 404.

**SOCCHETRE.** A woodlouse.

For the stone, take *socchetres*, that is a worme with many feete, that ben under stones on walles, that wollen when they be touchid make himself rounde; and wassh hem clene, &c.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**SOCE.** Friends; companions. A farmer would address his workpeople in this way. *Somerset.*

**SOCIATION.** Companionship. (*Lat.*)

All naked is their conversation,  
And arme in arme theyr sociation.

*Loves Owle*, 1595.

**SOCK.** (1) The drainage of a farmyard. Hence *sock-pit*, the receptacle of such drainage.

(2) A heavy fall of rain. *East.*

(3) A ploughshare. "*Socke of a plough, soc de la cherue*," Palsgrave, f. 65.

**SOCKET-PIKLE.** A kind of iron hook.

**SOCKETS.** Large pieces of plate armour, sometimes put on the side of the saddle at tournaments, through which the legs were thrust, that they might protect the thighs. *Meyrick.*

**SOCKHEAD.** A stupid fellow. *Sussex.*

**SOCKIE.** A sloven. *Northumb.*

**SOCK-LAMB.** A pet lamb. *Sussex.*

**SOCKY.** Moist, as ground is. *East.*

**SOCOURE.** Succour; help. *Socourabill*, helping, assistant. (*A.-S.*)

Thane syr Percevelle the wight

Bare downe the blake knyght;

Thane was the lady so bright

His best socour in telde. *Perceval*, 1920.

Frendly and al passyng of franchyse,

Rclever to the pore and socourabill

Ben ye, and werry foo to covcaytlise.

*MS. Fairfax*, 16.

**SODBANK.** By this elegant expression the fishermen of Skegness and the adjoining villages on the coast, designate a species of the mirage, which in fine calm weather is seen by them in perfection. On these occasions, the sea is like glass; and the horizon is bounded, as it were, by a high dark wall, upon which may be seen, highly magnified, every object on the water. *Linc.*

**SODDEN.** Boiled. Sometimes *sodde*.

Also they saye that all maner fleshe and fysshe is better roasted than *soden*, and if they be *soden*, to broyle on a grydeyron, or on the coles, and they ben the more holsumer.

*The Compost of Ptholomeus*, n. d.

**SODDEN-WHEAT.** The same as *Frumenty*, q. v.

**SODDER.** To boil slowly. *North.*

**SODDY.** Heavy; sad. *North.*

11.

**SODEKYN.** A subdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

And also with Seynt Elmiston when he dede dwelle,  
Ordour of sodekyn forsothe he hade.

*Chron. Vilodun*, p. 6.

**SODENE.** A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

Executours and sodenes,

Somonours and hir lemmannes.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 303.

**SODENLY.** Suddenly. (*A.-S.*)

How sodenly that tym he was compellid to perle  
To the felde of Barnet with his ennys to fyghte;  
God lett never prynce be so hevy in his herte  
As Kyng Edward was all that hole pyzte!  
And aftur that shone a ster over his hede full bryzte,  
The syght of the wiche made his ennys woo!  
Yt was a tokyn of victory, Goddis will was soo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

For he that casteth hym to do a dede,  
More penaunce he mote have nede,  
Then he that doth hyt sodenlyche,  
And afterward hym reweth myche.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

**SODGER.** (1) A soldier. *Var. dial.* "A soger of the armé," *Chronicon Mirab.* p. 109.

(2) The shell-fish whelk. *East.*

**SODS.** (1) A canvas or coarse packsaddle stuffed with straw. *North.*

(2) Small nails. *Somerset.*

**SOFFERE.** To suffer; to permit.

Soffere hem to make no bere,  
But ay to be in here prayere.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

**SOFT.** (1) Silly; foolish. *Var. dial.* Its ancient meaning was *effeminate*.

(2) Moist, mild, soft of the weather. *North.* In the following passage it means *warm*. The weather is said to be *soft* when likely to rain, and rain-water is called *soft-water*, whilst spring-water is distinguished as *hard*.

In a somer seson,

Whan *softe* was the sonne.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 1.

(3) Gently; easily. The word is common in old plays, introduced as an ejaculation in cases of small surprise, a sudden change in the conversation, &c. "*Soft, softe, the chylde is aslepe, tout bellement, lenfant est endormy*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 142.

Why, how now! how, what wight is this

On home we now have hit?

*Soft*, let me se: this same is he,

Ye, truly, this is Witt!

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdom*, 1579.

**SOFTEN.** To thaw. *North.*

**SOFT-LAES.** Bays formed by the waves in the softer parts of the cliffs. *Hartlepool.*

**SOFTNET.** A foolish fellow. *North.*

**SOG.** (1) A blow. *West.*

(2) A quagmire. *Devon.* Land saturated with water is said to be *sogged*.

**SO-GATES.** In such a manner. (*A.-S.*)

**SOGER.** A sea-insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish. *I. of Wight.*

**SOGET.** A subject. (*A.-N.*)

Kes me, leman, and love me,

And I thi soget wil I-be. *Savyn Sages*, 458

**SOGGIE.** Full of flesh. *Northumb.*

**SOGGY.** Wet; moist; swampy. *West. Jon-*

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son mentions "this green and *soggy* multitude," ii. 120.

SOGII. A slumber. *Devon*.

SOGHTE. Paid homage to. *Mason*.

SO-HOW. A cry in hunting, when the hare was found. "Sohowe, the hare ys fownde, *boema, lepus est inventus*," Pr. Parv. The phrase was also used in hawking. "A so-hoe to make a hawk stoop to the lure," Howell.

When they loken toward me,  
I loke asyde, I lurke fulle lowe,  
The furst man that me may see,  
Anon he cryes, *so howe, so howe!*

*MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, l. 109*

SOHUTE. Sought.

The thurst him dide more wo,  
Then hevede rather his hounger do.  
Over al he dede and *sohute*,  
On aventure his wylt him brohute  
To one putte wæs wætr inne,  
That wæs l-maked mid grette gunne.

*Rel q. Anti. j. ii. 273.*

SOIGNE. Care. (*A.-N.*)

SOIL. (1) To assoil. *Palsgrave*.

(2) A rafter for a house. *North*.

(3) The fry of the coal-fish. *Cumb.*

(4) To strain liquor. *Yorksh.*

(5) To feed cattle with mown grass, or other green food. *Var. dial.* Forby says, "to fatten completely."

In the spring time give your younger horses bullmung for many daies together, for that will not onely make them fat, but also purge their bellies; for this purgation is most necessary for horses, which is called *soyling*, and ought to continue ten daies together, without any other meat, giving them the eleventh day a little barley, and so forward to the fourteenth; after which day, continue them in that diet ten daies longer, and then bring them forth to exercise a little, and when as they sweat, annoint them with oyle, and if the weather bee colde, keepe a fire in the stable; and you must remember when the horse beginneth to purge, that he be kept from barley and drinke, and give him greene meat, or bullmung, wherof that is best that groweth neare the sea-side.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 330.*

(6) To take soil, a term in ancient hunting for taking water.

When Remond left her, Remond then unkinde,  
Fida went downe the dale to seeke the hinde,  
And found her taking *soyle* within a flood.

*Brown's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 84.*

(7) To explain or resolve a doubt.

SOILET. Be quiet; go off quickly. *Yorksh.*

SOILING. "A soiling, a great opening or gaping of the earth, as it were a deepenesse without bottoome," Baret, 1580.

SOILS. Window sills. *Moxon*.

SOILURE. Defilement. *Shak.*

SOILYNESS. Filthiness. *Palsgrave*.

SO-INS. In such a manner. *East.*

SOITY. Dirty; dark with dirt.

His helme appone his heved was sett,  
And bothe fulle *soity* were.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.*

SOJOUR. Stay; abode. (*A.-N.*)

SOJOURNAUNT. An entertainer; the host.

SOKE. A privilege, lordship, franchise; land

held by socage. *Phillips*. Holloway explains *soke*, an exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mills stand. *North*. Originally from *A.-S. soc*, whence is derived the Law-Latin word *soca*, a liberty or franchise of holding a court, and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or soccage tenants within the extent of such an honor or manor. See Kennett, p. 134.

SOKELING. A suckling, as a suckling plant, a young animal, &c. *Palsgrave*.

SOKEN. (1) A toll. (*A.-S.*)

Gret *soken* had this meller, out of doute,  
With white and malt, of al the lond abute.

*Wright's Anekdota Literaria, p. 26.*

(2) A district held by tenure of socage. (*A.-S.*)

In the country hard was we  
That in our *soken* shrews should be.

*Blount's Lau. Dict. in v. Rime*

SOKER. Help; assistance. Also, to help, to succour. "*Faveo*, to sokery," *MS. Vocabulary*, xv. Cent.

Meche folke of that contre  
Come hether for *sokes* of me.

*Torment of Portugal, p. 70.*

SOKEREL. A child not weaned.

SOKET. The pointed end of a lance?

Gaheriet mett the douke Samuel  
With a launce, the *soket* of stiel.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 266.*

With a *soket* of kene stiel,  
Octiater in the scheld he gret.

*Kyng Ali-saunders, 4415.*

SÖKIL-BLOME. This is translated by *locusta* in my copy of the *Nominal MS.*

SOKINGLY. Suckingly; gently.

SOL. The term given by the ancient alchemists to gold. Silver was called *luna*.

SOLACE. (1) In the language of printers, a penalty or fine. *Holme*.

(2) Consolation; recreation. (*A.-N.*) *Solacious*, affording recreation.

Then dwelleyd they bothe in fere,  
Wyth alle maner deyneteys that were dere,  
Wyth *solas* on every syde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.*

Gii bileft in court atte mete  
Him to play and *solauc*.

*Gy of Warwick, p. 151.*

Hit was a game of gret *solas*,  
Hit comford alle that ever ther was,  
Therof that were noght sade.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

All that wyll of *solas* lere,  
Herkyns now, and ge schall here.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 50.*

Eke Joun Maundevely, knyth of Ynglond, after  
his labour made a book ful *solacious* onto his nacyon.

*MS. Bodl. 423, f. 355.*

SOLDADO. A soldier. (*Span.*)

SOLDIER. (1) To bully; to hector. *East*.

(2) The sea-tortoise. *Topsell, 1608.*

SOLDIER'S-THIGH. An empty pocket.

SOLD-UP. When a man has become bankrupt or insolvent, he is said to be *sold up*. *Var. dial.*

SOLE. (1) A pond. *Kent*.

(2) The floor of an oven. *Line*. In building,

the lowest part of anything. See Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 44.

(3) A collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stetch. "A bowe about a beestes necke," Palsgrave.

(4) To handle rudely; to haul or pull; to pull one's ears. *Devon*.

(5) A stake such as is driven into ground to fasten up hurdles to. *West*.

(6) "To sole a bowl, *probe et rite emillere globum*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

(7) The seat or bottom of a mine, applied to horizontal veins or lodes.

SOLEIN. (1) One; single. (2) Sullen.

(3) A meal for one person.

SOLEMPNE. Solemn. (*A.-N.*)

Hym that breketh *solempne* vow,

Or chawnge hyt wole, sende hym forth now.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 148.*

SOLENT-SEA. The old name of the narrow strait between Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

SOLER. An upper room, a loft or garret.

"*Solarium*, an upper room, chamber, or garret, which in some parts of England is still called a *sollar*," Kennett, p. 134. Till within the last few years the term was common in leases. "Body, wher aren thy *solers*, thi castles, ant thy toures," W. Mapes, p. 347.

In a *soler* was in that toun

A childe cast another down.

*Cursus Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.*

Hastily than went that all,

And soght him in the maydens hall,

In chambers high, es noight at hide,

And in *solers* on ilka skide.

*Ywaine and Gawain, 807.*

In the skide byneth the thou shalt make *solers*, and placis of thre chaumbrs in the schip.

*Wicliffe's Bible, MS. Bodl. 277.*

Hey, ne oten, ne water clere,

Boute be a kord of a *solere*.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61.*

SOLES. Sills of a window.

SOLE-TREE. A piece of wood belonging to stowces, to draw ore up from the mine. *Derb.*

SOLEYNE. One left alone. (*A.-N.*)

To muse in his philosophye,

*Soleyne* withoute companye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.*

SOLFE. To call over the notes of a tune by their proper names.

Ya, bi God; thu reddis. and so it is wel werre.

I *soffe* and singe after, and is me nevere the nerre;

I horle at the notes, and heve hem al of herre.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.*

SOLICIT. To be solicitous.

SOLID. Grave; serious. *Var. dial.*

SOLINGERE. Conjectured by Mr. Wright to be an error for *losingere*, and I have scarcely any doubt of it, but in the possibility of its being genuine in the same sense I give it insertion. (*A.-N.*)

But yet my witte is in a were

Whether ye shall fynde that *solingore*.

*Chester Plays, i. 180.*

SOLLE. A soul. "*Anima*, Anglice a *solle*,"

*MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.*

SOLLERETS. Pieces of steel which formed part of the armour for the feet.

SOLLOP. To lollap about. *East.*

SOLMAS-LOAF. Bread given away to the poor on All Souls' Day. *North.* Mr. Hunter has *somas-cake*, a sweet cake made on the second of November, and always in a triangular form.

SOLNE. To sing by note. (*A.-N.*)

I have be preest and parson

Passynge thrifty wynter,

And yet can I neyther *solne* ne syngre,

Ne seintes lyves rede.

*Piers Ploughman, p. 102.*

SOLOMONS-SEAL. A plant.

In the woods about the Devises growes *Solomons-seale*, also goates-rue, as also that admirable plant scilicet lily convally.

*Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 121.*

SLOTACION. Solitude.

Nowe seith I am soe *solempne*,

And sett in my *slotacion*. *Chester Plays, i. 9.*

SOLOWED. Soiled. *Prompt. Parv.*

Heere ne nayles never growe,

Ne *solowed* clothes ne turned hewe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*

SOLSEKILLE. The plant *salsesquium*. It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 283.

SOLTCH. A heavy fall. *Lanc.*

SOLUBLE. "Soluble, as one that is costlyfe, *soluble*," Palsgrave, adj. f. 96.

SOLVEGE. A term of reproach. *Devon.*

SOLWY. Sullied; defiled. (*A.-N.*)

SOLY. Solely. *Park.*

SOMDEL. Somewhat; in some measure. (*A.-S.*)

SOME. (1) Thus used as a termination, two-some, threesome, &c. *North.*

(2) Applied to figures it means *about*. Some ten, i. e. about ten. *West.*

SOMEAT. Something. *West.*

SOMEN. Samen; together.

SOMER. A sumpter horse. (*Fr.*)

Cartes and *somers* ous beth binome,

And alle our folk is overcome.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 181.*

Men chargyd charys and *somers*,

Knyghtys to hors and squyers.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 107.*

The monke hath fifty-two men,

And seven *somers* full stronge,

There rydeth no byssup in this londe

So ryally, I understond. *Robin Hood, i. 30.*

SOMER-CASTELLE. A temporary wooden tower on wheels used in ancient sieges, on board vessels of war, &c. "Sommer-castell of a shyppe," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

With *somer-castelle* and sowe appone sere halfe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.*

SOMERLAND. Ground that lies fallow all the summer. *Kent.* The term occurs in the Prompt. Parv. translated by *novale*.

SOMERS. The rails of a cart. "Somers or rathes of a wayne or carte," Palsgrave.

SOMERSAULT. A summerset. "A lepe of a tomler, *sobersault*," Palsgrave.

First that could make love faces, or could do

The valters *sombersalts*, or us'd to woode

With hoiting gambols, his own bones to break

*Donne's Poems, p. 300.*

**SOMETOUR.** A sumpter-man.

**SOME-WHEN.** At some time. *South.*

**SOMME.** Sum; amount. (*A.-N.*)

Sexty myle on a daye, the *somme* es bott lyttillie,  
Thowe moste spede at the spurs, and spare noghte  
thi fole. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.*

**SOMMERED.** Tart, as ale, &c. *West.*

**SOMNOUR.** A summoner, apparitor.

The thryde *somnour* to this ryknunge is deeth,  
and the condicion of deth is this, &c.

*Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hutton 57, p. 23.*

**SOMONE.** To summon. (*A.-N.*)

**SOMPNOLENCE.** Drowsiness.

So that I hope in such a wise

To love for to ben excused

That I no sompnolence have usid.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.*

The flemnatik is *sompnot* and slowe,

With the humours groos replit ay habundaund.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.*

**SOMURBOYDE.** A kind of insect? "*Pole-*  
*micta*, a somurboyde," *Nominales MS.*

**SONANCE.** Sound. *Heywood.*

**SONAYLIE.** Sounding; loud.

And of thy love telle me playne,

If that thy glorie hath be *sonnylie*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.*

**SONCIE.** Fortunate. It is translated by *fœlix*  
in *Synonomorum Sylva*, 1627, p. 248. It is  
still in use, and also used in the sense of  
pleasant, agreeable, plump, fat, and cunning.

**SONDAY.** Sunday.

Hast thou eten any *Sonday*

Withowte haly bred? Sey ye or nay.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.*

**SONDE.** (1) Sand. (*A.-S.*)

A gode schypp ther they fonde,

And sayled over bothe wawe and *sonde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.*

(2) A message; a sending. (*A.-S.*) "Thruw  
Godes sonde," *MS. Harl. 2398, f. 8.*

I am thy forefader, Wylliam of Normandye,

To see thy weelfare here through Goddis *sonde*.

*MS. Lambeth 306, f. 132.*

So befelle, thorow Goddis *sonde*,

The bisshop that was of that *londe*

Prechid in that cité.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

Swythe sende he hys *sonde*

To alle men of hys *londe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.*

**SONDRELY.** Peculiarly. (*A.-S.*)

**SONDRINESS.** Diversity. *Palsgrave.*

**SONE.** (1) Soon. (2) A son. (*A.-S.*)

And whenne the gospel ys i-done,

Teche hem eft to knele downe *sonne*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

**SONGEWARIE.** The interpreting of dreams.

**SONGLE.** "A handfull of leased corn after it has  
been tied up." Still used in Herefordshire.

See a paper by Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart. in  
the *Classical Museum*, No. 4, p. 55, and Wil-  
braham, in v. *Songow*. "*Conspico*, to glene  
or els to gadyre songles," *Medulla*. "Songal  
or songle, so the poor people in Herefordshire  
call a handfull of corn gleaned or leazed; and  
probably may come from the Fr. *sengle*, a  
girth, because, when their hand is full, they  
bind or gird it about with some of the ends of

the straw, and then begin to gather a new  
one," Blount, p. 600.

**SONIZANCE.** Sounding. *Peele*, iii. 148.

**SONKE.** Sang.

And therto of so good mesure

He *sonke*, that he the bestes wilde

Made of his note tame and mylde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.*

**SONKEN.** Sunk. (*A.-S.*)

**SONN.** To think deeply. *Cumb.*

**SONNE.** The sun. (*A.-S.*)

**SONNISII.** Like the sun. (*A.-S.*)

**SONTROSS.** A term of reproach. *Devon.*

**SOO.** The same as *So*, q. v.

**SOODLE.** To go unwillingly. *North.*

**SOOK.** A call for pigs, used when they are  
called to their food. *Devon.*

**SOOL.** Anything eaten with bread. *North.*

Anything used to flavour bread, such as but-  
ter, cheese, &c. is called *soul* in Pembroke-

shire. "Tytter want ye *sowle* then sorow,"

Towneley Myst. p. 87. Hence comes *soul*,

q. v. "*Eduium*, Anglice *sowylle*," *Nomi-*

*nale MS. xv. Cent.*

Kam he nevere hom hand bare,

That he ne broucte bred and *soul*.

*Havelock, 767.*

**SOOM.** (1) To swim. *North.*

(2) To drink a long draught, with a sucking  
noise of the mouth. *Leic.*

**SOON.** (1) The evening. *West.*

(2) An amulet. *Cornw.*

**SOOND.** To swoon; to faint. *Cumb.*

**SOONER.** A spirit; a ghost. *Dorset.*

**SOOP.** A sweep. *North.*

**SOOPERLOIT.** Play time; any time set apart  
for pleasure or recreation. *South.*

**SOOPLE.** The heavy end of a flail, the part  
which strikes the corn. *North.*

**SOOR.** Mud; dirt; filth.

**SOORD.** The sword or skin of bacon.

**SOORT.** To punish. *Somerset.*

**SOOTE.** Sweet.

And bathed hem and freilshid hem in the fressh river,  
And drunken waters that were *soote* and clere.

*MS. Digby 230.*

The grete fairenesse nought appaire may

On violettes and on herbes *soote*.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 29.*

**SOOTERING.** Courting. *Devon.*

**SOOTERKIN.** It was fabled in ridicule of the  
Dutch women, that, making so great use of  
stoves, and often putting them under their  
petticoats, they engendered a kind of animal  
which was called a *sooterkin*.

For knaves and fools b'ing near of kin,

As Dutch boors are t'a *sooterkin*.

*Hudibras, III. II. 146.*

**SOOTH.** Truth. (*A.-S.*)

**SOOTHFAST.** Entirely true.

**SOOTHLE.** To walk lamely. *Midl. C.*

**SOO-TRE.** A stang, or cowl-staff.

**SOOTY.** Foul with soot. (*A.-S.*)

**SOP.** (1) *A sop in the pan*, a piece of bread  
soaked in the dripping under the meat. *Var.*  
*dial.*

(2) A hard blow. *Devon.*

(3) *Soppus of demayn*, strengthening draughts or viands. *Robson*.

SOPE. (1) A jot, or small quantity. *North*.  
 "Never a sope," Palsgrave. A sup, or hasty repast. "A sope, a sup or supping, as a sope of milk, drink, &c." Kennett MS.

Tase a sope in the toure, and taryes no langere,  
 Bot tournes tytte to the kyng, and hym wyth tunge  
 teiles. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*

(2) A silly fellow. *Linc.*

SOPERE. Supper. *Nominale MS.*

In the way he sye come there

A pylgryme sekeynge hys soper.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 156.*

SOPHEME. A sophism. (*A.-N.*)

In poisle in sopheme reson hydes.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 23.*

SOPOSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

SOPPE. A company, or body?

Sodanly in a soppe they sett in att ones,

Foynes faste att the fore breste with flawmande swerdes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.*

SOPPER. A state of confusion. *North.*

SOPPY. As when mown grass lies in lumps upon the field. *Yorksh.*

SOPS. (1) Small detached clouds hanging about the sides of a mountain. *North.*

(2) Lumps of black-lead. *Cumb.*

(3) Tufts of green grass in the hay, not properly dried. *North.*

SOPS-AND-ALE. A curious custom prevalent at Eastbourne, Sussex, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 693.

SOPS-IN-WINE. Pinks.

The pinke, the primrose, cowslip, and daffadilly,

The hare-bell blue, the crimson cullumbine,

Sage, lettis, parsley, and the milke-white lilly,

The rose and speckled flowre, cald sops-in-wine,

Fine prettie king-cups, and the yellow booties,

That growes by rivers and by shallow brookes.

*The Affectionate Shepheard, 1504.*

SOR. (1) A wooden tub, used by brewers, or by housewives to wash their best glasses in. *Linc.*

(2) Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was sobbing, siking, and sor,

Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.

*Havelok, 234.*

SORANCE. Soreness.

The moist malady is that which we call the glanders: the dry maladie is an incurable consumption, which some perhaps would call the mourning of the cheine, but not rightly, as shall well appear unto you hereafter. The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and sorances that be in the joyntes.

*Topseil's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 341.*

SORB. "Sorbe a kynde of frute, *sorbe*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SORCATE. A surcoat.

To on-arme hym the knyghte goys,

In corylls, *sorcatis*, and schorte clothy.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 70.*

SORDIOUS. Filthy. (*Lat.*)

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared, cleanseth *sordious*, stinking and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or calous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblan hony, as Pliny affirmeth. Dioscorides saith, that

the hony of Sicilia was taken for that of Simblia in his time. *Topseil's Historie of Serpents, p. 311.*

SORDS. Filth; fluid refuse. *East.*

SORE. (1) A flock of mallards.

(2) A hawk in her first year was said to be "in her sore age." Spenser mentions a *soare falcon*. The term was occasionally applied to the young of other animals.

(3) To soar. *Chaucer.*

(4) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(5) Vile; worthless; sad. *Var. dial.*

(6) Grieved. *Syr Gawayne.*

SOREGHES. Sorrows. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SORELL. A young buck. *Palsgrave*. It is properly one in its third year.

SORE-STILL. Implacable.

SORFE. A kind of wood, mentioned in Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 212.

SORFET. Surfeit.

Telle me, sone, anon ryght here,

Hast thou do sorfet of mete and drynke?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.*

SORGARSHOT. Sacar shot. Meyrick, iii. 45.

SORGER. More sorrowful. *Linc.*

SORHET. Soreness. *Arch. xxx. 413.*

SOROWE. Sorry; evil.

He wyll not come yet, sayd the justyce,

I dare well undertake.

But in *sorowe* tyme for them all

The knyght came to the gate.

*Robin Hood, l. 19.*

SOROWLES. Without sorrow. *Pr. Parv.*

SORPORRED. Cloyed; surfeited.

SORREL. Chestnut-coloured, as applied to a horse, though not well described by either word. The Suffolk breed of cart-horse is uniformly *sorrel*, and some two score years ago was as uniformly so described—now chestnut is sometimes used. "The sorrel horse" is not an uncommon sign for an ale-house. In Aubrey's Lives, written about 1680, the word is used in a description of the person of Butler, author of Hudibras—"a head of sorrell haire." Moor, p. 376.

SORROPE. Syrup. "Soutteries in *sorrope*,"

Reliq. Antiq. i. 85, xv. Cent.

SORROW. Sorrel. *South.*

SORRY. A kind of pottage. *Holme.*

And blousterdis in white *sorri*

Was of a nobulle curry. *Ballad of the Feet.*

SORT. (1) Set, or company. Very common in old books, but now obsolete, except in a few counties. Forby explains it "a great number."

(2) Chance; lot; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To approach; to tend towards.

Doubt not Castania, I my selfe dare absolutely promise thee, that thy love shall *sort* to such haply successe, as thou thy selfe doest seeke for.

*Greene's Gurdyonius, 4to. Lond. 1593.*

(4) Rank or degree in life. *Sortance*, suitable degree or rank.

They Hvd together in godlie *sorto*,

Fortie fyve years with good reporte.

*Epitaph at St. Albans, A.D. 1613.*

(5) A thing of a sort, a corresponding thing. Words of a sort, a quarrel.

(6) To suit; to fit; to select. *Shak.*

**SORTELEGYE.** Fortune-telling. (*Fr.*)

Offt giled was this brode,  
And yerned bataill all for wode,  
For Merlins propheteie,  
And oft for *sortelegye*.

*Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 352.*

**SORT'EM-BILLYORT'EM.** A Lancashire game, very similar to that known as *Hot peas and bacon*.

**SORTIE.** "It's *sortie* time," i. e. time for breaking up. This phrase is used by the children at Iligh Hoyland, near Barnsley.

**SORTING-CLOTHS.** A kind of short cloths, with a blue selva on both sides of the lists, made in the Eastern counties.

**SORTS.** A person who is not very well is said to be *out of sorts*.

**SORUGHFUL.** Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

Synful man, loke up and see  
How reufulli I hyng on rode,  
And of my penaunce have pitee  
With *sorughful* herte and dreary mode.

*MS. Arundel 507, f. 10.*

**SORWATORIE.** A place of sorrow. *Sorwe*, sorrow, is very common. (*A.-S.*)

**SORY.** (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bad; very poor or moderate.

Thay me say, as they done use,

*Sory* Laten In here wyse. *MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 134.*

**SORYPPE.** Syrup. *Palsgrave.*

**SORZLE.** Any strange mixture. *East.*

**SORJE.** Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

**SO-SAY.** The sake of saying a thing. *South.*

"He said it just for the *so-say*."

**SOSS.** (1) A heavy fall. *North.*

(2) A mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps. *Var. dial.*

(3) To press very hard. *Yorksh.*

(4) To lap, as a dog. *North.*

(5) To fail violently. *Linc.*

(6) Anything dirty, or muddy. *North.* Also, to go about in the dirt. "Sossing and possing in the durt," Gammer Gurton's Needle. "Of any one that mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, he makes a soss," Kennett MS.

(7) To pour out. *Somerset.*

(8) Direct; plump down. *Linc.*

(9) A heavy awkward fellow. "A great, un-weldie, long, mishapen, ill-favoured, or ill-fashioned, man or woman; a luskie, a slouch; a *sosse*," Cotgrave.

(10) "Sosse or a rewarder for houndes when they have taken their game, *huuee*," Palsgrave.

**SOSS-BRANGLE.** A slatternly wench. *South.*

**SOSSSED.** Saturated. *Lanc.*

**SOSSLE.** To make a slop. *Sussex.*

**SOST.** Rendered dirty. From *Soss* (6).

**SOSTREN.** Sisters. (*A.-S.*)

**SOT.** A fool. (*A.-N.*) "Polys and sottys," Skelton, l. 183, wrongly explained.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,  
How he for hire bloom a *sot*;  
Of Odan and of Amadas,  
How Dydau dyed for Ennyas.

*MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.*

**SOTE.** (1) Sweet. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soot. *Chaucer.*

(3) Salt. *North.*

**SOTED.** Fooled; besotted. (*A.-N.*)

**SOTH.** True. (*A.-S.*)

Then seid Adam, thou seist *soth*,  
Yet I have a morsel for thy toth,  
And ellis I were to blame.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

**SOTHE.** Truth. (*A.-S.*)

Gye answerd at that case  
Not as the *sothe* was.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148*

**SOTHEN.** Sodden; boiled.

And all the salt sawsegs that ben *sothen* in Northe-folke apon Seyturdaye, be with hus now at owre begynnynng, and helpe hus in owre endyng.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.*

**SOTIHER.** Truer. (*A.-S.*)

And the werkman *sotier* than hee wende  
Have of this werke seyde and prophced.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.*

For with the Lord is forgyfnesse.

I have suffryd, Lord, for thin lawe;

Unrryt schal thin lawe redresse,

Was nevere seyde non *sotiere* sawe;

Therefore whan thou schalt bodyes blesse,

And dede men out here dennys drawe;

Jhesu that saverist al swetnesse

Lete nevere the fend owre gottis gnawe.

*Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.*

**SOTHERNE.** Southern. (*A.-S.*)

**SOTHERY.** Sweet; savoury.

**SOTHFASNESS.** Truth. (*A.-S.*)

For that they lovyd in *sotiefastenes*,

In grete travell, and many wysche

Of gode menyis lyvys men schulde here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

**SOTHNESS.** Truth; reality. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

**SOTH-SAW.** Veracity; true saying.

**SOTIE.** Folly. (*A.-N.*)

Bygan, as it was aftr sene,

Of his *sotie*, and made him wene

Hit were a woman that he syze.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

Than haddest thou the gates stoke

Fro suche *sotye*, as cometh to wyne

Thyne hertis wit, whiche is withinne.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.*

**SOTILE.** To apply one's cunning or penetration skilfully. (*A.-N.*)

**SOTILTEES.** Devices made of sugar and paste, formerly much used at feasts. They generally closed every course. See an ancient bill of fare in the *Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.*

**SOTRE.** An auditor's office.

**SOTTE.** A stoat. *Somerset.*

**SOTTEFER.** A drunkard. *Devon.*

**SOTTEL.** Subtle; ingenious.

O glorius God, how thou haste assigned

Hertes discaveryd to be stabillshyd ayene!

In love of matrimonye thou haste them joynyd;

Kyng Edward and the Duke of Clarence gret honour to attayne,

Thay were dysceveryd be a *sottell* meane,

Sature (?) hath compellid hem agayne together goo,

Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

**SOTTER.** To boil gently. *Var. dial.*

SOTULARE. A kind of shoe. (*Lat.*)

SOT-WEED. Tobacco. *Var. dial.*

SOUCE. The head, feet, and ears of swine boiled, and pickled for eating. "I souce meate, I laye it in some tarte thyng, as they do brawne or suche lyke," Palsgrave. It was often sold at tripe-shops, and Forby says the term is applied to the paunch of an animal, usually sold for dogs' meat. "An hog'shead of brawne readie *soused*," Harrison, p. 222.

Ah, were we seated in a *souce-tubs* shade,  
Over our heads of tripe a canopie.

*A Quest of Enquiries*, 1595.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three score eggs, have bene but an easie colation; and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to foyle, eigheteen yards of blacke-puddings (London measure) have suddenly bene imprisoned in his *souce-tub*.

*Taylor's Great Eater of Kent*, p. 145.

SOUCH. To sow. *Somerset.*

SOUCHE. To suspect. (*A.-N.*)

Fulle often thyneke whiche hem ne toucheth,  
But only that here herte *soucheth*  
In hindrynge of another wyte.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 40.

And yf so be myn herte *soucheth*,  
That ouyte unto my lady toucheth.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 74.

SOUDAN. A sultan. *Soudannesse*, a sultanness, the wife of a sultan.

SOUED. Consolidated; fastened. (*A.-N.*)

SOUEDES. Wages; pay. (*A.-N.*) In sowl, i. e. in hire, Maundevile's Travels, p. 155.

SOULETS. Small bars of iron used for holding or securing glass in windows.

SOUFRECAN. A suffragan. *Palsgrave.*

SOUGH. (1) A buzzing; a hollow murmur or roaring. A Staffordshire labourer said he heard a great *sough* in his ears or head, meaning a sound of a peculiar kind, accompanied with a rushing, buzzing, or singing-like noise. Ben Jonson uses the term, and the form *sough* is common in early English.

(2) The blade of a plough. *Chesh.*

(3) Pronounced *Suff*. An underground drain. *Warw.* The term is used in local acts of parliament; perhaps in public ones. *Soughing tiles*, draining tiles. Drayton has *sough*, a channel of water. Kennett, p. 22, explains it a wet ditch.

(4) A brewing tub. *Linc.*

SOUGHT-TO. Solicited.

SOUKE. To suck. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

ȝef a drope of blod by any cas  
Falle upon the corpora,  
*Souke* hyt up anonryst,  
And be as sory as thou myst.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.*

SOUKINGE-FERE. A foster-brother. (*A.-S.*)

SOUL. (1) To satisfy with food, no doubt derived from *sowel*, or *soul*, q. v.

(2) The black spongy part adhering to the back of a fowl. "Soule of a capon or gose, *ame*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

(3) To soil, or dirty; to stain.

SOULAGE. See *Soutage*.

SOUL-CASE. The body. *North.*

SOUL-CNUL. The passing bell. *Yorksh. Sawl-knill*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 356.

Ac ich am therof glad and blithe,  
That thou art nomen in clene live.  
Thi *soul-cnul* ich wile do ringe,  
And masee for thine soule singe.

*Relliq. Antiq.* ii. 277.

SOULDIE. Pay, or wages. (*A.-N.*)

SOULED. Endued with a soul.

SOULE-HELE. Health of the soul.

And for *soule-hele* y wylle yow teche.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.*

SOULES-TURNOIS. Silver coins, "whercof ten make a shilling," Harrison, p. 219.

SOULING. To go a-souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmarole verses, and begging cakes, or money in commutation for them, the eve of All Souls' Day. These cakes are called Soul-cakes. *Wilbraham*. When the cakes were given, the person who received them said to the benefactor,

God have your saul,  
Bones and all.

*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 602.

SOULMAS-DAY. All Souls' Day. *Le jour des mors*, Palsgrave, 1530.

SOUL-SILVER. The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterwards commuted into a money payment.

SOUN. Sound; noise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUND. (1) A swoon. This word is very common in early English, and is found even as late as the last century in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi.

(2) *As sound as bells*, quite sound.

Blinde Fortune did so happily contrive,  
That we, *as sound as bells*, did safe arive  
At Dover, where a man did ready stand  
To give me entertainment by the hand.

*Taylor's Workee*, 1630, ii. 22.

(3) "Sounde of a fysshe, *cannon*," Palsgrave. Still in use.

(4) "I sounde I appartayne or belong, *je tens*. Thys thyng sounde to a good purpose, *ceste chose tent a bonne fin*," Palsgrave.

SOUNDE. To make sound; to heal:

SOUNDER. A herd of wild swine. Twelve make a sounder of wild swine, fifteen a middle sounder, and twenty a great sounder.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wyld swyn a *soundre*; that is to say, yif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres.

*MS. Bodl.* 546.

SOUNDFUL. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

And lef of him to-drewe noht sal,  
What swa he dos sal *soundful* al.

*MS. Egerton* 614, f. 1.

SOUNDLESS. Bottomless, that cannot be fathomed or sounded.

SOUNDLY. Strongly; severely.

SOUNE. Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Joly and lyght is your complexion,  
That atern ay and kunne nat stonde still;  
And eke your tonge hath not forgete his *soune*,  
Quyke, sharp, and swyft is byt, and lowdy and shill.

*MS. Fairfax* 1C.

SOUNSAIS.

Ac ther was non so wise of sight  
That him ther knowe might,  
*Sounsaie* he was and lene.

*Cy of Warwike*, p. 406.

SOUP. To saturate; to soak. *North*.

SOUPE. To sup. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne they hadde *soupid* alle,  
The token leve and forth they goo.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 52.

SOUPINGS. Spoonmeat. *East*.

SOUPLE. Supple; pliant. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

SOUPLEJACK. A cane. *North*.

SOUPY. Wet and swampy. *North*.

SOUR. (1) Coarse, said of grass. *Linc*.

(2) Dirt; filth. *Prompt. Parv*.

SOUR-ALE. To mend like sour ale in summer, i. e. to get worse instead of getting better. *Var. dial*.

SOUR-AS-SOUR. Very sour. *North*.

SOURD. Deaf. *North*. "A sourd, or deaf emerald, which hath a deadish lustre," Howell, sect. xxvi.

SOURDE. To rise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUR-DOCK. Sorrel. *Lanc*.

SOUR-DOU. Leaven. (*A.-S.*)

SOURE. Wrongly printed and explained in Havelok, 321, "that standeth on the *sei soure*," instead of, "on the *seis ovre*," i. e. on the sea shore, *A.-S. ofer*. It is correctly written in the manuscript.

SOURING. (1) Vinegar. *West*.

(2) Dough left in the tub after the oat-cakes are baked. *North*.

(3) A kind of sour apple.

SOUR-MILK. Buttermilk. *North*.

SOUR-MOLD. The same as *Summer-voy*, q. v.

SOURMONCIE. Predominancy. (*A.-N.*)

SOURS. (1) Onions. *Derb*.

(2) A rise, a rapid ascent; the source of a stream of water.

SOURSADDEL. *Soursadel-revedos* occurs in the records of the expenses of building the royal chapel of St. Stephen's, now the House of Commons. The meaning is unknown.

SOUR-SOP. An ill-natured person. *South*.

SOURST. Soused; drenched.

This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before. *Optick Glasos of Humors*, 1639, p. 161.

SOUSE. (1) A thump, or blow. *North*.

Yf he sawe any men or women devoutlye knele  
For to serve God with theyr prayer, or stande,  
Privelye behynde them woulde he steale,  
And geve them a *souse* with hys hande.

*Roberts the Devyll*, p. 11.

(2) A dip in the water. *Var. dial*.

(3) Down flat; straight down violently. "He fell right down souse." *Var. dial*. See the seventh meaning. "And *souse* into the foamy main," Webster, iv. 97.

(4) The ear. Still in use.

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?  
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 203.

(5) A corbel, in architecture.

(6) To be diligent. *Somerset*.

(7) "Dead, as a fowl at souse," i. e. at the stroke of another bird descending violently on it. So explained by Mr. Dyce, Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 278. "To leape or seaze greedily upon, to *souse* doune as a hauke," Florio, p. 48, ed. 1611.

SOUSE-CROWN. A silly fellow. *South*.

SOUSED-GURNET. That is, pickled gurnet; an old phrase of contempt.

SOUT. Sought. (*A.-S.*)

Dame, so have ich Wilekin *sout*,

For nou have ich him i-brouit. *MS. Digby* 86.

SOUTAGE. Bagging for hops or coarse cloth. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. See Tusser, p. 193.

SOUTER. A cobbler. (*A.-S.*)

In a stage playe, the people knowe ryght well that he that playeth in sowdayne is percase a *souter*, yet if one of acquaintance perchaunce of litle nurture should call him by his name whyle he standeth in his majestie, one of his tormentours might fortune breake hys head for marryng the play.

*Hall, Edward V. f. 24.*

A revette boot trynkele, seyde the *souter*, when he boot of is wyfe thombe harde be the elbow, quod Jack Strawe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84.

SOUTER-CROWN. A stupid person. *Linc*.

SOUTHDENE. A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

SOUTHE. Sought. (*A.-S.*)

SOUTIL. Subtle. "*Protologia*, soutil of speche," Medulla, xv. Cent.

SOVE. Seven. *Somerset*.

SOVENANCE. Remembrance. (*Fr.*)

SOVER. To suffer.

Ylt *sover* hem say and trust ryght wel this,  
A wycked tonge wol alway deme amys.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 126.*

SOVERAINE. Excellent; in a high degree; noble. *Soverainly*, above all. (*A.-N.*)

SOVEREIGN. A gold coin formerly worth ten shillings. See Ben Jonson, ii. 205.

SOVEREYNE. (1) A husband.

The prestis they gone home azen,  
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.

(2) A provost, or mayor. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,  
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyghtis.

*Deposition of Richard II.* p. 28.

SOVYSTER. "*Sophista*, a sovystre," *Nominale MS.* This is among the *Nomina dignitatum clericorum*.

SOW. A head. *Lanc*.

SOWDEARS. Soldiers. Properly, hirelings, those who received pay. (*A.-N.*)

He seyde, y have golde y-nogh plenté,  
And *sowdears* wyll come to me.

*Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 402.

SOWDING. Soldering. Arch. xxx. 413.

Than thay sayen at the laste,  
How the piler stode in bras,  
And with *sowdyng* sowdyt faste.

*Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 69

SOWDLE. To creep. *Devon*.

SOW-DRUNK. Beastly drunk. *Linc*.

SOWDWORT. Columbine. *Gerard*.

**SOWE.** (1) A blow. Jamieson, in v. *Sough*.  
Syr Egyllamowre hys swerde owt drowe,  
And to the yeant he gafe a *sowe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 64.*

(2) To sow. (*A.-S.*) (3) To sew. (*Lat.*)

(4) A woodlouse. Still in use.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.

*MS. Lambeth 306, f. 177.*

(5) A term of reproach for a woman.

(6) An ancient warlike engine, used for battering down the walls of towns, &c.

And he ordeynde other foure hundreth mene for to bett doune the walles with *sowes* of werre, engynes and gounnes, and other maner of instrumentes of werre.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 11.*

**SOWEL.** Same as *Sool*, q. v.

**SOWENS.** A Northumberland dish. The coarse seeds sifted out of oatmeal are put into a tub, and covered with water, which is allowed to stand till it turns sour. A portion of it is then taken out and boiled, and sapped with milk. It forms a jelly-like substance. Hence the proverb to express an impossibility is, "to sap *sowens* with an elsin."

**SOWERS.** Bucks in their fourth year.

**SOWIDE.** Strengthened. *Barber*.

**SOWIN.** A thick paste with which weavers stiffen their warps. *Lanc.*

**SOW-KILNS.** In the county of Durham the farmers burn *sow-kilns* upon the fields in which the lime is meant to be laid. They are conical or oblong heaps of broken lime, stone, and coal, with flues constructed through the heap, and closely thatched over with sods. A sow of hay is an oblong stack of hay in Scotland, and Sir Walter Scott supposes it is derived from the military engine called the *sow*, above mentioned.

**SOWL.** (1) To pull about; to pull the ears; to seize by the ears. "To sowl one by the ears," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. The word occurs in Shakespeare, and is still in use.

(2) To wash; to duck. *Craven*.

(3) A sull, or plough. *Somerset*.

**SOWLE-GROVE.** February. *Wills*. Aubrey gives this phrase, but it does not seem to have continued in use.

**SOWLERS.** Wild oats.

**SOWLOWS.** Souls. A broad dialectic pl.

The hydous bestys in that lake

Drew nerre the brygge her pray to take;

Off *sowlows* that fell of that brygge don,

To sowlow hem thet wer ay bon.

*Visions of Tundale, p. 19.*

**SOWLY.** Hot; sultry. *Oxon*.

**SOWMES.** (1) Traces used in ploughing, generally made of iron. *North*.

(2) Sums?

The senatour of Sutere, wyth *sowmes* fulle huge,

Whas assygne to that courte be sent of his peres.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.*

**SOW-MET.** A young female pig. *North*.

**SOW-METAL.** The worst kind of iron.

**SOWNYNGE.** Sound. (*A.-S.*)

This lond of Caldee is fulle gret; and the langage

of that contree is more gret in *sownynges* than it is in other parties beyonde the see.

*Maundeville's Travels, 1839, p. 152.*

**SOWRE.**

To the *sowre* of the reke he apoghte at the gayneste,  
Sayned hym sekerly with certayne wordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*

**SOWRED.** Soufness. Arch. xxx. 413.

**SOWSTER.** A sempstress. *North*.

**SOWT.** The rot in sheep. *Westm.*

**SOWTHER.** To solder. *North*.

**SOWTHSELERER.** A subcellarer. "*Succellarius*, a sowthselere," Nominale MS.

**SOWZE.** Lumps of unworked metal.

It is the manner (right worshipfull) of such as seeke profit by mineral, first to set men on worke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumps, which they call *sowze*.

*Lambard's Perambulation, ed. 1596. Pref.*

**SOW3E.** Saw?

Of that meyné laste he noon,

At the laste that he *sowze* uchon.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.*

**SOYLE.** To go away. *Yorksh.*

**SOYNEDE.** Excused. (*A.-N.*)

Thare myghte no sydis be *soynede*

That faghte in those feldis.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 131.*

**SOYORNE.** To sojourn; to remain.

Sone on the morne, when hyt was day,

The kyng wolde forthe on hys way

To the londre there God was boght;

Than begane the queene to morne,

For he wolde no lenger *soyorne*,

Prevye sche was in thoght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 71.*

**SOYT.** Sooth; truth.

Be mey trowet, thow seys *soyt*, seyde Roben.

*Robin Hood, l. 85.*

**SOYTE.** Company; suite.

And certane on owre syde, sevene score knyghtes,

In *soyte* with theire soverayne unsownde are belevede.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.*

**SO3T.** Went; departed. *Gaucayne*.

**SPACE.** To measure by paces. *East*.

**SPACEFUL.** Extensive; wide.

**SPACE-LEASER.** A respite; a delay.

**SPACK.** To speak. *North*.

**SPACT.** Docile; ingenious. *Chesh.*

**SPADE.** (1) "To call a spade a spade," a phrase applied to giving a person his real character or qualities. Still in use.

I am plaine, I must needs call a *spade* a *spade*, a

pope a pope.

*Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 2.*

I thinke it good plaine English without fraud,

To call a *spade* a *spade*, a bawd a bawd.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, II. 92.*

(2) A hart in its third year.

(3) The congealed gum of the eye.

(4) To breast-plough. *Devon*.

**SPADE-BIT.** The quantity of soil raised by one effort of the spade. *North*.

**SPADE-BONE.** A blade-bone. *Var. dial.* It is called in some places the plate-bone.

**SPADE-GRAFT.** The depth to which a spade will dig, about a foot. *Lanc.*

**SPADIARDS.** The labourers or mine-workers



in the stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their *spade*. Kennett, MS. Gloss.

**SPADO.** A sword. (*Span*), SPAGIRICAL. Chemical.

**SPAIE.** A red deer in its third year. According to Harrison, "the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a *spai*, the fourth a stagon or stag, the fift a great stag, the sixt an hart, and so fourth unto his death."

**SPAINING.** Summer pasturage for cattle.

**SPAINOLDE.** A Spaniard. MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.

**SPAIRE.** According to Jamieson, an opening in a gown. "Sparre of a gowne, *fente de la robe*," Palsgrave. "Speyr of a garment, *cluniculum, manubium*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 161.

Thane the comlyche kyng castcz in fewtyre,

With a crewelle launce cowpez fulle evene

Above the *spayre* a spanne, emange the schortte rybbyz.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

He put hit efte in his *spayere*,

And out he toke hit hool and fere.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.*

His mytans hang be his *spayre*,

And alway hoddit like a frere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

**SPAITS.** Torrents of rain. *North*.

**SPAK.** The spoke of a wheel. *Nominale MS.*

**SPAKE.** Tame.

Seynt Benet wende he mygt hyt ha take,

For hyt sate by hym so *spake*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 50.*

**SPAKELY.** Quickly; speedily.

The blode spreute owte, and sprede as the horse sprynges,

And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

**SPAKENET.** A net for catching crabs.

**SPAKKY.**

Seo wouw *spakky* he me spent,

Uch toth fram other is trent,  
arerid is of rote. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 212.*

**SPAKLE.** *Scutula*, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

**SPALDE.** (1) The shoulder.

Bot thenne said Percyvelle one bost,

Ly stille therin now and roste,

I kepe nothyng of thi coste

Ne noghte of thi *spalde*. *Perceval, 706.*

(2) To splinter, or chip.

Be thane sperls whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*

**SPALDING-KNIFE.** A knife used for the purpose of splitting fish. *North*.

**SPALE.** A splinter. *North*. "Splints, shivers, *spale*, rivings," Florio, p. 98. "Spalls or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving," Nomenclator, p. 411.

**SPALLIARD.** A sparrow. *Devon*.

**SPALLIER.** A labourer in tin-works.

**SPALLING.** In mining, breaking up into small pieces for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cobbing.

**SPALLS.** See *Spale*. "To drow vore spalls, to throw one's errors and little flaws in one's teeth, quasi spalls or chips, which fly off from

the carpenter's axe or woodman's bill," Exmoor Glossary, p. 48.

**SPALT.** (1) Brittle; tender; liable to break or split. A carpenter in working a board with a plane, if a bit splits away or breaks off, will say that it *spalls* off. Harrison says, "of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spall* and brickle than the hedge oke."

(2) Heedless; careless; clumsy; pert; saucy; giddy and frail. *East*.

**SPALTIRE.** A psalter. "Here bygynnyz Sayne Jerome *Spaltire*," MS. Lincoln, f. 258.

**SPAN.** (1) To stretch asunder. *West*.

(2) To gush out?

With a roke he brac his heved than,

That the blod biforn out span.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 295.*

(3) To gripe or pinch. *Craven*.

(4) The prong of a pitchfork. *West*.

(5) To fetter a horse. *Kent*.

(6) To span a cart, to put something to stop it. *Kennett*.

**SPAN-BEAM.** The great beam that goes from side-wall to side-wall in a barn.

**SPANCEL.** "A rope to tie a cows hinder legs," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. This may be the same word as *spangle* in Pr. Parv. translated by *torale*. "A spaniel, we have in these parts no other nanie but cow-tye," Hallamsh. Glossary, p. 123.

**SPAN-COUNTER.** A game thus played. One throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough for him to span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case, he wins; if not, his counter remains where it lay, and becomes a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game be won. Strutt, p. 384. "*Jouer au tapper*, to play at spanne-counter," Cotgrave. "*Meglio al miro*, a play among boyes in Italie like our span-counter," Florio, p. 306. He knows who hath sold his land, and now doth beg A license, old iron, boots, shoos, and egge-Shels to transport; shortly boyes shall not play At span counter, or blow-point, but shall pay Tolt to some courtier. *Donne's Poems, p. 151.*

**SPANDE.** Span; small measure. *Hearne*.

**SPANIREL.** The triangular spaces included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it. The term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c. and straight-sided figures surrounding them. *Orf. Gloss. Arch*.

**SPANIE.** (1) To wean. *North*.

(2) To germinate, as corn. *Yorksh*.

**SPANES.** "The prongs of a peek, a bay-fork, or dung-fork, quasi *spinæ* from their sharpness, or from their shape representing a short span, the thumb and little finger somewhat extended, or a pair of compasses opened and a little extended," MS. Devon Gloss.

**SPAN-FIRE-NEW.** Quite new.

**SPANG.** (1) To fasten. "To *spang* horses, or

fasten them to the chariot," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

(2) To throw with violence; to set forcibly in motion. *Linc.*

(3) A spangle. *Spenser.*

(4) A spring; a jump. *North.* To spang ones geates, i. e. to make haste.

(5) A span in measure. *Linc.* Brockett has *spang-and-purley-q*, a mode resorted to by boys of measuring distances, particularly at the game of marbles.

SPANGED. Variegated. *North.*

SPANGEL. A spaniel; a dog.

I hadde a *spangel* good of plyght,

I have hit mysde al thys seven-nyght.

*Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 50.

SPANGER. A Spaniard. *Cornw.*

SPANGING. Rails laid across brooks to prevent cattle going from one pasture to another. *Devon.*

SPAN-GUTTER. A narrow brick drain in a coal mine. *Salop.*

SPANG-WHEW. To kill a toad by placing it on one end of a lever, and then driving it rapidly into the air by a sharp stroke on the other end. *North.*

SPANIEL. The same as *Spancel*, q. v.

SPANK. (1) A hard slap. *Var. dial.*

(2) To move energetically. *East.*

SPANKER. A man or animal very large, or excessively active. *Var. dial.*

SPANKER-EEL. The lamprey. *North.*

SPANKERS. Gold coins. *Devon.*

SPANKING. Large; lusty; sprightly; active; conspicuous; spruce, or neat.

SPANKY. Showy; smart. *Var. dial.*

SPANNER. An instrument by which the wheels of wheel-lock guns and pistols were wound up. They were at first simple levers with square holes in them. Next a turn-screw was added, and lastly, they were united to the powder-flasks for small priming. *Meyrick.* The term is still in use, applied to a wrencher, a nut screw-driver.

SPAN-NEW. Quite new. *Var. dial.* This common phrase occurs in Chaucer, and Tyr-whitt, who gives an explanation with hesitation, does not seem to be aware it is still in general use.

SPANNIMS. A game at marbles played in the eastern parts of England.

SPANNISHING. The full blow of a flower. *Romaunt of the Rose*, 3633.

SPANJELLE. A spaniel, or dog.

SPAR. (1) To practise boxing. Metaphorically, to disagree. *Var. dial.* "A sparring blow," a decisive hit in boxing.

(2) To shut; to close; to fasten. The older form of the word is *sperre*. The bolt of a door is called the *spar*.

Alle the jatis of Notyngham

He made to be *sparred* everychone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48*, f. 127.

(3) *A-spar*, in a state of opposition. To set the legs *a-spar*, to place them in the form of the rafters of a roof.

(4) The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch of a roof. *West.*

(5) *Spars*, rafters. *North.*

(6) "The coat or covering of oar or metal. In the vein of metal in silver mines there is a white fluor about the vein which they call *spar*, and a black which they call *blinds*," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 388.

SPARABLES. Shoemakers' nails. *Var. dial.* Dekker spells the term *sparrowbills*, as also Wilbraham, p. 111; whence it would seem that it is derived from the nails being somewhat in the form of sparrows' bills.

SPARANDE. Sparing; niggardly. (*A.-S.*)

SPARCH. Brittle. *East.*

SPARCLE. A spark. Still in use.

Thei shul se fendes many one

By the *sparcles* oute of fire that gone.

*MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 98.

Also the lanterne in the wynd that sone is aqueynt,

Ase *sparkle* in the se that sone is adreynt,

Ase vom in the strem that sone is to-thwith,

Ase smoke in the lift that passet oure sith.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 229.

SPAR-DUST. The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *East.*

SPARE. (1) To refrain. (*A.-S.*)

Than spake that byrde so bryght,

Thare was bot he and his knyght,

I spake with thame this nyghte,

Why sold I *spare*?

*MS. Lincoln A. 1.* 17, f. 137.

(2) Slow; kept in reserve. *Devon.*

(3) Several; divers. *Gawayne.*

SPARE-BED. A bed not constantly used, kept in reserve for visitors. *Var. dial.*

SPAR-GADS. Gads or sticks to be split up into spars for thatch. *West.*

SPAR-HAWK. A sparrowhawk. (*A.-S.*)

SPAR-HOOK. A small hook used for making or cutting spars. *West.*

SPARING. The commencement of a cock-fight, by rising and striking with the heels.

SPARK. (1) A diamond. The word occurs several times in this sense in old plays.

(2) To splash with dirt. *North.*

(3) A gay dashing fellow.

When Venus is ill placed, she inclineth men to be effeminate, timorous, lustful, followers of whences, very sluggish, and addicted to idleness, an adulterer, incestuous, a fantastick *spar*, spending his moneys in ale houses and taverns among loose lascivious people, a meer lazy companion, not caring for wife or children if married, coveting unlawful beds, given much to adultery, not regarding his reputation or credit; if a woman, very impudent in all her ways; colour milky sky.

*Bishop's Marrow of Astrology*, p. 55.

SPARKE. To glitter. (*A.-S.*)

It *sparkede* and ful brith shon,

So doth the gode charbucle ston,

That men mouthe se by the lith

A peni chesen, so was it brith.

*Havelok*, 2144.

SPARKED. Variegated. *Var. dial.*

SPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. Still in use in the North of England. "I *sparkyll* abroode, I *sprede* thynges asonder; I *sonder*

or I part, whan the sowlidiers of a capitayne be  
*sparkyllyd* abrode, what can he do in tyme of  
nede," Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 367.

**SPARKLING.** Claying between the spars to  
cover the thatch of cottages. *Norw.*

**SPARKLING-HEAT.** "There be several de-  
grees of heat in a smith's forge, according to  
the purpose of their work, 1. A bloud red heat.  
2. A white flame heat. 3. A sparkling or  
welding heat, used to weld barrs or pieces of  
iron, i. e. to work them into one another,"  
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

**SPARKY.** The same as *Sparked*, q. v.

**SPARKYLDE.** Sprinkled.

The chylids clothyys, ryche and gode,  
He had *sparkylde* with that blode.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 97.*

**SPARLIE.** Peevish. *Northumb.*

**SPARLING.** The smelt. In Wales, the samlet  
is called by this name.

**SPARLIRE.** The calf of the leg. See *Beves of  
Hamtown*, p. 90.

The knyght smoot with good wyllle

Strokes of thre,

And the aye hym boot full ylle

Thorgh the *sparylre*.

*Octavian, 330.*

**SPARPIL.** To disperse. See *Gerse*.

His myzt has made in his pouere

Proud men to *sparpil* from his face.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 24.*

**SPARROWBLES.** Same as *Sparables*, q. v.

**SPARROWFART.** Break of day. *Craven.*

**SPARROW-TONGUE.** Knot-grass. *Gerard.*

**SPARSE.** To disperse; to scatter.

**SPART.** The dwarf rush. *North.* Ground

covered with sparts is said to be *sparty*.

**SPARTHE.** An axe, or halberd. (*A.-S.*)

And an ax in his other, a hoke and unmete,

A *spetos sparte* to expoun in spelle quo so myzt.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 209.*

**SPARTICLES.** Spectacles. *West.*

**SPARTO.** A kind of fish.

Certes, such is the force of rope made of the skin  
of this fish, that they will hold at a plunge no leasse  
than the Spanish *sparto*.

*Holmshed, Description of Scotland, p. 18.*

**SPARVER.** The canopy or wooden frame at  
the top of a bed. The term was sometimes  
applied to the bed itself. "*Liet de parement*,

a bed of state, or a great *sparver bed*, that  
serves onely for shew, or to set out a roome,"

Cotgrave in v. *Parement*. "A canapie or  
sparvier for a bed," Florio, p. 349. *Sparvill*

*tester*, the canopy of a bed, Unton Invent.

The thrid chamber being my bedd-chamber, was  
apparelled with riche clothe of tyssue, raised, and a  
grete *sparver* and counterpointe to the same.

*State Papers, i. 239*

**SPARWISTUNGGE.** The herb sparrow's-  
tongue. See *Archæologia*, xxx. 413.

**SPAT.** (1) A blow. *Kent.*

(2) The cartilaginous substance by which an  
oyster adheres to its shell. *East.*

**SPATCH-COCK.** A hen just killed and quickly  
broiled for any sudden occasion.

**SPATE.** A small pond. *Dunelm.*

**SPATHE.** The sheath of an ear of corn.

**SPATS.** Gaiters. *Cumb.*

**SPATTLE.** (1) To spit; to slaver. "Spatyll,  
flame, *crachat*," Palsgrave, 1530.

I spitte, I *spattle* in speech, I sporne,

I werne, I lutle, ther-for I murne.

*Reliq. Antiq. li. 211.*

Would to God therfore that we were come to such  
a detestation and loathing of lying, that we would  
even *spattle* at it, and cry fie upon it, and all that  
use it.

*Dent's Pathway, p. 160.*

(2) "Spatyll an instrument," Palsgrave. A  
board used in turning oat cakes is so termed,  
but the identity is doubtful. Palsgrave per-  
haps meant the slice used by apothecaries for  
spreading their plasters or salves.

**SPAUD.** (1) The shoulder. *North.* "*Armus*,  
a spawe," *Nomina* MS. xv. Cent.

(2) A pen is said to have too much *spaud*, when  
the two members of its nib or point expand  
too widely when pressed upon the paper.  
*Yorksh.*

(3) To cut up the ground. *North.*

(4) To founder, as a ship.

**SPAUL.** Spittle; saliva.

Another while the well drench'd smoky Jew,

That stands in his own *spaul* above the shoe.

*Hall's Poems, p. 13.*

**SPAUNDRE.** In architecture, a spandrel.

**SPAUT.** A youth. *North.*

**SPAUT-BONE.** The shoulder-bone. *East.*

Pronounced in the North spaw-bone.

**SPAVE.** To castrate an animal. *North.*

**SPAW.** The slit of a pen. *North.*

**SPAWL.** (1) A splinter, as of wood, &c. *South.*

(2) To scale away, like the surface of a stone.  
*Somerset.*

**SPAWLS.** The branches of a tree; the divi-  
sions of anything. *North.*

**SPAWN.** A term of abuse.

**SPAY.** To castrate. *Var. dial.*

**SPEAK.** To speak at the mouth; that is, to  
speak freely and unconstrained. *North.*

**SPEAK-HOUSE.** The room in a convent in  
which the inmates were allowed to speak  
with their friends. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 273.*

**SPEAKS.** Same as *Skelms*, q. v.

**SPEALL.** A spawl or splinter. "A lath, a  
little boord, a splint or *speall* of wood or  
stone," Florio, p. 44. "*Spillo*, a pinne, a  
pricke, a sting, a pricking-thorne, a *spill*,"  
*ibid.* p. 523, ed. 1611.

**SPEANED.** Newly delivered. *Northumb.*

**SPEANS.** Teats. *Kent.*

His necke is short, like a tygers and a lyons, apt  
to bend downward to his meat; his bellie is verie  
large, being uniforme, and next to it the intrals as  
in a wolfe: it hath also foure *speanes* to her paps.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 38.*

**SPEAR.** (1) Goods sold under the spear, that is,  
by public auction.

(2) A soldier who carried a spear. The *spears*  
were heavy armed cavalry.

(3) To inquire. See *Spere*.

Yet saw they no man there at whom

They might the matter *spear*.

*Robin Hood, i. 103.*

- (4) To germinate, as barley. *South.*  
 (5) The sting of a bee. *Var. dial.*  
 (6) A blade of grass; a reed. *Kent.*  
**SPEARE.** A spire, or steeple.

The *spears* or steeple of which churches was fired by lightning, and consumed even to the stoneworke thereof. *Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 287.*

- SPEAR-GRASS.** Couch grass. *Suffolk.* Harrison applies the term *spearie* to coarse grass in his Description of Britaine, p. 109.  
**SPEAR-STAFF.** *Fust de lance*, Palsgrave.  
**SPEAR-STICKS.** Pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching. *Devon.*  
**SPECES.** Sorts, or kinds. (*A.-N.*)  
**SPECIAL.** Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*  
**SPECIOUSLY.** Especially. *North.*  
**SPECK.** (1) The sole of a shoe. Also, the fish so called. *East.*

- (2)  
 Adieu, good cheese and onions; stuff thy guts  
 With *speck* and barley-pudding for digestion.  
*Heywood's English Traveller.*

- (3) The spoke of a wheel. *North.*  
**SPECKINGS.** Large long nails. *East.*  
**SPECKS.** Plates of iron nailed upon a plough to keep it from wearing out. *Yorksh.*  
**SPECS.** Spectacles. *Var. dial.*  
**SPECULAR-STONE.** A kind of transparent stone, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.  
**SPED.** (1) To speed. *North.*  
 (2) Went; proceeded. *Gawayne.*  
 (3) Versed in. *Dyce.*  
**SPEDE.** To dispatch. (*A.-N.*)  
**SPEDEFUL.** (1) Effectual. (2) Ready.  
**SPEDELYER.** More quickly.

And ofte *spedelyer* speke ere I your speche here.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 117.*

- SPEECHLESS.** Using few words; concise. The term constantly occurs in this sense in early writers, distinct from the modern synonyme *dumb*. See Palsgrave.

- SPEED.** (1) A disease amongst young cattle common in the autumn. *North.*

- (2) To destroy; to kill. *Marlowe.* Speeding-place, the place where a wound is fatal.

- (3) Luck; fortune. "*Spede, lucke, encontre,*" Palsgrave. "*The queen's speed,*" Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

- SPEEKE.** "*A speeke, or sheathing nayle, used in shipping,*" Cotgrave in v. *Estoupe.*

- SPEEL.** (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v. "*A spele, a small wand, or switch in Westmorl.*" Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

- (2) To climb; to clamber. *North.*  
**SPEER.** (1) The chimney-post. *Chesh.*

- (2) A screen across the lower end of a hall. *Pr. Parv.* "*Speere in a hall, buffet,*" Palsgrave, 1530. "*Speer, a shelter in a house, made between the door and fire to keep off the wind,*" Holloway, p. 159.

- (3)  
 The males in this kind doe onely beare' hornes, and such as do not grow out of the crownes of their head, but as it were out of the middle on either side, a litle above the eles, and so bend to the sides.

They are sharp and full of bunches like harts, no where smooth but in the tops of the *speers*, and where the valnes run to carry nutriment to their whole length, which is covered with a hairye skin: they are not so rough at the beginning or at the first proesses specially in the for-part as they are in the second, for that onely is full of wrinkles; from the bottom to the middle they growe straight, but from thence they are a litle recurved.

*Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 327.*

- SPEIGHT.** A kind of large woodpecker.  
 "*Epiche, a speight,*" Cotgrave.

- SPEIN.** A shoot.

Pride therefore may verie fitly be compared to the crab-stock *speins*, which growe out of the roote of the very best apple-tree. *Dent's Pathway, p. 36.*

- SPEKABILL.** Special; peculiar.

- SPEKE.** The spoke of a wheel. *North.*

- SPEKEN.** A small spike. *Suffolk.*

- SPEKTAKEL.** A spying-glass. (*Lat.*)

- SPEL.** (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v.

- (2) A tale, or history. (*A.-S.*)

And thou wilt that conne wel,

Take gode hede on thys *spel*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.*

- (3) Liberty. *Craven.*

- SPELCH.** To bruise, as in a mortar; to split, as *spelched peas*, &c. *Pegge.*

- SPELDER.** (1) To spell. *Yorksh.* It is an old form. "*To speldyr, syllabicare,*" MS. Dict. written about the year 1500.

- (2) A splinter, or chip. "*Spelder of woode, esclat,*" Palsgrave, 1530.

The grete schafte that was longe,

Alle to *spildurs* hit spronge.

*Avowynge of King Arther, xlii. 6.*

- SPELK.** A splinter or narrow slip of wood.

Hence, a very lean person. *North.* "*To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints or splinters of wood used in binding up of broken bones are calld *spelks*. In Northumberland, a spelk is any swath, or roller, or band,*" Kennett MS.

- SPELL.** (1) The trap employed at the game of nurspell, made like that used at trap-ball. *Linc.*

- (2) A piece of paper rolled up to serve for the purpose of lighting a fire, a pipe, &c. Also the transverse pieces of wood at the bottom of a chair, which strengthen and keep together the legs, are called *spells*. *Linc.*

- (2) Pleasure; relaxation. *Somerset.*

- (3) A turn; a job. *Var. dial.*

- SPELL-BONE.** The small bone of the leg.

- SPELLE.** To talk; to teach.

To lewed men Englishe I *spelle*,  
 That undirstondeth what I con telle.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.*

Of an erle y wyll yow telle,

Of a better may no man *spelle*;

And of hys stewarde, bryght of hewe,

That was bothe gode and trewe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

- SPELLERE.** A speaker. (*A.-S.*)

*Speke we of tho spelleres bolde,*

Sith we have of this lady tolde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 127.*

- SPELLERS.** "*Espos d'un cerf,* the top of a

reil deeres head; of a fallow, the *spellers*,"  
Cotgrave.

SPELLYCOAT. A ghost. *North*.

SPELLYNG. A relation; a tale. (*A.-S.*)

As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,  
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.*

SPELONKE. A cavern. (*A.-N.*)

Monkes and mendinauntz,  
Men by hymselfe,  
In spekes and in *spelunkes*,  
Selde spoken togidres.

*Piers Ploughman, p. 311.*

Than kyng Alexander and Caudobis went furthe  
alle that daye, and come till a grete *spelunc*, and  
thare that herberde thame.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 43.*

SPELT. A splinter. "Chippes or spelts of  
wood," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 143.

SPELT-CORN. Vetches. *Devon*.

SPENCE. (1) "Spens a buttrye, *despencier*,"

*Palsgrave*. "*Celarium*, a spens," *Nominales*

MS. The term is still in use in the provinces,  
applied to a safe, a cupboard, a convenient  
place in a house for keeping provisions; a  
pantry; an eating-room in a farmhouse.

"*Dispensorium*, a spenysse," *Nominales* MS.

Yet I had lever she and I  
Where both togidher secretly  
In some corner in the *spence*.

*Interlude of the tiij. Elements, n. d.*

(2) Expense. *Palsgrave*.

SPEND. (1) To consume; to destroy. *East*.

Than rode they two togedur a-ryght,  
Wyth scharp sperys and swerdys bryght,  
They smote togedur sore!

Ther sperys they *spendyd* and brake schyldys,  
The peccys flowe into the feldys,  
Grete dyntys dud they dele thore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

(2) To span with the fingers. *East*.

(3) Fastened. *Gauwayne*.

(4) The skin of a hog. Metaphorically, any  
surface, as sward. *Devon*.

(5) To break ground. *Cornw.*

SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift. "*Allarga la*  
*máno*, a spend all, a wast-good," *Florio*.

SPENDING-CHEESE. A kind of cheese used  
by farmers for home consumption. *East*.

SPENDINGE. Money. (*A.-S.*)

And gyf them some *spendinge*,  
That them owit of thy londe may bryng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

SPENDLOW. In felling wood for hurdles,  
the dead wood is tied in faggots and sold for  
firing. These faggots are termed *spendlows*.

SPENE. (1) Block up; stop up. *Hearne*.

(2) To spend; to consume time.

And *spens* that day in holynes,  
And leve alle other bysynes.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

For ful of bitternes hit is;  
Ful sore thou mygt ben agast,  
For after that thou *spenest* her amis,  
Leeste thou be into helle leest.

*MS. Digby 86.*

SPENGED. Pied, as cattle. *North*.

SPENISE. See *Spence* (1).

SPENSERE. A dispenser of provisions.

The *spensere* and the botillere bothe,  
The kyng wyth hem was ful wrothe.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28*

After he was kyng he wedded hure sone,  
His owne *spensere* dougter he was.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 6.*

SPENT. Exhausted. "1626, 14 Dec. Bryan  
Fletham, fisherman, beinge *spent*, in a cobbler,"  
Sharp's *Chron. Mirab.* p. 28.

SPER. (1) To prop up; to support. Still in  
use, according to the *Craven Gloss. ii. 158*.

(2) Frail; brittle; fragile.

SPERAGE. Asparagus. Ray's *Dict. Tril.* p. 8.

Eating of *Carduus benedictus*, of rue, onions,  
anise seed, garlic, rotten cheese, stalkes of *asperage*,  
fenell.

*Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 94.*

SPERE. (1) To ask; to inquire; to seek.  
Still in use in the North of England. "To  
speer or goe a speering, to enquire and search  
for. *Dunelm.* And on the borders of Scot-  
land, he that can help to cattle taken away  
by moss-troopers is called a *speerer*," Kennett,  
*MS. Lansd.* 1033.

For nothyng that they cowde *spere*,  
They cowde nevyr of hur here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

Then was the kyng bothe blythe and gladd,  
And seyde, For Moradas y am not adrad,  
To batayle when he schalle wende!  
Ofte y made men aftur yow to *spere*,  
But nyght y not of yow here,  
My ryght schalle thou defende.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

And bad them *spere* aftur a man  
That late was comyn thedur than.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 145.*

Syr, he seyde, gramercy, nay,  
Efte togedur speke we may,  
Y aske yow but a stede:

To other londys wylle y *spere*,  
More of awnturs for to here,  
And who dothe beste yn dede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

(2) A sphere. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A point. (*A.-S.*)

And till the sunne was at mydday *spere*,  
On golde and sylke and on wolles softe,  
With hir hondes she wolde worche ofte.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 8.*

(4) Spirit. Sharp's *Cov. Myst.* p. 120.

(5) To fasten; to shut. *Palsgrave*.

(6) A spy; one who spies.

(7) Spire; shoot. Hence a stripling.

SPEREL. A clasp, or fastening.

SPERINGE. A fastening. "*Fulva* ys a zate or  
a zate with too sperrynges," *MS. Glouc. Cath.* 19.

SPERKET. A wooden, hooked, large peg, not  
much curved, to hang saddles, harness, &c.  
on. "*Spurget*," according to Ray, "a tagge,  
or piece of wood to hang any thing upon;"  
but we always pronounce the *k*. It is like  
perk, but the latter is supported at both ends,  
for fowls to perch on. Moor, p. 382.

SPERKLE. The collar-bone.

SPERME. Seed. (*A.-N.*)

SVERN. A buttress, or spur.

SPERR. To publish banns. *Derb.* This is  
derived from *spere*, to ask.

SPERSE. To disperse. See *Sparse*.

Sweete roses colour in that visage faire  
With yvorle is *sperst* and mingelled.

*British Bibliographer*, i. 32.

SPERTE. A sudden fit or thought. *East*.

SPERTE. Spirit.

Into thy hands, Lord, I committ

My *sperte*, which is thy dewe. *MS. Ashmole* 802.

SPERVITER. A keeper of sparrow-hawks and musket-hawks. *Berners*.

SPETCH. To patch. *Yorksh.*

SPETCHEL-DIKE. A dike made of stones laid in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf between each of them.

SPETOUS. Angry; spiteful. (*A.-N.*)

Florent thanne askede his fadir Clement

Whate alle that *spetous* noyes thanne ment?

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.*

Thorow my nayles, a *spetous* wounde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.*

SPETTACLE. A spectacle. *East*.

SPEWRING. A boarded partition. *Exmoor*.

SPEXT. Speakest.

Mon that thuncheth he ded ys,

Newe hous and comfort al buen his.

Jef thou with dede mon *spest*,

Muche joie the is next.

Whose thunchest himself adreint,

Of desturbance he bith atcint.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 263.*

SPIAL. A spy. *Shak.*

SPICCOTY. Speckled. *Somerset*.

SPICE. (1) Sweetmeats; gingerbread; cake; any kind of dried fruit. *North*.

(2) Species; kind. (*A.-N.*) "Spyce, a kynde, *espece*," Palsgrave, 1530.

Al that toucheth dedly synne

In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.*

Chydyng comys of hert hy,

And grett pride and velany,

And other *spice* that mekylle deres.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31.*

Here aftirwarde, as undirstronde,

Thou schalt the *spice*s as they stonde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.*

(3) A slight attack of any disorder. *South*.

"*Spyce of the axes*," Palsgrave, 1530.

(4) A small stick. *North*.

SPICED. Scrupulous. "Spiced conscience," Chaucer. "Under pretence of *spiced* holynesse," tract dated 1594, ap. Todd's Illustrations of Gower, p. 380.

SPICE-KYEL. Broth with raisins. *North*.

SPICE-PLATE. It was formerly the custom to take spice with wine, and the plate on which the spice was laid was termed the spice-plate.

SPICER. A grocer. See Manners and Household Expenses of England, p. 153.

SPICERY. Spices.

He went and fett conynges thre

Alle baken welle in a pasty,

With wel gode *spicerye*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

SPICING. In a holly rod used for the handle of a cart-whip, the great thick end is called the *stump*, and the small taper end to which the lash is tied is called the *spicing*.

SPICK. (1) A spike. Florio, p. 98.

(2) "A spycke of a bacon flycke," Skelton, i. 106. From A.-S. *spic*, bacon, *lardum*. "Spyk of flessche, *popa*," Pr. Parv. ed. 1499.

SPICK-AND-SPAN-NEW. Quite new.

Fortune th' audacious doth juvare,

But lets the tildious miscarry.

Then while the honour thou hast got

Is *spick and span new*, piping hot,

Strike her up bravely, thou hadst best,

And trust thy fortune with the rest.

*Hudibras*, i. iii. 398.

SPICY-FIZZER. A currant cake. *Newc.*

SPIDDOCK. A spigot. *Spiddock-pot*, an earthen jar perforated to admit a spiddock. *Spiddock-pot legs*, large awkward legs.

For whilst one drop of ale was to be had,

They quast and drunk it round about like mad;

When all was off, then out they pull'd the taps,

And stuck the *spiddocks* finely in their hats.

*The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 15.

SPIDER-CATCHER. A monkey.

SPIDER-SHANKS. A lanky fellow. *North*.

SPIER. A spy; a scout. It is the translation of *explorator* in Nominale MS.

SPIFFLICATE. To dismay; to confound; to beat severely. *Var. dial.*

SPIGGOT-SUCKER. "*Pinteur*, a tippler, pot-companion, spigot-sucker," Cotgrave.

SPIGHT. To spite. *Tusser*.

SPIKE. Lavender. *Var. dial.* "Pynte of spike water," Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 35. *Spike*, Barnes' Dorset Gl.

There grows the gilliflowre, the mynt, the dayzie

Both red and white, the blue-veynd violet;

The purple hyacynth, the *spyyke* to please thee,

The scarlet dyde carnation bleeding yet.

*The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

SPIKE-AND-DAB. A wall of hurdle-work plastered over with mortar. *West*.

SPIKE-BIT. A spike-passer. *Heref.*

SPIKE-NAILS. Large long nails.

SPIKE-POLE. A kind of rafter. *West*.

SPIKING. A large nail. *North*. The term occurs in Palsgrave, 1530.

SPILE. The same as *Speall*, q. v.

SPILOCK. A child's whirligig.

SPILE. (1) A peg at the end of a cask of liquor. Spile-hole, the receptacle for the same. On the top it is, as elsewhere, the vent-peg. *Spile* is also a pile, driven in wet foundations, or in embankments. *Moore*.

(2) To make a foundation in soft earth by driving in spiles or piles. *East*.

(3) To carve or cut up birds.

SPIILL. (1) A trial; an attempt. *West*.

(2) The stalk of a plant. *Devon*.

(3) The spindle of a spinning-wheel.

(4) Quantity; lot. *North*.

(5) A small reward or gift. *East*.

(6) The spill of a tongue, i. e. a neat's tongue without the root. *Devon*.

SPILE. To destroy; to mar; to perish; to waste, or throw away. (*A.-S.*)

To a wode they wente in hye,

There the quene schulde passe by,

And there stode they alle styll.  
There had he thought redly  
To have do the queene a velanye,  
Fayne he wolde hur *spylle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.*

And jef hyre herte therto grylle,  
Rather thenne the chylde scholde *spylle*,  
Teche hyre thenne to calle a mon  
That in that nede helpe hyre con.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

Home er nygt come he noȝt,  
New mete with hym he broȝt,  
For defaute wolde he not *spille*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

**SPILLINGE.** Failure.

**SPILLS.** Thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles, &c. *Var. dial.*

**SPILQUERENE.** "*Giraculum, quidam ludus puerorum, a spilquerene,*" Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

**SPILT.** Spoiled. *Var. dial.*

**SPILTE.** Destroyed; undone. (*A.-S.*)

Then rose sche up and come agayne  
To syr Roger, and fonde hym slayne,  
Then had sche sorow y-nogh!  
Allas! sche seyde, now am y *spylte*,  
Thys false thefe, withowtyn gylte,  
Why dyd he the to alon?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.*

When the dewke harde hym so sey,  
Allas, he seyde, and wele away!  
For my men that be *spylte*,  
Alle hyt ys myn owne gylte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 154.*

**SPLITERS.** "The splitters of a deer's head, in *cervi cornuario apice stantes fusi, dactyli, surculi,*" Coles.

**SPLITH.** That which is split.

**SPLWOOD.** Refuse of wood, or wood *spilt* by the sawyers. *South.*

**SPINCOPEPE.** A spider.

**SPINDE.** A pantry, or larder. (*Dut.*)

**SPINDLE.** (1) The piece of iron which supports the rest in a plough. *Kent.*

(2) The third swarm of bees from the same hive is so called in Warwickshire.

(3) Growing corn is said to *spindle* when it first shoots up its pointed sheath, previously to the development of the ear. *East.*

(4) "A woman that makes or spins crooked spindles, that is, maketh her husband cuckold," Florio, p. 177, ed. 1611.

(5) The same as *Newel*, q. v.

**SPINDLE-RODS.** Railings. *North.*

**SPINE.** (1) A thorn.

Thouȝ that roses at Midsomer ben fulle soote,  
Vitte undernethe is hid a fulle sharp *spyne*.

*Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.*

And oute of hem even y-like procede,  
As doth a flour oute of the rouȝ *spyne*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.*

(2) The green sward. *West.*

(3) The hide of an animal; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat. *Devon.*

**SPINEDY.** Stout; muscular. *I. Wight.*

**SPINET.** A small wood. (*Lat.*)

Dark-shady launes agreed best with her humour,  
where in some private *spinet*, conversing with her

own thoughts, she used to discourse of the effects of her love in this manner.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 79.*

**SPINETTED.** Slit or opened. *Nares.*

**SPINGARD.** A kind of small cannon.

**SPINGEL.** Fennel. *Somerset.*

**SPINK.** (1) A chaffinch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A spark of fire. *North.*

(3) A chink. *Hants.*

**SPINKED.** Spotted. *Yorksh.*

**SPINNAGE.** At Norwich, children who are sickly are taken to a woman living in St. Lawrence to be cut for a supposed disease called the *spinnage*. The woman performs the operation on a Monday morning only, and charges threepence. On the first visit the woman cuts the lobe of the right ear with a pair of scissors, and with the blood makes the sign of the cross upon the child's forehead. On the second Monday she does the same with the left ear; and in some instances it is deemed necessary to subject the little sufferers to nine operations of this ridiculous ceremony.

**SPINNEL.** A spindle. *North.*

**SPINNER.** A spider. *Palsgrave.* "Eranye or spynnare," Prompt. Parv. p. 140.

**SPINNEY.** A thicket. A small plantation is sometimes so called. It occurs in this sense in Domesday Book. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 306. In Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook.

At the last bi a littel diche he lepez over a *spenne*,  
Stelez out ful stillly by a strothe raude.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 1709.*

**SPINNICK.** A dwarf. *Somerset.*

**SPINNING-DRONE.** The cockchafer. *Cornw.*

**SPINNING-MONEY.** Sixpences. *Norf.*

**SPINNING-TURN.** A spinning-wheel. *West.*

**SPINNY.** Thin; small; slender. The term occurs several times in Middleton.

**SPINNY-WHY.** A child's game at Newcastle, nearly the same as *Hide-and-seek*.

**SPION.** A spy. *Heywood.*

**SPIRACLE.** "A spiracle, a loftie sentence or a quickning conceipt." List of old words prefixed to *Batman* upon Bartholome, 1582.

**SPIRE.** (1) "Spyre of corne, *barbe du ble*," *Palsgrave.* "I spyer as corne dothe whan it begynneth to waxe rype, *je espie*," *ibid.*

(2) To ask; to inquire. (*A.-S.*)

When Adam dalfe and Even spane,  
Go *spire*, if thou may spede;  
Whare was thanne the pride of mane,  
That nowe merres his mede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.*

In thi youthe thou salte make thyne endynge, bot  
*spirre* me nother the tyme ne the houre whenne it  
schal be, for I wille on na wyse telle it to the.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 4.*

My wille, my herte, and alle my wit  
Ben fully sette to harken and *spyre*  
What eny man wol speke of hire.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.*

(3) A young tree. *North.*

(4) A stake. *Chaucer.*

**SPIRES.** Is chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge which forms elastic mounds (in some

counties cut out and dried for church hassocks) in boggy places; it is likewise used of the tall leaves of the common yellow iris, often found in wet meadows. *Isle of Wight*.

**SPIRIT.** The electric fluid. *East*.

**SPIRIT-PLATE.** In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the tuarn or tuiron wall, that against it the wind-wall or *spirit-plate*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

**SPIRITY.** Spirited. *North*.

**SPIRT.** Metaphorically, an interval, a brief space of time. *North*.

**SPIRTLE.** To sprinkle. *Drayton*.

**SPIRT-NET.** A kind of fishing-net, described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 200.

**SPISER-WIFE.** A woman who sold spices, and generally grocery. *Nominale MS*.

**SPISS.** Firm; thick. (*Lat.*) "*Condense, condense, thicke, spisse*," Florio, p. 115.

**SPIT.** (1) The depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot. *Var. dial.* A spade is sometimes so called.

(2) To lay eggs, said of insects. *West*.

(3) Very slight rain. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Spit and a stride*, a phrase meaning a very short distance. *North*.

(5) A sword. A cant term.

(6) Injury. *Gaawayne*.

**SPIITAL.** See *Spittle* (4).

**SPIT-BENDER.** A farmer's wife having a roasting pig to sell, will, to enhance its virtues, call it by this name, implying that it is so fat, plump, and heavy, that your spit shall scarcely preserve its straightness under the pressure of its weight. *Suffolk*.

**SPIT-BOOTS.** Heavy leather gaiters, covering the shoe and leg, and fastened by iron clasps and screws. *Cumb.*

**SPIT-DEEP.** The depth of a spade.

**SPITE.** "Spyte of his tethe, *maulgre quil en ayt*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SPITEFUL.** Keen; severe. *North*.

**SPITOUS.** The same as *Spetous*, q. v.

**SPITTARD.** A two-year hart. "*Subulo*, an hart havyng hornes without tynes, called (as I suppose) a spitteare," Elyot, 1559.

Also it is not to be forgotten, that they have divers other names to distinguish their yeares and countries, as for example: when they begin to have hornes, which appeare in the second yeare of their age like bodkins without branches, which are in Latine called *subule*, they are also called *subulones* for the similitude, and the Germans call such an one *sphirlts*, which in English is called a *spittard*, and the Italians *corbiati*, but the French have no proper name for this beast that I can learn until he be a three yearling.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 129.

**SPITTER.** (1) Slight rain. *Var. dial.*

(2) A small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, &c. *West*.

**SPITTING.** (1) A spade. *Var. dial.* "Spytyll II.

forkys," apparently meaning pronged spades, are mentioned in Tundale's Visions, p. 24.

(2) A nasty dirty fellow. *East*.

(3) Very spiteful. *Somerset*.

(4) A hospital. The term was originally applied to a lazar-house, or receptacle for persons affected with leprosy, but afterwards to a hospital of any kind. According to Gifford, a hospital or *spital* was an almshouse, and *spittle* a lazar-house; but this distinction seems to be an error. "A spittle, or hospitall for poore folkes diseased: a spittle, hospitall, or lazarhouse for leprea," Baret's Alvearie, 1580. *Spittle whore*, a very common whore.

So shall you thrive by little and little,  
Scape Tyborne, counters, and the *spittle*.

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 53.

**SPITTLE - SERMONS.** Sermons preached formerly at the Spittle, in a pulpit erected for the purpose, and afterwards at Christchurch, City, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Ben Jonson alludes to them in his *Underwoods*, ap. Gifford, viii. 414.

**SPITTLE-STAFF.** A staff of wood four or five feet long, shod at the lower end with a wedge like a piece of iron, to *stab* thistles with. The use of this implement is much affected in small towns by the occupiers of two or three acres of pasture land. *Lin.*

**SPIT-TURNER.** A boy or dog employed to turn the spit for roasting.

**SPLACK-NUCK.** A miser. *Norf.*

**SPLAIDE.** Unfolded; displayed.

He *splayde* his banets full grete plente,  
And herawdys unto that ceté then sente he.

*Archæologia*, xxi. 49.

**SPLAIRGE.** To splatter. *Northumb.*

**SPLAITING.** Splaiting in the shoulder of a horse is thus described by Topsell:

This cometh by some dangerous slding or slipping, wherby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaves an open rift, not in the skin, but in the flesh and flme next under the skin, and so he halteth and is not able to goe; you shal perceive it by tralling his *lagge* after him in his going. The cure according to Martin is thus: First put a paire of strait pasternes on his fore-feet, keeping him still in the stable without disquieting him. Then take of dialthea one pound, of sallet-oyle one pinte, of oyle de bayes halfe a pound, of fresh butter halfe a pound; melt al these things together in a pipkin, and annoint the grieved place therwith, and also round about the inside of the shoulder, and with in two or three daies after, both that place and all the shoulder besides will swel. Then either prick him with a lancet or fleame in al the swelling places, or else with some other sharp hot iron, the head whereof would be an inch long, to the intent that the corruption may run out, and use to annoint it still with the same ointment. But if you see that it will not go away, but swel still, and gather to a head, then lance it where the swelling doth gather most, and is soft under the finger, and then taint it with flax dipt in this ointment; take of turpentine and of hogs grease of each two ounces, and melt them together, renewing the taint twice a day until it be whole.

*History of Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 308.

**SPLASH.** (1) The same as *Plash*, q. v.

(2) Smart and gaily dressed. *East*.



**SPLAT.** (1) A row of pins as they are sold in the paper. *Somerset.*

All prizes, norra blank,  
Norra blank, all prizes!  
A walter—knife—or scisis sheer—  
A *splat* o' pins—put in, my dear!—  
Whitechapel mills all sizes.

*Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) To split, or cut up.

To *splatt* the bore they wente fulle tyte,  
Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym byte,  
So harde of hyde was hee.

*Sir Eglamour of Artois, 490.*

(3) A large spot. *Devon.*

**SPLAT-FOOTED.** Splay-footed. *Devon.*

**SPLAUDER.** To stretch out, said generally of the arms or feet. *Yorksh.*

**SPLAUTCH.** To let a soft substance fall heavily, applied to its impingement with the floor. *Northumb.*

**SPLAVIN.** An eruptive blotch. *Heref.*

**SPLAWED.** Spread out. *Norw.*

**SPLAYE.** To spread abroad; to unfold. (*A.-N.*)  
Hence the term splay-foot, splay-hand, splay-mouth, &c.

Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe,  
His whynges *splayynge* to and fro.

*MS. Cott. Tibber. A. vii. f. 42.*

**SPLAYED-BITCH.** A castrated bitch. It is a superstition still existing in retired parts of the county, that certain persons had the power of transforming themselves into the shape of different animals, particularly hares, and that nothing could have any chance of running against them but a *splayed bitch*. *Linc.*

**SPLAYING.** Slanting. *Ocon.*

**SPLEEN.** Violent haste. *Shak.*

**SPLEENY.** Full of spleen, or anger.

**SPLEET.** "*Piscem ex dorsuare*, to spleete out, or part alongest the ridge-bone just in the midst," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 62.

**SPLENDIDIOUS.** Splendid. *Drayton.*

**SPLINT.** (1) A lath. "*Splint* for an house, *laite*," Palsgrave. The term is still in use in Suffolk. Splints are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls, and supported by rizzers (qv) for receiving the clay daubing. The term seems to have been applied to any small thin piece of wood.

Or wilt thou in a yellow boxen bole,

Taste with a wooden *splint* the sweet lythe honey?

*The Affectionate Shepherd, 1694.*

(2) In the following passage *splint* seems to mean a splinter, or chip, or perhaps one of the *splints*, q. v.

On the shoulder felle the stroke,

A grete *splinte* owte hyt smote.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. li. 38, f. 213.*

(3) A kind of inferior coal.

**SPLENTIDE.**

The *spekes* was *splentide* alle with *speltis* of silver

The space of a spere lenghe springaude fulle faire.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

**SPLENTS.** In ancient armour, several little plates that run over each other, and protected

the inside of the arm. "*Splent, harnesse for the arme, garde de bras*," Palsgrave.

My coat of black velvet furred with martens,  
with six pair of Alman rivets complete, with *splints*,  
sallets, and all things thereunto belonging.

*Tent. Vetust. p. 638.*

**SPLETTE.** To spread out flat.

**SPLINTED.** Supported. *Chapman.*

**SPLIRT.** To spurt out. *North.*

**SPLIT.** (1) To make all split, an old phrase implying great violence of action.

(2) To betray confidence. *Var. dial.*

**SPLITTER-SPLATTER.** Splashy dirt. *North.*

**SPOB.** To split off pieces of wood.

**SLOTCH.** A splash of dirt. *East.*

**SPLUTTER.** To talk quickly and indistinctly, as if the mouth were full. *Var. dial.*

**SPOAK.** The bar of a ladder.

**SPOAT.** Spittle. *Lanc.*

**SPOCKEN.** Spoken. *North.*

**SPOCLE.** The same as *Spole* (2).

**SPOFFLE.** To make one's self very busy over a matter of little consequence. *East.*

**SPOIL.** (1) To cut up a hen. A term in carving, given in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) To rob. This sense is still in use applied to robbing birds' nests. *East.*

**SPOKE.** To put a spoke in one's wheel, i. e. to say something of him which is calculated to injure or impede his success.

**SPOKEN-CHAIN.** An appendage of a waggon, consisting of a long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is stalled, or set fast in a slough.

**SPOKE-SHAVE.** (1) A basket for bread.

(2) A narrow plane used for smoothing the inner parts of a wheel. "*Spokeshave* or a plane," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SPOLE.** (1) The shoulder. (*Fr.*)

Sir Andrew he did swarve the tree,

With right good will he swarved then;

Upon his breast did Horsley hitt,

But the arrow bounded back agen.

Then Horsley spyed a pryve place

With a perfect eye in a secrette part;

Under the *spole* of his right arme

He smote Sir Andrew to the heart.

*Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton.*

(2) A small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel. "*Spole*, a wevers instrument," Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

**SPOLETT.**

Spendis unsaparely that sparede was lange,

Spedis theme to *spolett* with speris i-newe.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 115.*

**SPOLLS.** Waste wood cut off in making hurdles, &c. *East Anglia.*

**SPON.** A shaving of wood.

**SPONDLES.** The joints of the spine.

We have, saith hee, an example of a woman, which was grievously vexed with an itch in the *spondles* or joints of the back-bone and reins, which she rubbing very vehemently, and raising the skinne, small marmocks of stone fel from her to the number of eighteen, of the bignes of dice and colour of plaister.

*Optick Glasses of Humors, 1639, p. 120.*

**SPONE.** A spoon. (*A.-S.*)

**SPONENE.** Spun; woven.

Bothe has a kyrtille one kepide for hymeselve,  
That was *spone* in Spayne with speeyalle byrdez,  
And sythne garnescht in Grece fulle graythly togedirs.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*

**SPONG.** (1) An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass. If planted, or running to underwood, it would be called a squeeche or queech. Spinny is another indefinite word applied, like dangle, reed, shaw, &c. to irregular bushy plots or pieces of land. *Moor.*

(2) To work carelessly. *Surrey.*

(3) *Hot spong*, a sudden power of heat from the sun emerging from a cloud. *East.*

(4) A boggy wet place. *Norff.*

**SPONGE.** One who imposes by taking more food, clothing, &c. than he is entitled to. Or from the wanton affection, or too profuse expence of light mistresses, who make choice of rich servants to make sponges of them.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 24.*

**SPONG-WATER.** A small narrow stream. *East.*

**SPONSIBLE.** Applied to character, respectable; sometimes for responsible. *York.*

**SPOOLING-WHEEL.** The spole, q. v. "*Spola*, a weavers spooling-wheele or quill-turne," Florio, p. 525, ed. 1611.

**SPOOM.** To "go right before the wind without any sail." It was also spelt *spoon*.

To *spoon*, or *spooning*, is putting a ship right before the wind and the sea, without any sail, which is call'd spooning afore, which is commonly done when in a great storm a ship is so weak, with age or labouring, that they dare not lay her under the sea. Sometimes, to make a ship go the steadier, they set the foresail, which is call'd *spooning with the foresail*. They must be sure of sea-room enough when they do this. *A Sea-Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708.*

**SPOON.** The navel. *Yorksh.*

**SPOON-MEAT.** Broth; soup. *Var. dial.*

**SPOON-PUDDINGS.** Same as *Drop-dump-lings*, q. v.

**SPOORNE.** The name of a fiend? See R. Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

**SPORE.** (1) Spur; prick. (*A.-S.*)

He smote the stede wyth the *spores*,  
And spared nother dyke nor forowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 32, f. 159.*

Nou thou him knowest and his bounté,  
Love him wel for charité  
Evermore to thi lyves ende,  
To joye and blisse then schalt ou wende,  
That he hath ordeyned for ure solace,  
Lord, bring us thider for thin grace!  
Thus endeth the *spore* of love,  
God grant us the blisse of hevne above.

*The Prick of Love, Vernon MS.*

(2) A support to a post. *East.*

(3) Spared. *Cambridgesh.*

**SPORGE.** (1) To have a lask.

(2) To clean, or cleanse. (*A.-N.*)

**SPORNE.** (1) To strike the foot against anything. *Chaucer.*

(2) Shut; fastened. *Yorksh.*

**SPORT.** To show; to exhibit. *Var. dial.*

**SPORYAR.** A spurrier, or spur-maker.

**SPOSAILS.** Espousals; marriage.

Hennes forward he seyde me,  
Schuld the *sposails* couthe be,  
Than schul ye acordi,  
And togider saughten wele an hi.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 201.*

**SPOT.** To drop; to sprinkle. *West.*

**SPOTIL.** Spittle.

When thou wolt do awey the lettre, wete a pensel  
with *spotil* or with watur, and moist therwith the  
lettres that thou wolt do awey, and then cast the  
powder therupon, and with thi nail thou maist done  
aweie the lettres. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.*

**SPOTTLE.** (1) A schedule. *Cumb.*

(2) To splash, or dirty. *West.*

**SPOTTY.** Run *spotty*, applied to hops when the crops are unequal. *Kent.*

**SPOUCH.** Sappy, as wood. *Suffolk.*

**SPOUNCE.** To splash. *Somerset.*

**SPOUSE.** To marry, or espouse. *Spowsyng*, marriage, espousals. (*A.-N.*)

Yis, dame, he saide, precieuse,  
Gif thou me helpe, ich wille the spouse.

*The Sevy'n Suges, 2666.*

The nyghte was gon, the day was come  
That the *spowsyng* was done.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*

**SPOUSEBRECHE.** Adultery.

And the furst day of his crownyng,  
Into *spousebreche* he felle anon.

*Chron. Vilodun. p. 21.*

In thys hest ys forbode alle *spousebreche* and alle  
fleschelyche dedys towchyng lecherie bytwene kan  
and womman out of spowshode.

*MS. Burney 356, p. 86.*

For of the lost I will now speke,

For soule-hele I wil you tech;

Thynk on man, God wille hym wreke  
Of hym that is cause of *spouse-brake*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.*

**SPOUSE-HEDE.** State of marriage. See the first example quoted under *Roghte*.

**SPOUT.** (1) When a man is in high spirits, they say he is in *great spout*. *Berks.*

(2) To put anything up the spout, i. e. to place it in pawn. *Var. dial.*

**SPRACK.** Quick; lively; active. *West.*

**SPRACKLE.** To climb. *North.*

**SPRADDENE.** Spread out.

Bot jilt he sprange and spreunte, and *spraddene* his  
armes,

And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire  
wordes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

**SPRAG.** (1) The same as *Sprack*, q. v.

(2) To prop up. *Salop.*

(3) A young salmon. *North.*

**SPRAGED.** Spotted. *Devon.*

**SPRAI.** Sprigs; boughs; straw. *Hearne.*

**SPRAID.** (1) To sprinkle. *East.*

(2) Chopped with cold. *Devon.*

**SPRAINTING.** Dung of the otter.

And of hares and of conynges he shal seie thei  
croteyeth, that of the fox wagyng, of the grey the  
warderebe, and of others stynkyng beestys he shal  
clepe it dryt, and that of the otyr he shal clepe it  
*spraynting*. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

**SPRALE.** To sprawl about. *Devon.*

**SPRALL.** A carp. Holme, 1688.

**SPRANGENE.** Made to spring?

So they spede at the spoures, they *spengene* there horses,

Hyres theme hakenayes hastily thereafte.

*Morte Arthur*, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

**SPRANK.** (1) A sprinkling. *West.*

(2) Original; clever. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A crack in wood. *Suffolk.*

**SPRANKER.** A watering-pot. *West.*

**SPRAT-BARLEY.** The species of barley with very long beards or awms, or auns. The *Hordeum vulgare* of Linn. *Moor.*

**SPRAT-LOON.** The small gull. *Kent.*

**SPRATS.** Small wood. *Kennett.*

**SPRAT-WEATHER.** The dark roky days of November and December are called *sprat weather*, from that being the most favorable season for catching sprats.

**SPRAULEDEN.** Sprawled. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan the children bith wawe

Leyen and *sprauleden* in the blod.

*Havelok*, 475.

**SPRAWING.** A sweetheart. *Wills.*

**SPRAWL.** (1) Motion; movement. *Somerset.*

(2) To speak in a slow drawing tone; to pant for want of breath.

**SPRAWLS.** Small branches; twigs. *East.*

**SPRAWT.** To sprawl and kick. *North.*

**SPRAY.** (1) A twig, or sprig. (*A.-S.*) Binding sticks for thatching are called *sprays*.

(2)

The Bretans blode shalle undur falle,

The Brouttus blode shalle wyn the *spray*;

Vij. thousynd Englishshe-men, gret and smalle,

Ther shalle be slayne that nyght and day!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 121.*

**SPRAY-BRICKS**—or **SPLAY-BRICKS**, are made with a bevil for reducing the thickness of a wall. They are otherwise called *set-off* bricks. I believe our names are from *display*, though that may not be deemed the most appropriate term. *Moor.*

**SPREADER.** A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. *West.*

**SPREATH.** Active; nimble. *Wills.*

**SPREATHED.** Chopped with cold. *West.*

**SPRECKLED.** Speckled. *Var. dial.*

**SPREDD.**

The maynere set hur on hys bedd,

Sche hadd soone aftur a byttur *spredd*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 238.*

**SPREE.** (1) Spruce; gay. *Devon.*

(2) A merry frolic. *Var. dial.*

**SPREINT.** Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

The wych was, as I understood,

*Spreynt* with dropys off red blood.

*MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 97.*

**SPREMED.** Striped. *Pegge.*

**SPRENT.** (1) Leapt. Perceval, 1709.

To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,

And claspid it with barres twoo.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109.*

The lady ynto the schyp wente;

xxx. fote the lyenas aftur *sprente*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 85.*

Whedne Florent sawe that swete wyghte,

He *sprent* als any fowle of flyghte,

No lenger thenne wolde he byde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.*

(2) The steel spring on the back of a clasp knife.

*Northumb.*

(3) Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(5) Sprained. Arch. xxx. 413.

(6) Shivered; split. *Gawayne.*

**SPRENTLENDE.** Fluttering.

*Sprentende* with hire wyngis twey,

As sche whiche schulde than deye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.*

**SPRET.** (1) A boatman's pole. "Sprette for watermen, *piegz*," Palsgrave.

Some hente an oore and some a *sprytt*

The lyenas for to meete.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.*

A lang *sprete* he bare in hande,

To strenghe hym in the water to stande.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

(2) A soul, or spirit. "*Spiritus*, a *spret*," Nominal MS. xv. Cent.

And wicked *spretus* so oryble and blake,

That besy bene to wayte me day and nyghte,

Let thi name dryve hem owte of syghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.*

**SPRETCHED.** Cracked; applied only, as far as I know, to eggs, which having been set upon are said to become *spretched* a day or two before the liberation of the chicken is effected. *Linc.*

**SPREY.** The same as *Spre*, q. v.

**SPRIG.** (1) A lean lanky fellow. *North.*

(2) To turn off short. *Dorset.*

(3) A nail. *Var. dial.* Men who work in wall or mud-work, have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*.

**SPRIGHT.** A small wooden arrow used to be discharged from a musket. "Sprights, a sort of short arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of musquets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not," Blount, p. 606.

**SPRING.** (1) Quick; a young wood; a young tree. Still in use in Suffolk. The term was also applied to a single rod or sprig.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn of day.

Be that the cok began to crow,

The day began to *sprynge*;

The scheref fond the jayler ded,

The comyn belle made he ryng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.*

(3) A tune.

(4) The lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck.

(5) To become active or sharp. *North.*

(6) To give tokens of calving. *Yorksh.*

(7) A snare for hares, birds, &c.

**SPRINGAL.** (1) An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. (*A.-N.*)

And sum that wente to the wal

With bowes and with *springal*.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 159.

Trybget, *springlas*, and also *engyne*,  
They wrought owre men fulle mekyl payne.

*Archæologia*, xxi. 61.

(2) A youth; a young lad.

SPRINGE. To sprinkle. (*A.-S.*) Still in use.  
To spring clothes is to moisten them a little  
previously to ironing.

SPRINGER. A lad. *East.*

SPRINGLE. (1) A rod about four feet in length,  
used in thatching. *Salop.*

(2) A snare for birds. *West.*

SPRINGOW. Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

SPRING-TOOTH-COMB. A small toothed  
comb, one that has very fine teeth, and usually  
made of ivory.

SPRINGY. Elastic. *Var. dial.*

SPRINKE. (1) A crack, or flaw. *East.*

(2) To sprinkle; to splash. *Linc.* It occurs in  
the Ord. and Reg. p. 469.

SPRINKLE. (1) A brush used by Roman Catholics  
for sprinkling the holy water. "*Ysopus*, a spren-  
kylle; *aspersorium*, idem est," *Nominale MS.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

SPRINT. A snare for birds. *North.*

SPRIT. (1) To sprout; to grow. *Chesh.*

(2) To split. *Devon and Cornw.*

SPRITE. The woodpecker. *East.*

SPRITTEL. A sprout, or twig.

SPROIL. Liveliness. *Devon.*

SPRONG. (1) The stump of a tree or tooth.  
*Sussex.* It is sometimes pronounced *spronk*.

(2) A prong of a fork, &c. *West.*

SPRONGE. Spread abroad. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Arduis toke his leve and wente,  
And led with hym his lady gentre,  
Home rychely comne they ryde;  
Alle his londre was fulle fayne  
That the quene was come ageyn,  
The worde *spronge* fulle wyde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 82.*

SPRONGENE. Shivered in pieces.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle  
gerne,

Swappede owte with a swerde that swykede hym  
never.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

SPROT. "Sprotte, a fysshie, *esplene*," *Palsgrave*.  
A sprat, or smelt.

SPROTES. (1) Fragments. Small wood or  
sticks for firing is still called *sprote-wood*.

And thei breken here speres so rudely, that the  
tronchouns fleu in *sprotes* and peeces alle aboute the  
halle.

*Maunderville's Travels, 1839, p. 238.*

(2) Pimples; eruptive spots.

SPROTTEL. To struggle. *North.*

SPROUT. To sprout potatoes is to break the  
young sprouts off. *North.*

SPROUZE. This strange verb is equivalent to  
stir or rouse up, or *uprouse* the fire. This  
may, probably, be its origin, with an acci-  
dental syllable prefixed. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SPRUCE. (1) Prussian, as Spruce-beer, &c.

(2) To make the crust of bread brown by heating  
the oven too much. *Beds.*

SPRUG-UP. To dress neatly. *Sussex.*

SPRUN. The fore part of a horse's hoof. Also,  
a sharp piece of iron to the sprun, to prevent  
the horse slipping on the ice.

SPRUNGE. To kick out; to spurn. *Lanc.*

SPRUNK. To crack, or split. *Essex.*

SPRUNKS.

With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,  
I mak my chiefest prey. *Robin Hood, ii. 164.*

SPRUNNY. (1) A sweetheart. *Var. dial.*

Where if good Satan lays her on like thee,  
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.  
*Collins's Miscellanies, 1762, p. 111.*

(2) Neat; spruce. *Norf.*

SPRUNT. (1) A convulsive struggle. *Warw.*

(2) A steep road. *North.*

(3) Poisoned, said of cattle. *Surrey.*

SPRUNTLY. Sprucely. Ben Jonson, v. 105.

SPRUT. To jerk violently, as with a spasm.  
A violent jerk or sudden movement is called  
a sprut. *Sussex.*

SPRUTTLED. Sprinkled over. *Leic.*

SPRUZ. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven  
in order to preserve the heat.

SPRY. (1) Chapped with cold. *West.*

(2) Nimble; active. *Somerset.*

SPRYNGGOLYNG. Sparkling?

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,  
And sette this whele uppon her hede,  
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 75.*

SPRYNGYNG. In the *spryngyng* of the mone,  
i. e. at the time of the new moon.

A sybbe maryage thys day have we made  
In the *spryngyng* of the mone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 70.*

SPRY-WOOD. Small wood, spray of the sea,  
the foam or froth of it blown at a distance.

SPUD. (1) A spittle-staff, q. v. *Var. dial.*

(2) A baby's hand. *Somerset.*

(3) A short dwarfish person. *Essex.*

(4) A good legacy. *West.*

SPUDDLE. To move about; to do any trifling  
matter with an air of business. *West.*

SPUDGEL. A small kind of trowel or knife;  
also, an instrument to bale out water. *South.*

SPUDLEE. To stir or spread abroad the  
embers with a poker. *Exmoor.*

SPUNDGING.

On goes she with her holiday partlet, and *spundg-*  
*ing* herself up, went with her husband to church,  
and came just to the service.

*Parlour's News out of Purgatorie, 1690.*

SPUNK. (1) "*Spunk* in Herefordshire," says  
Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray, "is the ex-  
cessency of some tree, of which they make a  
sort of timber to light their pipes with."

(2) Spirit. *Var. dial.*

In that snug room where any man of *spunk*  
Would find it a hard matter to get drunk.

*Peter Pindar, i. 245.*

(3) A spark; a match. *North.*

SPUNKY. Very spirited. *Var. dial.*

SPUNT. Spurned. *Suffolk.*

SPUR. (1) The root of a tree. *North.*

(2) To spread manure. *West.*

(3) To prop; to support. *South.* The spur of  
a post, a short buttress to support it.

(4) Time; leisure. *West.*

SPUR-BLIND. Purlblind. *Latimer.*

SPUR-GALLY. Wretched; poor. *Dorset.*

**SPURGE.** (1) To ceil with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. *East.*

(2) "I spurge, I cleanse as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell," Palsgrave. "I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed," Palsgrave, verb. f. 370.

A mouse on a tyme selle into a barelle of newe ale, that *spourge* ande myght not come out.

*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 408.

With his eyen and mouth fayre closed, withoute any staring, gapyng, or frownyng, also without any drevelyng or *spurgyn* in any place of his body.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50.*

I have beene gathering wolves halres,  
The madd dogges foames, and adders eares;  
The *spurning* of a deadmans eyes;

And all stace the evening starre did rise.

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 245.

**SPUR-HUNT.** Or *spur-hound*, a finder, or dog that finds and puts up game.

**SPURK.** To rise up quickly. *East.*

**SPURLING.** A cart-rut. *Northumb.*

**SPURN.** (1) A piece of wood inserted at one end in the ground, and at the other nailed at an angle to a gatepost, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. *Linc.*

(2) To kick. Also, a kick.

(3) An evil spirit. *Dorset.*

**SPUR-NAG.**

And like true *spur-nags*, strain hardest against the hill; or, like thunder, tear it there most, where we meet with the sturdiest and most rugged oak.

*A Cap of Grey Hairs*, 1688, p. 52.

**SPURN-POINT.** An old game mentioned in a curious play called *Apollo Shroving*, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

**SPURRE.** The same as *Spere*, q. v.

**SPURRIER.** A maker of spurs.

**SPURRING.** A smelt. *North.*

**SPURRINGS.** The banns of marriage.

**SPURROW.** To ask; to inquire. *Westm.*

**SPUR-ROYAL.** A gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings. See *Snelling's Coins*, p. 24.

**SPURS.** (1) The short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *East.*

(2) When a young warrior distinguished himself by any martial act he was said to *win his spurs*, spurs being part of the regular insignia of knighthood.

**SPURSHERS.** Straight young fir trees.

**SPURTLE.** A small stick. *North.*

**SPUR-WAY.** A bridle-road. *East.*

**SPUTE.** Dispute. *Gawayne.*

**SPUTHER.** Squabble.

When we know all the pretty *sputher*,  
Betwixt the one house and the other.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 171.

**SPY.** The pilot of a vessel.

**SQUAB.** (1) An unfledged bird; the young of an animal before the hair appears. *South.*

(2) A long seat; a sofa. *North.* "A squob to sit on, *pulvinus mollicellus*," Coles.

(3) To squeeze; to knock; to beat. *Devon.*

**SQUAB-PIE.** A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple, and an onion or two. *West.*

**SQUACKETT.** To make any disagreeable noise

with the mouth. "How Pincher *squackett*.. about!" *Sussex.*

**SQUAD.** (1) Sloppy dirt. *Linc.*

(2) A group, or company. *Somerset.*

(3) An awkward squad, an awkward boy. Perhaps from *squad*, a small body of recruits learning their military exercises.

**SQUAGED.** Smeared?

For to make clene thy boke yf yt be defowlyd or squaged.—Take a schevyr of old broun bred of the crummys, and rub thy boke therwith sore up and downe, and yt shal clense yt. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 163.*

**SQUAGHTE.** Shook.

The medwe *squaghte* of her dentes,  
The fur flegh out so spark a flintes.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 69.

**SQUAIGE.** To whip, or beat. *East.*

**SQUAIL.** To throw sticks at cocks. *Squailer*, the stick thrown. *West.* Mr. Akerman says *squailing* is used for *throwing*, but something more is required than merely throwing; the thing thrown must be some material not easily managed. Jennings properly says, to fling with a stick; and he might have added, with a stick sometimes made unequally heavy by being loaded with lead at one end. Squailing therefore is often very awkwardly performed, because the thing thrown cannot be well directed; hence the word *squailing* is often used in ridicule, not only of what is done awkwardly, but what is untowardly or irregularly shaped. "She went up the street *squailing* her arms about, you never saw the like;" an ill shaped loaf is a *squailing* loaf; Brentford is a long *squailing* town; and, in Wiltshire, Smithfield Market would be called a *squailing* sort of a place.

**SQUAILS.** Ninepins. *Somerset.*

**SQUAIMOUS.** Squeamish. Perhaps as *esquaymous*, which I fear is explained wrongly.

**SQUAINE.** A herdsman, or servant.

Hit is alle the kyngus waren,

Ther is nouthre knygt ne *squayns*

That dar do sich a dede. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40.*

**SQUALL.** "*Obeseau*, a young minx or little proud squall," Cotgrave. "*Tu es un cainar*, thou art a squall," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593. The term was one of endearment as well as of reproach.

**SQUALLY.** According to Blount, "a note of faultines in the making of cloth."

**SQUALLY.** A crop of turnips, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be squally. *Norff.*

**SQUAMES.** Scales. (*Lat.*)

**SQUANDERED.** Dispersed; e. g. "His family are all grown up, and *squandered* about the country;" i. e. settled in different places. *Warw.* "And other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad," *Merch. Ven. i. 3.*

**SQUAP.** (1) To sit down idly. *Somerset.*

(2) A blow. Also, to strike.

**SQUARD.** A rent in a garment. Also, to tear.

*Cornue.*

**SQUARE.** (1) To quarrel; to chide. *Shak.*

(2) To stand aside. *Yorksh.*

(3) To put one's self in an attitude fit for boxing.  
*Var. dial.*

(4) To strut; to swagger about. *Devon.*

(5) Honest; equitable. "*Square dealing.*"

SQUARE-DICE. Dice honestly made.

SQUARELY. Roundly; excessively.

SQUARES. (1) There is a common phrase, *all squares*, meaning all settled, all right. An instance of it occurs in the *Pickwick Papers*, p. 434. To *break squares*, means to depart from the accustomed order. See an instance of this latter phrase in *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 466. To *break no squares*, to give no offence, to make no difference. *How gang squares*, how do ye do? *How go the squares*, how goes on the game, as chess, the board being full of squares.

(2) Broad hoops of iron holding coals in the baskets while they are being drawn up from the pits. *North.*

SQUARKIN. (1) "I squarkyn, I burne the utter part of a thyng agaynst the fyre, or roste mete unkyndly, *je ars*. This mete is nat rostydy, it is squarkynnyd," *Palsgrave*, verb. f. 371.

(2) To suffocate. *Ibid.*

SQUARY. Short and fat. *North.*

SQUASH. (1) To splash. *East.*

(2) An unripe pod of a pea.

(3) To squeeze or crush to pieces. *West.*

SQUASHY. Soft; pulpy; watery. *Warw.*

SQUAT. (1) To bruise; to lay flat; to slap. *South.* "In our Western language *squat* is a bruise," *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 127. "To *squatte*, or throwe anie thing against the ground," *Baret*, T. 213.

And you take me so near the net again,  
I'll give you leave to *squat* me.

*Middleton's Works*, v. 36.

(2) To make quiet. *Var. dial.*

(3) To splash. *North.*

(4) A short stout person. *Linc.*

(5) To compress. *Devon.*

(6) A small separate vein of ore.

(7) Flat. (8) To make flat. *Kent.*

SQUAT-BAT. A piece of wood with a handle used to block the wheel while stopping on a hill. *Sussex.*

SQUATCH. A narrow cleft. *Somerset.*

SQUATMORE. The name of a plant.

Neer or at the salt-works there grows a plant they call *squatmore*, and hath wonderfull vertue for a squatt; it hath a roote like a little carrat: I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.

*Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127.

SQUATTING-PILLS. Opiate pills; pills calculated to squat or quiet any one. *East.*

SQUAWK. To squeak. *Var. dial.*

SQUAWKING-THRUSH. The missel-thrush. *I. Wight.*

SQUAWP. A dirty or peevish child.

SQUEAK. To creak, as a door, &c.

SQUEAKED. Spoke. *Devon.*

SQUEAL. Infirm; weak. *Devon.*

That he was weak, and ould, and squeal,  
And zeldom made a hearty meal.

*Peter Pindar*, ed. 1794, l. 586.

SQUEAN. To fret, as the hog.

SQUEECH. The same as *Queach*, q. v.

SQUEEZE. To squeeze. "Don't *squeeze* me to the wall," don't drive the bargain too close. A Gloucestershire phrase.

SQUELCH. (1) A fall. (2) To fall.

And yet was not the *squelch* so ginger,  
But that I sprain'd my little finger.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 242.

(2) To give a blow in the stomach. *North.* See *Middleton*, iv. 410. "To *squab*, *squelch*, *collido*," *Coles*. Also, a blow.

He was the cream of Brecknock,  
And flower of all the Welsh;  
But George he did the dragon fell,  
And gave him a plaguy *squelch*.

*St. George for England*, 2d Part.

SQUELCH-BUB. An unfledged bird; used also for an ignorant youth. *Derby.*

SQUELCH-GUTTED. Very fat. *South.*

SQUELE. To squall; to shriek. *East.*

Bounden with his swatheing bonde,  
There thought him hit lay *squelonde*.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 9.

SQUELSTRING. Sultry. *Devon.*

SQUELTRING. Sweltering.

The slaughter'd Trojans, *squeltring* in their blood,  
Infect the air with their carcasses,  
And are a prey for every ravenous bird.

*Tragedy of Locrine*, p. 22.

SQUEMOUS. Saucy. *Lanc.*

SQUENCH. To quench. *Var. dial.* "Fetch pitch and flaxe, and *squench* it," First Part of the *Contention*, p. 59.

SQUIB. "*Connocchia*, a kinde of bushy squib," *Florio*, ed. 1611, p. 117.

SQUIB-CRACK. Cracking like a squib?

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,  
Lyes in the cave of your rotundious skull,  
Untill your wisdomes pleasure send it forth,  
From East to West, from South unto the North,  
With *squib-crack* lightning, empty hoghead thundring,

To mize the world with terror and with wondring.

*Taylor's Laugh and be Fat*, 1630, p. 70.

SQUICHT.

But think you *Basilsco squicht* for that,  
Ev'n as a cow for tickling in the horn?

*Tragedy of Soliman and Perseida*, p. 262.

SQUIDDLED. Cheated; wheedled. *West.*

SQUIDGE. To squeeze. *I. Wight.*

SQUIDLETS. Small pieces as of meat or cloth. "What use be sich little *squidlets* as that?" *Dorset.*

SQUIERIE. A company of squires.

SQUIF. A skiff, or small boat.

SQUIGGLE. To shake about. *Essex.*

SQUILLARY. A scullery. *Palsgrave.* "The pourveyours of the buttlarye and pourveyours of the squylerie," *Ord. and Reg.* p. 77. *Sergeant-squylloure*, *ibid.* p. 81. "All suche other as shall long unto the squyllare," *Rutland Papers*, p. 100. The squiller's business was to wash dishes, &c.

How the *squyer* of the keechyn,  
Pers, that hath woned hereyn.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

SQUILT. A mark caused by disease. *Salop.*

**SQUIMBLE-SQUAMBLE.** "*Griffe graffe*, by hooke or by crooke, *squimble squamble*, scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

**SQUINANCY.** A quinsey.

Good Lord, how many Athenian oratours have wee that counterfeit squinancy for a little coyne.

*Don Simonides*, 2d Part, 1584.

If Jupiter be significator of the death, it denoteth that hee shall die of a plurisie, of a squinancy, or of some hot apostumations of the liver, or of the lungs, or of other sicknesses comming of wind or of blood; and that if he be fortunate.

*The Art of Astrologie*, 1642.

**SQUINANCY-BERRIES.** Black currants.

**SQUINCH.** (1) A quince. *Devon.*

(2) A crack in a floor. *West.*

(3) A small piece of projecting stonework at the top of the angle of a tower.

**SQUINCY.** A quinsey.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,  
And choke with a hempen squincy.

*Randolph's Jealous Lover*, 1646, p. 56.

**SQUINDER.** To smoulder. *East.*

**SQUIN-EYES.** Squinting eyes.

Gold can make limping Vulcan walke upright,  
Make squin-eyes looke straight.

*How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

**SQUINK.** To wink. *Suffolk.*

**SQUINNY.** (1) To squint. *Var. dial.* Shakespere has the term, King Lear, iv. 6.

(2) Lean; slender. *East.*

(3) To fret, as a child. *Hants.*

**SQUIPPAND.** Sweeping. *Robson.*

**SQUIR.** (1) To cast away with a jerk. Boys squir pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated *Ducks and drakes*. The term is used in the Spectator, No. 77, "I saw him squir away his watch a considerable way into the Thames."

(2) To whirl round. *Sussex.* Bailey gives *squirm* as a South county word, meaning "to move very nimbly about, spoken of an eel."

**SQUIRE.** (1) To wait or attend upon.

(2) *A squire of the body*, originally the attendant on a knight, but the term was afterwards applied to a pimp. *Squire of dames*, a person devoted to the fair sex; also, a pander. A pimp or procurer was also termed simply a *squire*. To *squire*, to pimp, as in the City Match, 1639, p. 35, "and spoile your *squiring* in the dark."

(3) "Squyer for a carpentar, *esquierre*," Palsgrave. "Squyer a rule, *riglet*." *Ibid.*

(4) The neck. *For Swire.*

**SQUIRILITY.** Scurrility. Webster, iii. 28.

**SQUIRM.** To wriggle about. *South.*

**SQUIRREL.** A prostitute.

**SQUIRREL-HUNTING.** A curious Derbyshire custom. The *wakes* at Duffield are held on the first Sunday after the first of November, and on the wakes Monday the young men and boys of the village collect together, to the number of two or three hundred, and with pots and kettles, frying-pans, cows' horns, and all the discordant instruments they can pro-

cure, proceed to Kedleston, about three miles distant, in search of a squirrel. They gather themselves round the fine oaks and elms in the park, and with the noise of their instruments and their loud halloos soon succeed in starting one amongst the boughs. This they chase from tree to tree, until stunned with the noise, and wearied with exertion, it falls to the ground, and is captured; it is carried back in triumph to Duffield, and not unfrequently undergoes the torment of a second hunt in a wood near the village. Whether this is the remains of a privilege of hunting in the forest of Duffield, possessed by the inhabitants or not, I know not, but many unsuccessful attempts have been made to stop it, the inhabitants always asserting their right to hunt. At the same village the old custom of wren hunting is still observed. See *Hunting-the-Wren*.

**SQUIRT.** "Squyrte a laxe, *foire*, Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

**SQUIRTEL.** "Sqwyrtyl or swyrtyl, *sifons*, *sibilo*," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 162.

**SQUISE.** To squeeze. *Baret*, 1580.

**SQUISH-SQUASH.** The noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground. *South.*

**SQUISHY.** Sloppy and dirty. *East.*

**SQUIT.** Small. A word confined in its use.

"A little *squit* of a thing" is said disparagingly of a somewhat diminutive and not pleasing young woman.

**SQUITTER.** (1) To squirt. *Somerset.*

(2) Corrupt matter. *Batman*, 1582.

(3) A lask, or looseness. *Var. dial.*

**SQUIZZEN.** To crush; to rumple. *East.* Also the part. pa. of *to squeeze*.

**SQULSH.** The same as *Gulch*, q. v.

**SQUOACE.** To truck, or exchange. *Somerset.*

**SQUOAVERAN-CALLAN.** A jesting youth.

**SQOB.** (1) With a crash. "He throwed him down *squob*." *Sussex.*

(2) *To squob a bird's nest*, to throw sticks or stones at it and break the eggs. *Oxon.*

(3) Fat and lusty; plump.

**SQUOBBLE.** A term among printers; when the letters fall out of a form they say it is *squobbed*. *Holme*, 1688.

**SQUOLK.** A draught of liquor. *Essex.*

**SQUOLSH.** The sound which is produced by the fall of soft heavy bodies. *Essex.*

**SQOT.** To spot with dirt. *Derb.*

**SQUOURGE.** To scourge. *Palsgrave.*

**SQUOZZON.** Squeezed. *North.*

**SQUY-BOBBLES.** This singular word was familiarly used by mine hostess at Felixstow. "He'd a bawt the home, but for the lawyer's *squi-bobbles*," referring to difficulties or delay about title. I know not how far the use of the word may extend. It seemed expressive and easily understood. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**SQUYWINNICKEN.** Awry; askew. *East.*

**SQWERYLLE.** A squirrel. This form occurs in the *Nominale MS.* xv. Cent.

SRUD. Clothed. (*A.-S.*)

And com into then halle,  
Ther hoe was *erud* with palle. *MS. Digby 86.*

STA. State. *Hearne.*

STAB. A hole in the ground in which the female rabbit secures her litter while they are very young. *Sussex.*

STABBING. *Stabbing the dice*, a system of cheating by using a box so contrived that the dice would not turn in it.

STABBLE. To soil anything by walking on it with dirty shoes. *Hants.*

STABILER. "*Stabularius*, a stabylor," Nominal MS. xv. Cent.

STABLE. To make firm or stable.

*Ryzt so the gyfte of pité festes,*  
And *stables* the hert thare it restes.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.*

STABLED. When a rider sinks with his horse into a deep hole or bog, he is said to be stabled. *Oxon.*

STABLISSE. To establish. (*A.-N.*)

Til God of his goodnesse  
Gan *stablisse* and stynte,  
And garte the hevene to stekle  
And stonden in quiete.

*Piers Ploughman, p. 22.*

STABLYE. Station of huntsmen. *Gawayne.*

STABULL. Stable; firm.

Gye calde forthe the constabull,  
A nobull man, and of cowncell *stabull.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 167.*

STACE. Statius, the Roman poet.

STACIA. A term of comparison used in Norfolk, e. g. that will do like stacia, as drunk as stacia, &c.

STACK. (1) A chimney-piece. *West.*

(2) A flight of stone steps outside a building. *Glouc. and Heref.*

STACKBARS. Large hurdles with which haystacks in the field are generally fenced. *Yorksh.*

STACKE. Stuck. (*A.-S.*)

STACKER. To reel; to stagger. *North.*

STACK-TOMB. A table monument. *East.*

STADD. Put; placed.

Y wylle dyne for love of thee,  
Thou haste byn strongly *stadd.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 65.*

STADDLE. (1) The stain left on metal after the rust is removed. *West.* According to Grose, "a mark or impression made on anything by something lying upon it."

(2) A support for a stack of corn, &c. *Staddling*, stuff to make a saddle.

(3) To cover. *West.*

STADDLE-ROW. A large row of dried grass ready for quiling or carrying. *Derby.*

STADDOW. An instrument used by comb-makers, mentioned by Holme, iii. 383.

STADE. (1) A shore or station for ships. This word is constantly used at Hastings. "Stade and stath, a sea-bank or shore, Sax. *stathe*, *littus*, *statio navium*, whence at Hith in Kent the landing-place or sea-side to which the boats come up is now calld the *stade*, and at Hloveden in Yorkshire the like landing-places are termd *Hlooden stathes*," Kennett MS.

(2) Placed?

When they ware *stade* on a strenghe, thou sulde hafe withstondene,

Bot jif thows wolde alle my steryne stroye fore the nonys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*

STADELL. The step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STADIE. A stadium.

And with o wynde he wolde renne a *stadie*.

*MS. Digby 230.*

STADLE. To cut woods in such a manner as to leave, at certain distances, young plants to replenish them. *Stadles*, young growing trees left after cutting underwood.

It is commonlie seene that those yong *stadles*, which we leave standing at one and twentie yeres fall, are usuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serve for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.

*Harrison's England, p. 214.*

STAED. A bank. *Oxon.*

STAFF. (1) Part of a knight's armour, alluded to in Warner's Albion's England, xii. 291.

(2) A measure of nine feet. *Devon.*

(3) To scoff at; to ridicule. *Devon.*

(4) A pair of fighting-cocks. *South.*

(5) To put down his staff in a place, to take up his residence. To keep the staff in his hand, to retain possession of his property; to part with the staff, to part with his property. *Staff hedge*, a hedge made of stakes and underwood.

(6) A stave, or stanza.

STAFF-HIRD. To have sheep under the care of a shepherd. *North.*

STAFF-HOOK. A sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans, and trim hedges. *I. of Wight.*

STAFFIER. A lacquey. (*Fr.*)

Before the dame, and round about,  
March'd whiffiers and *staffiers* on foot.

*Hudibras, II. li. 650.*

STAFFLE. To walk about irregularly. *North.*

STAFFORD-COURT. He has had a trial in Stafford Court, i. e. he has been beaten or ill-treated. "*Il a esté au festin de Martin baston*, he hath had a triall in Stafford Court, or hath received Jacke Drums intertainment," Cotgrave. "*Braccésca licenza*, as we say Stafford's law," Florio, p. 66.

STAFF-RUSH. The round-headed rush.

STAFF-SLING. A kind of sling formed with a staff. "*Potraria, fustibulum, staffslynge*," Nominal MS. "Staffe slyng made of a clyfte stycke, *ruant*," Palsgrave.

With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre,  
With *staffslynges* and other atyre.

*MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.*

Foremeste he sette hys arweblasteres,

And after that hys good archeres,

And after hys *staff-slyngeres*,

And othir with scheeldes and with speeres.

*Richard Coer de Lion, 4455.*

STAF-FUL. Quite full.

Now ar thay stoken of sturne werk *staf-ful* her hond.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knygt, 494.*

STAFT. Lost or wasted?

Then take out the suet that it be not *staf*,

For that, my freend, is good for leachcraft.

*The Books of Hunting, 1506.*



STAG. (1) A castrated bull. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hart in its fifth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

(3) A young horse. *Cumb.*

(4) A wren. (5) A cock turkey, killed for eating in his second year. *East.*

(6) A romping girl. *Yorksh.*

(7) A gander. *North.* Aubrey gives the following Lancashire proverb:

He that will have his fold full  
Must have an old tup, and a young bull;  
He that will have a full flock  
Must have an old *staggo* and a young cock.

*MS. Royal Soc. p. 290.*

STAGART. A hart in its fourth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

STAGE. A step, floor, or story. Palsgrave has, "stage, a scaffolds, *estage*, *beffroy*."

Then shall men fetch down off the *stage*  
All the maidens of parage,  
And bring hem into an orchard,  
The fairest of all middelard.

*Ellis's Met. Rom. III. 126.*

STAGGARTH. A stack-yard. *Linc.*

STAGGED. Boggled. *Devon.*

STAGGERING. "Staggering or leanyng of an house, *bransle*," Palsgrave.

STAGGERING-BOB. A very young calf. *Chesh.*

STAGGERS. (1) Staggering or violent distress, metaphorically from the disease so called. *Shak.* See Nares, in v.

(2) The giddiness in sheep occasioned by a worm in its brain. *Dorset.*

(3) Old quick removed from one hedge to another. *Salop.*

STAGGERY. Liable to tremble. *Midx.*

STAGGY-WARNER. A boy's game. The boy chosen for the stag clasps his hands together, and holding them out threatens his companions as though pursuing them with horns, and a chase ensues, in which the stag endeavours to strike one of them, who then becomes stag in his turn.

STAG-HEADED. Said of a tree the upper branches of which are dead. *North.*

STAGING. (1) Scaffolding. *Norf.* The term occurs in Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 37.

(2) Standing quite upright. *Northumb.*

STAGNATE. To astonish utterly. *Var. dial.*

STAGNE. A lake. "By the *stagne* of Genazareth," Golden Legend, ed. 1483, f. 82. "Duckes meate, whiche is a kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondez or stangnes, *lena palustris*," Huloet, 1552.

STAGON. The male of the red deer in its fourth year. See Harrison, p. 226.

STAIID. Of advanced age. *Var. dial.*

STAIIDLIN. A part of a corn-stack left standing. *North.*

STAIL. A handle. *Var. dial.*

STAIN. (1) To paint. *Somerset.*

(2) To outdo, or excel.

STAINCH. A root like liquorice. *North.*

STAINCHILS. Door-posts. *North.*

STAIN-FOOT. The bottom of the stairs.

STAIITH. An embankment; a narrow road or

lane leading over the bank of a river to the waterside; a warehouse. The same as *Stathe*, q. v.

STAK. A stake; a post. (*A.-S.*)

He ys a lyoun in feld,  
When he ys spred undur scheld!  
Hys helme shal be wel steled,  
That stond shal as *stak*. *Degrevant*, 1044.

STAKE. (1) To shut; to fasten. *North.*

(2) Lot, or charge. *Devon.*

(3) To block up.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,  
That none with victual should the town relieve.

*Drayton's Poems*, p. 27.

(4) In MS. Med. Rec. Lincoln, f. 294, xv. Cent. is a receipt for "the *stake* in the syde." The tightness of the chest, producing difficulty of breathing, is called *staking at the stomach*. See Salop. Antiq. p. 576. "The brest with the *stak*," Arch. xxx. 413.

(5) A small anvil standing on a broad iron foot, to move on the work-bench at pleasure. Holme gives the name to "a great iron for a smith to forge iron or steel-work upon."

STAKE-AND-RICE. A wattled fence.

STAKE-BEETLE. A wooden club to drive stakes in. *South.*

STAKE-HANG. Sometimes called only a *hang*. A kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore, and standing about six feet above it, for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish. *Somerset.*

A know'd all about the *stake-hangs*

Tha salmon vor ta catch,

Tha pitchin an tha dippin net,

Tha slime an tha mud-batch.

*Jennings' Observations*, 1825, p. 141.

STAKER. To stagger. (*A.-S.*) "Offensator, he that *stakereth* in redyng, as though he were not perfect in readyng, or readeth otherwyse than it is written," Elyot, ed. 1559. "*Stakerynge* on the ground," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 52. Still in use in Devon.

STAKING. Costiveness in cattle. *Yorksh.*

STALANE. A stallion. "*Emissarius*, a stallane," Nominale MS.

STAL-BEAT. A fishing-boat. *Blount.*

STALDER. A pile of wood. It is the translation of *chantier de bois* in Hollyband's Dictionnaire, 1593. A staldler is the stool on which casks are placed.

STALE. (1) To steal. Also, stolen.

Also if ye ever *stale* eny straynche child,  
As som women do in divers place.

*MS. Laud.* 416, f. 62.

Nodur no man of flesche nor felle,

Hyt ys a *sende stale* fro helle.

*MS. Cantab.* ff. II. 38, f. 118.

(2) A decoy; a snare. "Stale for foules takynge," Palsgrave. "The lyon never prayeth on the mouse, nor falcons stoupe not to dead *stales*," Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 38. "Laie in stale," i. e. in wait, Stanihurst's Descr. Ireland, p. 21. "A stale or pretence, a fraud or deceit," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

If it be a solitary beauty you court, which as yet is *intemerata virgo*, so that none beside take to the

scant, she will not long be so, for your attendance will be but like the fowlers *stale*, the appearance of which brings but others to the net.

*A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, 1688, p. 96.

He ordered certain of his men to geve assaulte to the toune of Guianes while he stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that might come from Callis.

*Hail's Union*, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 31.

- (3) A company or band? "To keep the *stale*," Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 150.

With hys stelyne brande he strykes of hys hevede,  
And sterretes owte to hys stede, and with his *stale*  
wendes.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

- (4) A prostitute. A cant term. Our old writers use the term in the sense of a substitute for another in wickedness, especially in adultery, as in Middleton, ii. 521, or sometimes as a cover for another's guilt.

And that is all I could do, for before  
I could get earnest of any ones love,  
To whom I made addresse, even she would say,  
You have another mistresse, go to her,  
I will not be her *stale*.

*The Shepheards Holyday*, sig. G. i.

Must an husband be made a *stale* to sinne, or an inlet to his owne shame?

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 21.

- (5) Wanting freshness, formerly applied in this sense generally.

- (6) Urine. Still in use. "Stale, pyssie, escloy," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

- (7) A stalk. *Warw.*

- (8) To render stale or flat; to make cheap or common. *Shak.*

- (9) A hurdle. *North.*

- (10) The round of a ladder.

- (11) The confederate of a thief.

Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,  
Can play the foist, the nip, the *stale*, the stand.

*Taylor's Brood of Cormorants*, 1630, p. 8.

- (12) To hide away. *Somerset.*

- (13) A *stale maid*, an old maid.

STALE-BEER. Strong beer. *I. of Wight.*

STALENCE. To compound for anything by the year or number. *North.*

STALINGE. Urine.

Summe of Alexander knyghtes lykked irene,  
summe dranke oyle, and summe ware at so grete  
meschefe that thay dranke thaire awene *stalynges*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

SALK. (1) A company of foresters.

- (2) To use a stalking-horse for obtaining wild-fowl and game.

- (3) The leg of a bird. "*Oiseau trop haut assis*," whose staulkes (or legs) are too long," Cotgrave, in v. *Assis*.

- (4) A quill, or reed.

- (5) The part of a crossbow from which the arrow is ejected. "*Stalke of a shafte, fust*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

- (6) The upright piece of a ladder; the principal upright in any small monumental erection.

- (7) The stem of a tree. *West.*

STALKE. To step slowly. (*A.-S.*)

And to the bedde he *stalketh* stille,  
Where that he wist was the wife,  
And in his hande a rasour knife  
He bare, with whiche hir throte he cut.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 32.

STALKER. (1) A fowler. Properly, one who used the stalking-horse. *North.*

- (2) A kind of fishing net.

STALKING. Wet and miry. *Glouc.*

STALKING-COAT. A sort of coat worn in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

STALKING-HORSE. A horse real or fictitious, by which a fowler screens himself from the sight of the game.

What a alie buzzard it is! A man can scarce get a shoot at him with a *stalking-horse*. He has been scar'd sure.

*Clarke's Phrasologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 126.

There is no getting at some fowl without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will gently, as you would have him, walk up and down in the water which way you please, flodding and eating the grass that grows therein; behind whose fore-shoulder you are to shelter yourself and gun, bending your body down low by his side, and keeping his body still full between you and the fowl. When you are within shot take your level from before the fore-part of the horse, giving fire as it were between his neck and the water, which is much better shooting than under his belly. Now to supply the defect of a real *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, an artificial one may be made of any piece of old canvas, which is to be shap'd in form of a horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he graz'd. It may be stuffed with any light matter, and should be painted of the colour of a horse, whereof brown is the best; in the middle let it be fixt to a staff, with a sharp iron at the end, to stick into the ground as occasion requires, standing fast while you take your level; and farther, as it must be very portable, it should also be moved, so as it may seem to graze as it goes; neither ought its stature be too high or too low, for the one will not hide the body, and the other will be apt to fright the fowl away. But when you have so beat the fowl with the *stalking-horse* that they begin to find your deceit, and will no longer endure it, you may stalk with an ox or cow made of painted canvas, till the *stalking-horse* be forgot, while others again stalk with stags, or red deer, formed out of painted canvas, with the natural horns of stags fixt thereon, and the colour so lively painted that the fowl cannot discern the fallacy.

*Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726.

STALL. (1) To forestall. *Jonson.*

- (2) To tire; to satiate. *North.*

- (3) To choke. *Northumb.*

- (4) A temporary hut. *Northampton.*

- (5) To set fast, as in mud, &c.

- (6) A doorless pew in a church.

- (7) A covering for a finger, used to protect it when cut or sore. *Far. dial.*

- (8) A term of contempt.

So shall you meete with that *stall*,  
That woulde my kingdome clayme and call.

*Chester Plays*, i. 178.

- (9) To stall a debt, i. e. to forbear it for a time. *Leycester Corresp.* p. 45.

- (10) Place; seat; room. *Stalle*, to sit in place, to order. (*A.-S.*)

Als he was stoken in that *stall*,  
He herd byhind him, in a wall,  
A dor open fair and wele,  
And tharout come a damysel.

*Ywaine and Gawain*, 605.

And thanke ther lord that syteth on hye,  
That formeth and stalleth the kyngys see.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 2.*

(11) To make, or ordain. *Stalling to the rogue*, an old method of admitting into the society of canting rogues.

(12) To fatten. "It is tyme to stall your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester," Palsgrave. **STALLAGE**. A wooden trough on which casks are placed for working beer. *Sussex*.

**STALLANT**. A stallion. *Palsgrave*.

**STALLING**. Making, or ordaining. So explained by Dekker, in his *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.

**STALLING-KEN**. A house for receiving stolen goods. Dekker, 1612.

**STALLON**. A slip from a plant.

**STALUME**. A stallion. *Palsgrave*.

**STALWORTH**. Strong; stout; brave.

We had a brodur they callyd Moradas,

Wyth the emperowre he was,

A stalworth man y-nogh.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 80.*

And this waud noght brusell ne faldande bot stalworthly lastand. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.*

And scho strenyde me so stall-worthyly, that I had no mouthe to speke, no no hande to styrre.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 193.*

And stallworthly were so he wende,

And lastandely to hys lyves ende.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 16.*

**STAM**. (1) The stem of a vessel?

So stowtly the forsterne one the stam hyttis,

That stokkes of the sterc-burde strykkys in peces.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

(2) To amaze; to confound. *East*.

**STAM-BANG**. Plump down. *Cornw*.

**STAMBER**. To stammer.

Curled locks on idiots heads,

Yellow as the amber,

Plays on thoughts as girls with beads,

When their masse they stamber.

*Amin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.*

**STAMEL**. A kind of fine worsted.

Some stamel weaver, or some butcher's son,

That scrub'd alate within a sleeveless gown.

*The Return from Parnassus, p. 248.*

Shee makes request for a gowne of the new-fashion stuffe, for a petticoate of the finest stammell, or for a hat of the newest fashion.

*The Arraignment of lewd, idle, froward, and*

*Unconstant Women, 1628, p. 12.*

But long they had not danc'd, till this yong mald,

In a fresh stammell petticoate aray'd,

With vellure sleeves, and bodies tied with points,

Began to feeble a loosenesse in her joynts.

*Times Curtaine Drawns, 1621, sig. D. iv.*

**STAMINE**. (1) Linsey-woolsey cloth; a garment made of that material.

Oo kirtel and oo cote for somer, with a blak habite above hem, and everelther tyme ij. stamyns.

*MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.*

(2)

Standis styffe one the stamyne, sterls one aftyre,

Strekyne over the streme, thare stryynge begynnes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

**STAMMER**. To stumble, or stagger. *North*.

**STAMMERING**. Doubtful. *Batman, 1582.*

**STAMMIN**. Wonderful; surprising. *East*.

**STAMP**. (1) A halfpenny.

(2) A tune.

Songes, stampes, and eke daunces,

Dyvers plenté of pleasaunces,

And many unknouth notys newe

Of swich folkys as lovde excellence;

And instrumentys that dyde excelle,

Many moo thane I kane telle. *MS. Fairfax 16.*

While Josian was in Ermonie,

She hadde lerned of minstrelacie,

Upon a fithelle for to play

Staumpes, notes, garbles gay.

*Beves of Hamtun, p. 143.*

(3) To bruise in a mortar.

Stampes the anyone, and tempre yt with watur,  
and ylf the syke to drynk, and anon he schal speke.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.*

(4) To thrash out the seeds of flax.

(5) Put to stampe, i. e. to press.

Wrote a greate boke of the saled false and feined  
miracles and revelacions of the saled Elizabeth in a  
faire hand, redy to bee a copie to the printer when  
the saled boke should be put to stampe.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 221.*

(6) Explained by Hearne, a pond.

Sir James of Beauchamp wonded and may not stand,  
In a water stampe he was dronked flead.

*Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 288.*

**STAMP-CRAB**. One who treads heavily.

**STAMPERS**. Shoes. *Dekker*.

**STAMPINGS**. Holes in a horse's shoe.

**STAMPS**. (1) "Pounders or beating-hammers

lift up by a wheel, moved with water, and

falling by their own weight to stamp or beat

small the slags or cinders of refuse metal, are

call'd stamps," Kennett MS.

(2) Legs. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.

**STAM-WOOD**. The roots of trees stubbed or grubbed up. *South*.

**STAN**. (1) A stone. *Linc*.

(2) To reckon; to count. *Newc*.

(3) A stick used by butchers for keeping the belly and legs of a slaughtered beast stretched out. *Holme, 1688.*

**STANARD**. A yard for stones. *Linc*.

**STANBRODS**. Slate pins, generally made of the leg-bones of sheep.

**STANCH**. A lock in a river or canal, including the masonry and gates, &c. *Linc*.

**STANCHIL**. (1) The stannel-hawk. *North*.

(2) A bar; generally, the iron-bar of a window, or a stanchion, q. v.

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat stanchils of wood, joynd so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.

*Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 118.*

**STANCHION**. The bar of a window. Also, a prop or support. The term is still in use in the first sense, generally pronounced *stansion*.

See *Grose and Pegge, p. 152*. "Stanchion of a wyndowe, *croysee*," Palsgrave.

"Stanchion, a proppe, *estancoon*," Ibid.

**STANCHLESS**. Insatiable. *Shak*.

**STANCROPES**. The herb *crassula minor*.

See *MS. Sloane 5, f. 4, xv. Cent*.

**STAND**. (1) To stand in hand, to stand on, to concern or interest. To stand to do it, to be

able to do it. *To stand to a child*, to be sponsor for it. *To stand to*, to maintain an assertion. *To stand upon anything*, to make it a matter of consequence. *To stand for it*, to engage to the correctness of anything. *To stand by any one*, to protect him.

- (2) A stall in a stable. *North*.
- (3) To put up with. *Var. dial*.
- (4) The stickleback. *Suffolk*.
- (5) A young unpollled tree. *East*.
- (6) A beer-barrel set on one end.
- (7) A building erected for spectators at a race or other amusement.
- (8) A frame for supporting barrels, &c.
- (9) To be maintained or upheld.

**STANDARD.** (1) A frame, or horse. Wooden frames of various kinds are so called.

- (2) A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard-cheetes* delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.

*Ordnances and Regulations*, p. 215.

- (3) A tree growing unsupported. *Var. dial*.
- (4) One who remains long in a place.
- (5) A large wax taper. "A great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard* or a quarrier," Florio, p. 161, ed. 1611.

- (6) The upright bar of a window.

**STANDAXE.** An ox-stall. Arch. xiii. 383.

**STAND-BACK-DAY.** A day, among a company of sheep-shearers, in which some or all the company have no employment. *East*.

**STANDELWELKS.** Satyrion. *Gerard*. *Standerggrass* is another name, ib. p. 169.

**STANDERS.** (1) "The trees left for encrease in the woods." This is the explanation of the word in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

- (2) Iron uprights used in building? *Privy Purse Expences* Eliz. York, p. 25.

**STANDERT.** A standard. *Palsgrave*. *Meyrick* explains it, "a pole, on the top of which was set a mark."

**STAND-FURTHER.** A quarrel; a disunion. "There's quite a stand-further between them." *Wills*.

**STAND-HOLES.** "I'll stand holes," I will hold to my bargain; sometimes thus limited, "I'll stand holes till next Wednesday." It seems borrowed from the game kit-kat, or bandy wicket, at which if a player indicate an intention of running indiscreetly in the opinion of another, the latter will fix him to his position by roaring out "stand holes."

**STANDING-HOUSE.** A domestic establishment. See *Stanihurst*, p. 21.

The beere that is used at noble mens tables in their fixed and *standing houses*, is commonlie of a yeare old, or peradventure of two yeares tunning or more, but this is not generall.

*Harrison's England*, p. 167.

**STANDING-PECE.** "Standyng pece, *coupe*," *Palsgrave*. "Standyng pece, with a cover,

*coupe*," ibid. "Standyng-pece, *crathera*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 89.

**STANDING-STOOL.** A small wooden machine with wheels, formerly used for children.

Thus far his infancy: his riper age  
Requires a more misterious follo page.  
Now that time speaks him perfect, and 'tis pite  
To dandle him longer in a close committee,  
The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole  
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stools*.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 130.

**STANDING-WATCH.** Sentinels or scouts in an army stationed at the outer posts.

**STANDISH.** An instand.

Pausing awhile over my *standish*, I resolved in  
verse to paynt forth my passion.

*Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

**STAND-STILL.** A stoppage. *Var. dial*.

**STANDYTH.** Remaineth.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,  
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

**STANE.** A stone. *Stane-still*, still as a stone, quite still. *North*.

When the king had said his will,  
Al the lordes sat *stane-still*;  
Of al the wise men that thar ware,  
Nane kowth gif him *gralith* answere.

*The Sevnyn Sagis*, 3668.

**STANFRA.** Backwards; unwilling. *Yorksh.*

**STANG.** (1) An eel-spear. *North*.

- (2) To throb with pain. *Linc*.

- (3) A rood of land. *North*.

- (4) The bar of a door. "A bolte, a barre or stang of a dore," Florio, p. 89.

- (5) A piece of wood on which the carcasses of beasts are suspended. *North*.

- (6) A wooden bar; the pole on which a tub is suspended. "Tine, a stand, open tub, or soe, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five pailefulls, and commonly borne by a *stang* betweene two," *Cotgrave*. "This word is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge: to *stang* scholars in Christmas being to cause them to ride on a coltstaff or pole for missing of chappel," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44.

And yet hem halchez al hole the halves to-geder,  
And sythen on a stiff *stange* stoutly hem henges.

*Syr Gawain and the Grene Knyzt*, 1614.

- (7) *Riding the stang.* This is a custom well known throughout the North, and intended for the benefit of those husbands who beat their wives. Formerly the offending party was forcibly mounted across a *stang* or pole, on which he was conveyed with a rabble at his heels through the town or village, and compelled to listen to the proclamation of his unmanly conduct, accompanied with the noise of tin cans, horns, &c. But now some one of the assembled multitude, consisting chiefly of boys, is elevated on a pole or ladder, and gives utterance to the following doggrel verses:

Ran, Dan, Dan, the sign of our old Tin Can,  
*Taylor Wood* has been beating his good woman;

He beat her with neither stick, stone, nor stower,  
But up'd with his goose and knock'd her ower.  
If ever he does the like again,

As we suppose he will,  
We'll mount him on a nanny goat,  
And ride him down to hell.

So runs a version obtained some years ago at Louth by Mr. Adcock, and probably continues to this day. In the neighbourhood of Lincoln there is a considerable variation. The cry or proclamation is as follows:

Ran, Tan, Tan, the sign of the old Tin Can;  
Stephen Smith's been paying his daughter Nan;  
He paid her both behind and before,  
He paid her 'cause she wouldn't be his whore.  
He lick'd her neither with stake nor stower,  
But up w! his fist and knock'd her ower.  
Now if Steenie Smith don't mend his manners,  
The skin of his . . . shall go the tanner's:  
And if the tanner don't tan it well:  
Skin, tanner, and . . . shall go to hell.

(8) The shaft of a cart. *Westm.*

STANGHEY. A tailor. *North.*

STANIEL. A base kind of hawk. "*Aluctus*, Anglice a staniel," Nominale MS.

STANK. (1) Stop! addressed to horses.

(2) A tank, or receptacle for water. Brockett explains it, a wet ditch. "*Stagnum*, a pounde, a stanke, a dam," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 181.

Also in that contree ther ben bestes, taughte of men to gon into watres, into ryveres, and into depe stanckes, for to take fysche.

*Maundeville's Travels*, 1839, p. 209.

She doth greet ha'm nameliche yn ponde and in *stangkys*, for a couple of otrys withoute more shal wel destruye of fysh a greet ponde or a greet *stangke*, and therefore men huntain hem.

MS. Bodl. 546.

The fishes in *stanckes* and wayters thare,  
With nettes and ingynges thay tooke alwhare.

MS. Lansd. 208, f. 2.

(3) A dam. Also, to dam up.

And thane Alexander and hys oste went alle aboute that ryvere, and come thile this forsaide *stanke*, and lugged thame aboute it.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 28.

And *stanck* up the salt conducts of mine eyes  
To watch thy shame, and weep mine obsequies.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 154.

(4) To tread on. *Cornw.*

(5) A disagreeable situation. *Cornw.*

(6) A pole, or stang, q. v.

(7) To sigh; to moan; to groan. *Cumb.*

(8) Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANMARCHE. The herb alisaunder. Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

STANNAGE. A stall.

In this proces of tyme, while Simon dwelte with his said master, they kepte a *stannage* at our Ladie faler.

MS. Ashmole 208.

STANS.

The emperor seyð, that is a herd chans,  
Bot what letys man to do penans?  
Slauth it is withouten *stans*,  
That drawys man fro hys penans.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 86.

STANSTICKLE. The prickelback. *East.*

STAP. (1) Stay; visit. *Devon.*

(2) The stave of a tub. *North.*

STAPEL. (1) A post of the bed.

Under ech *Stapel* of his bed,  
That he niste, four thal hid.

The *Senyn Sages*, 201.

(2) A small shaft of a coal-pit.

STAPLE. *Merchants of the staple*, a title given to an ancient company of merchants who exported the staple wares of the country.

They did prest of the *marchauntes of the staple* xvlij. m. 7. late before, which was a great displeasure to the kyng, and a more corasey to the quene.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 94.

STAPLER. Anything which tends to destroy the hopes or expectations of another. *Norfolk.*

STAP-SHARD. A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

STAR. (1) To crack glass so that it appears something like a star with many radii.

(2) A white spot on a horse's forehead.

STAR-BASON. An impudent-looking fellow.

STARCHING-BRUSH. A long square brush used by weavers for starching yarn. Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.

STARE. (1) A staring. "Staare a byrde, *estourneaux*," Palsgrave. "Sturnus, a stare,"

MS. Arund. 249, f. 90.

Where every day the queens bird-keeper had the care of teaching me to whistle, as they doe here your *stares* or blackbirds.

*A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

The *stare* wyl chatre and speke of long usage,  
Though in his speche ther be no greet resoun.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 150.

(2) Sedge, grass of the fens. "Bent or *starr*, on the N. W. coast of England, and especially in Lancashire, is a coarse reedy shrub—like ours perhaps—of some importance formerly, if not now, on the sandy blowing lands of those counties. Its fibrous roots give some cohesion to the siliceous soil. By the 15 and 16 G. II. c. 33, "plucking up and carrying away *starr* or bent, or having it in possession, within five miles of the sand hills, was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping," Moor's Suffolk Words.

(3) Stiff; weary. *North.*

(4) To shine, or glitter. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To swagger, or bully. A cant term.

STAREE. "To staree; can your horse staree? i. e. can your horse travel in stiff clay roads, where he must go up and down as it were over steps and stairs, which horses bred in many parts of Somersetshire can very readily do," MS. Devonshire Gloss.

STARF. (1) Died. (*A.-S.*) Hence may be derived the phrase *starved with cold*, dead or nearly dead with cold.

Merlin from him went away,  
The king *starf* that Ich day.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 103.

And he tolde oute his felonye,  
And *starfe* forth with his tale anone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

(2) "*Starf* take you, a common phrase of imprecation in Kent, which signifies as much as a plague take you, Sax. *steorfa*, *lues*, *pestis*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 389.

STARGAND. Starting. *Gawayne.*

STARINGS. "*Aggricciamenti*, astonishments, starings of oneshaires," Florio, p. 15, ed. 1611.

STARK. (1) Stiff. Still in use.

Nay, gude Joseph, com nere and behold,  
This bludy lames body is *starke* and cold.

*MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160.*

(2) Stout; strong. (*A.-S.*)

And thogh Ascapart he thefe *starke*,  
3yt many hondys make lyght waikes.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.*

No cunsell myght them to reformacyon call,  
In ther openyon they were so stordy and *starke*.

*Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 50.*

He had a pike-staff in his hand,  
That was both *stark* and strang. Robin Hood, l. 98.  
He was byshope and patryarke  
Of Constatynenoble *starke*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.*

(3) A species of turnip. *North.*

(4) Hard; difficult. *Lin.*

(5) To walk slowly. *Dorset.*

(6) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(7) Covetous; greedy; dear. *Yorksh.*

STARKEN. To tighten. *North.*

STARKENES. Firmness; strength.

And bring them to the gates  
Of hell and utter derkenes,  
And all by stubborne *starken*es.

*Doctour Doubble Ale, n. d.*

STARK-GIDDY. Very angry; mad. *Lanc.*

STARKING. Quick. *North.*

STARKISH. Rather stiff, applied to land, the  
soil of which is principally clay. *Lin.*

STARK-STARING. Excessively. *Var. dial.*

STARKY. Stiff; dry. *West.*

STARLING. A martin. *Lanc.*

STARLINGES. Pence of sterling money.

STARN. (1) A star. *North.*

(2) A bit; a portion. *Lin.*

STAR-NAKED. Stark-naked. *Suffolk.*

STARNELL. A starling. *North.*

STAROP. A stirrup.

Syr Befyse ynto the sadulle startyth,  
He towchyd nodur *starop* nor gythe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.*

STARRISH. Strong, as medicine. *North.*

STARRY-GAZY-PIE. A pie made of pilchards  
and leeks, the heads of the pilchards appear-  
ing through the crust as if they were studying  
the stars. *Cornu.*

STAR-SLIME. "*Sterre slyme, lymas*," Pals-  
grave. Carr has *star-slobber*, star-slough, a  
gelatinous substance, often seen in fields after  
rain.

START. (1) To begin anything. *Var. dial.*

(2) The same as *Stert*, q. v.

(3) Started; moved. *Gawayne.*

START-CHAINS. Chains consisting of four or  
five large links attached to harrows to which  
the whipple-trees are hooked. *East.*

STARTHE. A handle. See *Stert*.

Brynnne it to powdere one irene or in a pott *starthe*,  
and do a littille of that powdir to thyne eghne.

*MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.*

STARTING-HOLE. "*Stertyng hole, ung tapy-  
net, lieu de refuge*," Palsgrave. "A starting-  
hole, *subterfugium*," Coles.

STARTINGS. Openings in a coal-mine.

STARTLE. To sparkle; to shine.

STARTLER. A great drinker. *West.* "One  
who does not easily start from his seat and  
leave his pot-companions in the lurch, but  
maintains his part like an old soldier, unless  
the white sergeant makes her appearance,"  
*MS. Devonsh. Gloss.*

STARTLY. Liable to startle. *Var. dial.*

START-UP. An upstart. *Shak.*

STARTUPS. A kind of rough country hoots  
with high tops. See *Nares*.

He borrowed on the working dales

His holy russets oft,

And of the bacon's fat, to make

His *startups* blacke and soft.

*Percy's Reliques, p. 150.*

A payre of *startuppes* had he on his feete,  
That lased were up to the small of the legges;  
Homelle they were, and easier then meete,  
And in their soles full many a wooden pegge.

*Thynne's Debate, p. 33.*

When hee in pleasaunt wise

The counterfet expreste

Of clowne with cote of russet hew

And *startups* with the reste. *MS. Harl. 3885, f. 19.*

STARVED. Excessively cold. *Var. dial.*

STARY. To stir. *Pegge.*

STAT. Stopped. *Devon.*

STATE. (1) A canopy. Properly an elevated  
chair or throne with a canopy over it.

From thence to the penthouse, where he break-  
fasted under a *state*, and from thence took horse  
about ten of the clock. *Cartwright's Diary, p. 75.*

(2) Worry; fright; fear. *Var. dial.*

(3) A personage of high rank.

STATED. Suited. *Suffolk.*

STATERY. Merchandise.

STATESMAN. One who occupies his own  
estate; a small landholder. *North.*

STATH. A step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STATHE. A landing-place for merchandise; a  
wharf. The term occurs in an old document  
printed in the *Archæologia*, xxv. 418.

Persons desirous of contracting with the Hull  
corporation for the construction of a timber *land-  
ing-stath* at the Ferry-boat Dock at Hull, and other  
works connected therewith, and for removing the  
old Breakwater Jetty there, must send their tenders,  
marked Tender for *Landing-stath*, to the town  
clerk, Town-hall, Hull, on or before noon on the  
6th day of July next. *Newspaper Advertisement, 1846.*

STATHEL. (1) To establish. (*A.-S.*)

For that helde in the ivels unright,  
That thought redes whilk *stathel* thal ne might.

*MS. Cott. Voespas. D. vii. f. 13.*

(2) The same as *Staddle* (2).

STATION. (1) The act or form of standing.  
Also, the state of rest. *Shak.*

(2) A place of rest for pilgrims on their way to a  
holy seat, as the Holy Land, &c.

STATION-STAFF. A straight pole divided into  
feet and inches, used in measuring land.

STATIST. A statesman. Jonson, ii. 262.

STATUA. A statue. (*Lat.*) The term *statue*  
was sometimes applied to a picture.

STATUMINATE. To support. (*Lat.*)

STATURE. A statue. This use of the word is  
not uncommon in early writers.

**STATUTE-CAPS.** Woollen caps, enjoined to be worn by a statute dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. See Malone's *Shakespeare*, iv. 419.

**STATUTE-MERCHANT.** Defined in the old law dictionaries, "a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned, or before the chief warden or mayor of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed."

**STATUTES.** Assemblages of farming servants, held possibly by statute, in the early part of May, at various places in the country, where masters and mistresses attend to hire servants for the ensuing year, commencing at Old May-day. At these statutes the groom will be distinguished by a straw or two in his hat; the carter or waggoner by a piece of whipcord; the shepherd by a lock of wool, &c.

**STAUD.** Surfeited, tired; from *Stall*, q. v.

**STAUGING.** A custom prevalent in Cumberland on Christmas eve. The maid-servants of the substantial families, if found out of doors, are seized by the young men, placed in chairs, and borne to the nearest beer-shop, where they are detained until they buy their liberty by small sums, which are usually expended by their captors in liquor.

**STAULE.** A decoy; a stale, q. v.

**STAULKIE.** Long.

Wherefore Bacchus is pictured riding in a chariot of vine branches, Silenus riding beside him on an ass, and the Bacchæ or Satyres shaking together their *staulkie* javelins and paulmiers. By reason of their leaping they are called Scirtl, and the anticke or satyricall dauncing Scinnis, and they also sometimes Scinniste; sometimes Egipiane.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 13.

**STAUNCHE.** To stop; to satisfy.

**STAUNCHES.** Damps or offensive vapours arising in underground works, mines, &c.

**STAUNCH-GREINE.** "Staunche greyne for wrytales, *planula*," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

**STAUNCH-HAWK.** According to Blome, "one well entred for the game." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

**STAUNDE.**

Be the quartere of this yere, and hym quarte *staunde*, He wyll wyghtlye in a whylle one his wayes hye.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.

**STAUP.** To walk badly. *North*.

**STAUPINGS.** The holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in miry highways, and other places. *North*.

**STAUPS.** Cask-staves. *Northumb.*

**STAUTER.** To totter, or stagger. *Linc.*

**STAVE.** (1) A staff, or pole. (*A.-S.*)

Summe with arowes, summe with *staves* of engyes. The fyre also byganne for to sett in howses within the citee, and rayse a grette lowe.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11.*

(2) In bear-baiting, to interpose with a staff to stop the bear. *Nares*.

(3) The step of a ladder. *East*.

(4) To cut a hedge. *Yorksh.*

(5) A narrow bridge over a brook.

(6) To stow, knock, or force down.

**STAYER.** (1) A hedge-stake. *Yorksh.*

(2) To totter; to tumble. *North*.

**STAYERWORT.** The herb staggerwort.

**STAVES-AKER.** A species of larkspur.

Red leather and surfeit water,

Scarlet colour or *staves-aker*.

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 153.

The small roots of ellebor which are like to onions, have power in them to purge the belly of dogs; other give them goats-milk, or salt beaten small, or sea-crabs beaten small and put into water, or *staves-acre*, and immediatly after his purgation, sweet milke.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 181.

**STAVLAN.** Lounging. *Cumb.*

**STAW.** (1) To stay; to hinder. *North*.

(2) To be restive, as a horse. *Lanc.*

**STAWED.** Set; placed. *North*.

**STAW-FED.** Over-fed. See *Stall*.

**STAY.** (1) A ladder. *Linc.*

(2) To support. *Lilly*.

(3) The stanchion of a window.

(4)

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.

*Test. Petus*, p. 142.

(5) Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

How he uproos and sithen up *stay*,

Mony a mon hit herde and say.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

**STAY-BAR.** The horizontal bar of a window.

See Willis's *Arch. Nomen*, p. 58.

**STAYERS.** Stairs. A very common old form of the word, most absurdly retained by Mr. Knight in the *Merch. Ven.* iii. 2, in a different sense. See Dyce's *Remarks*, p. 56. Jennings gives *stayers* as the Somersetshire pronunciation of stairs, Gloss. p. 72. Chaucer has *steyers*.

**STAYKALDOLLIS.** Holes in a wall used by workmen to erect their scaffolding.

**STEAD.** (1) A place; a spot; a farmhouse and offices. "From the *A.-S. stede*."

(2) To aid; to assist; to support. *Shak.*

(3) To supply a place. *East*. "Stead up your appointment," Shakespeare.

**STEADY.** (1) A stithy. *Northamp.*

(2) Sober; attentive to work. *North. dial.*

**STEAKS.** "Is that your lackey yonder in the *steaks* of velvet," Middleton, i. 336.

**STEALE.** (1) The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. *South*. "Steale or handell of a staffe, *manche, hantel*," Palgrave. "Steale of a shafte, *fust*," *ibid*.

(2) The stalk of an apple. *Linc*. "The *staulke* or steale of fruits," Cotgrave.

**STEALY-CLOTHES.** A boys' game, thus described by Brockett.

The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a de-



fiance, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's head quarters, the game is won. A well-contested match will sometimes last nearly a whole day.

**STEAM.** (1) To rise, or ascend.

The walls stand to this dale, a few streets and houses in the towne, no small parcell thereof is turned to orchards and gardens. The greater part of the towne is steepe and steaming upward.

*Stanishurst's Description of Ireland, p. 26.*

(2) To send forth dust. *South.*

**STEAN.** (1) A stone vessel. "A great pot or stean," *Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.* Speuser uses it in this sense. Palmer defines it, "a large upright jar of baked clay." *Steane* is still the pronunciation of *stone* in the North, and so it was in Elizabeth's time. See *Lam-barde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 205.* In some places a cask or vat is so called.

(2) To mend a road with stones; to line a well, &c. with stone or brick. *South.*

(3) A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Dorset.*

**STEANING.** Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *West.*

**STEATHING.** A lath and plaster partition.

**STEAVER.** A collier who superintends the coal-pit; a banksman. *North.*

**STEAWK.** A handle. *Lanc.*

**STEAWP.** All; every part. *Lanc.*

**STEAWT.** Proud. *Lanc.*

**STEAS.** Ascended. (*A.-S.*) The following is written in the early Kentish dialect:

*Credo.* Ich leve ine God, vader almiȝt, makere of hevene and of erthe, and in Jesu Crist his zone on Jeploure Lord, thet i-kend is of the holl gost, y-bore of Marie mayde, y-pyned onder Pouns Pilate, y-nayled a rode, dyad, and be-bered, yede down to helle, thane thrilddē day aros vram the dyade, *steas* to hevenes, zit a the riȝt half of God the vader almiȝt, thannes to comene he is, to deme the quike and the dyade. Ich y-leve ine the holy gost, holy cherche generalliche, mennessē of halȝen, lesnease of zennes, of vlesse arizinge, and lyf everlesteinde. Zuo by hit. *Reliq. Antiq. 1. 42.*

**STECHE.** A stitch in the side.

A drynke for the *steeche*, and narrowness of hart and other evyllē. Take hartes-tonge, violet, leco-riche, endyve, pellitue, fenelle, of everliche ilike miche, and of isope; a quartone of fyges, and sethe thyce togidyr in a galon of water into a potelle. Efter powre owte the licour, and do it in a panne; and take thre rawe egges-schelles, and do therto; and than sethe it on the fyre, and styre it fast; efter wryngē it thurȝe a clothe, and than put it in a clenē vesselle coverd alle nyȝt, and than gyff hym to drynke that is seke tyllē he be hole.

*MS. Sloane 7, f. 80.*

**STECK.** A stopping place. To take the steck, i. e. to become restive. *North.*

**STEDDE.** Furnished; provided?

I wille noghte stire with my stale hafe a stede lenghe, Bot they be *stedde* with more stuffe thane one ȝone stede hovys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.*

II.

**STEDDLE.** To support, or make steady. If a table having uneven legs does not stand steadily, it is said to be *steddled* by putting something under the deficient leg. It is also used in the participle *steddled*, when a table has been marked or stained. *Linc.*

**STEDE.** (1) A place; a station. (*A.-S.*)

But she it yaff to the Scottishe knight,  
For he was of an unknowh stede.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.*

And God myȝt not in no manere,  
Alyȝht bote in feyre stede and clere.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

Hys grete stedes schewyd me ichone,  
And sethyn he made me agene to gone  
Into the sted where he me fette,  
In that same sted thet he me sete.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Joly Robyn, he seid, wel mot thou be,  
Be God so shuld thou to me  
On other stede than here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82.*

(2) In *hys stede*, in his place, instead of him.

Now ys he gone, my lady free,  
In *hys stede* ye schalle take me;  
Am y not a knyght?  
And we schalle do so prevely,  
That whethyr he leve or dyc,  
Ther schalle wete no wyȝt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 72.*

(3) Set; appointed.

That daye the tournament solde be stede,  
Thay horsede hym on ane olde crokede stede,  
And ȝitt for-thoghte thame alle.

*Trumbras, 613.*

**STEDFAST.** The herb palma Christi.

**STEDFUL.** Steadfast. *Weber.*

**STEE.** A ladder; a stile. *North.*

**STEE-HOPPING.** Gossiping; romping. *West.*

**STEEL.** (1) To iron clothes. *Devon.*

(2) *Trewe as stele*, faithful as steel, a common phrase in early romances, and found even in Shakespeare, *Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.*

He was the kyng of Arragon,  
A nobull man and of grete renown,  
Syr Arduus was hys name;  
He had a quene that hyȝt Margaret,  
*Trewe as stele* y yow be-hett,  
That falsely was brought in blame.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 71.*

(3) A stile. *North.*

(4) Courage. Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

**STEELY.** Hard; firm. Tusser, p. 34.

**SPEEM.** (1) Esteem; value.

Over gastes it has the steem,  
Over alle that is or was.

*R. de Brunne, ap. Warton, i. 69.*

(2) To bespeak a thing. *North.*

(3) A flame of fire. *Pr. Parv.*

**STEEMING.** A turn. *Devon.*

**STEEN.** Spite; envy. *Norf.*

**STEEP.** (1) Rennet. *Lanc.*

(2) To tilt a barrel. *Devon.*

(3) To dress or trim a hedge. *West.*

(4) To finish anything off. *Oxon.*

**STEEPERS.** In trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and laid length-wise, are so called. *West.*

**STEERING-RAIN.** A soaking rain. *North.*



**STEEPLE-HATS.** Long hats, described by Stubbes as "pearking up like the spere or shaft of a steeple, standyng a quarter of a yarde above the croune of their heades, some more, some lesse, as please the phantasies of their inconstant mindes, 2d ed. 1585, f. 21. *Steepled hattes* are mentioned in Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 330.

**STEEPLE-HOUSE.** A church.

**STEER.** (1) Very steep. *West.*

(2) An ox in its third year. *North.*

Juvencus is a yonge oxen when he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* when he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth. *Dialogues of Creatures Moralyzed*, p. 228.

(3) To frighten. *Lanc.*

(4) To stun with noise. *North.*

(5) To stir; to move. *Palsgrave.*

**STEERISH.** Young, as an ox. *Glouc.*

**STEERT.** Acute; painful. *Somerset.* A sharp point is called a *steert*.

**STEEVE.** To dry; to stiffen. *West.*

**STEEVING.** A term used by merchants, when they stow cotton or wool by forcing it in with screws. *Dict. Rust.*

**STEG.** The same as *Stag*, q. v.

**STEGH.** Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

And ros to lyve the thryde day,

And *stegh* to hevене the xl. day.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.*

Reke *stegh* in the ire of hym, and fire brynt of his face; coles ar kyndeled of hym.

*MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25.*

**STEG-MONTH.** The month of a woman's confinement. *Steg-widow*, a man whose wife is confined. *North.*

**STEIER.** A star. A corrupt form. The copy in MS. Bodl. 175 reads *starre*.

A *steler* of Jacobe springe shall,

A man of Isarell,

That shall overcome and have in bande

All kinges and dukes of strange lande.

*Chester Plays, 1. 89.*

**STEIL.** To walk very slowly. *Linc.*

**STEIP.** "*Steip of helms*, eighteen helms, *Wills*," Holloway's Dictionary, p. 163.

**STEIT.** As well as. *Northumb.*

**STEK.** Stuck.

Ande al graythed in grene this gome and his wedes,  
A strait cote ful strejt, that *stek* on his sides.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 152.*

**STEKE.** (1) To fasten with a stick. The following proverb is still in vogue; and Ray says *steak* is to shut a door in the North.

When the hors is stole, *steke* the stabulle dore.

*MS. Douce 52.*

(2) "*Steke of flesshe, charbonnee*," Palsgrave.

**STEKIE.** To stick fast. (*A.-S.*)

**STEL.** Stole; crept softly.

And ho stepped stilly, and *stel* to his bedde,

Kest up the cortyn, and creped withinne.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 1191.*

**STELCH.** (1) Stealth. *Salop.*

(2) A stilt; a pole; a post. *West.*

**STELCH-STAFF.** A rod of wood which keeps asunder the traces of waggon harness. *West.*

**STELE.** (1) The stem of an arrow. Palsgrave,

verb. in v. *Fether*. Also, the stem or stalk of anything. "*Candelabri scapus*, the shanke or stele of the candlesticke," Nomenclator, Lond. 1585, p. 245.

(2) A handle. Still in use.

And lerned men a ladel bugge

With a long *stole*,

And caste for to kepe a crokke

To save the fatte above.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 412.

(3) A horse-block; a stepping-stone.

**STELNDELICH.** By stealth.

Many of his men and bestes,

Agein kyng Alisaunder hestes

*Stelndelich* dronken of this lake.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 5080.

**STEL-GERE.** Steel clothing, i. e. armour.

Stifest under *stel-geres* on stedes to ryde,

The wyttest and the worthiest of the worldis kynde.

*Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt*, 260.

**STELL.** (1) To stall, or fix permanently.

(2) A large open drain. *Cumb.*

(3) A fold for cattle. *North.*

**STELLEERE.** The steelyards. "A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead playing, and at length settling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end," Cotgrave.

**STELLIFIED.** "Made him stellified," i. e. named a constellation after him. (*Lat.*)

And thouz Romayns made him *stellified*,

His gretheed, for alle that, dide avale.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.*

**STELLING.** A shed for cattle. *North.*

**STELLIONATE.** Fraudulent dealing. (*Lat.*)

**STEM.** (1) The handle of a tool. *Devon.*

(2) A period of time. *Wills.* In Cornwall, a day's work is called a *stem*.

(3) To soak a leaky vessel. *Linc.*

**STEME.**

Thou shalt have garments wrought of Median silke,

Enchast with pretious jewells fecht from far,

By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemmes*

Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.

*The Taming of a Shrew*, p. 22.

**STEMMIN.** (1) A day's work. *Cornw.*

(2) The slay of a weaver's loom.

**STEMPLES.** The cross pieces which are put into a frame of woodwork to cure and strengthen a shaft. See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 118. Carr has *stemplar*, timber to support the roof of a mine. "At the silver mines in Cardiganshire, they sink a perpendicular square hole or shaft, the sides whereof they strengthen round from top to bottom with travers pieces of wood calld *stemples*, upon which, catching hold with their hands and feet, they descend without using any rope," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 390.

**STEMPNE.** Voice; command. (*A.-S.*)

He that behynde sat to stene,

May not the fore *stempne* here.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.*

**STENCILS.** The posts of a door. *North.*

**STEND.** (1) A stretcher. *Lanc.*

(2) To extend; to rear, as a horse. *North.*

STENKRITH. The rush of water in a narrow channel. *Northumb.*

STENT. (1) A right of pasture. *North.*

(2) An allotted portion. *Var. dial.* "Stent, portion, part," Palsgrave, 1530. "Stente or certeyne of valwe ordrede and other lyke, *taratio*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STENTE. To cease; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

STENTINGS. Openings in a wall in a coal-mine. *North.*

STEO. To rise; to ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Wellawe! deth the schal adun throwe,  
Ther thu wenest hegest to steo.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STEP. (1) A walking distance. *Var. dial.*

(2) "Step, where a mast stant yn a schyppe, *parastica*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STEPE. Deep; sunk.

Lyfte up hys hed fro the grounde,  
With stepe eyen and rogher browe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 59.

STEP-MOTHER. (1) A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Step-mother's blessing*, a hang-nail.

(2) The flower of the violet. *North.*

STEP-OVER-TRASII. To go beyond the bounds of propriety. *Somerset.*

STEPPING. Walking. *North.*

STEPPING-STONE. A horse-block. *West.*

STEPPLES. Short neat steps; a flight of neat steps from the parlour, &c. *Norfolk.*

STERCIL. Hard; rough; tough. (*A.-S.*)

Nis non so strong, ne sterch, ne kene,  
That mal ago deathes wither blench.

MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STERCORY. Dung. (*Lat.*)

STERE. (1) A rudder. *Palsgrave.*

For whanne y may my lady here,  
My wit with that hath loste his stere.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

(2) To guide; to direct; to rule.

Laverd me stores, noght want sal me,  
In stede of fode thare me louked he.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 14.

(3) To stir. *Chaucer.*

In him thorgh the mete it sinketh,  
And sterith thereynne out to gete.

MS. Lansd. 793, f. 127.

(4) Strong; stout.

Then came the dewke Raynere,  
An hardy knyght and a stere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 151.

STERESMAN. A pilot. (*A.-S.*)

STERE-TRE. A rudder. (*A.-S.*)

Wife, tent the stere-tre, and I shalle asay  
The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 31.

STERIN. Stern; cruel; fierce. (*A.-S.*)

He herd thair strakes, that war ful sterin,  
And yern he waytes in ilka heryn,  
And al was made ful fast to hald.

Yvaine and Gawin, 3219.

He was steryne and stowe,

With many knyghtes him abowte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

STERK. Strong, or stark.

My blod to have to this werk,  
That schuld be so strong [and] sterk.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 47.

STERN. (1) A helm, or rudder. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The tail of an animal. *Var. dial.*

STERNAGE. The guidance. *Shak.*

STERNE. A star. *Nominale MS.*

In the mornyng to rise, the tyme at the day sterne,  
The emperour and hise to seke thei suld alle jerne.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 161.

Lighte daye I wilbe called aye,  
And the sternes nighte, as I saie.

Chester Plays, i. 20.

STERRACLES. Performances; strange things, sights, or doings; pranks. "I take onne, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, *je tempeste*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 384.

Whan thou art sett upon the pynacle,  
Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt steracle,  
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,  
Thyself from hurte thou save.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 208.

They hem rejoise to see and to be sayne,

And to seke sondry pilgrimages,

At grete gaderynges to walken upon the playne,

And at steracles to sitte on high stages,

If they be faire to shewe ther visages.

Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 297

The dead sayntes shall shewe both visyons and myracles;

With ymages and rellyckes he shall wurke steracles.

Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 39.

What, Pamphagus, I praye the for Goddes sake  
why whippet thou it about, or playest thou thy  
steracles on this fashcion.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

STERE. A star. (*A.-S.*)

Undirstondth, sir, truly,

That no sterre falleth fro the sky,

But I shal telle what it may be,

That the folke so falling se.

MS. Lansd. 793, f. 87.

STERT. (1) The point of anything. *West.*

(2) A leap. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) The tail, or handle. "Stert of a plow, *queue de lachareue*," Palsgrave.

(4) The stalk of fruit. "Stert of frute, *queue de fruit*," Palsgrave. "Pertica, Anglice a yerde to mete londe or a perche, a stert of an apple, *vel instrumentum quo pisces capiuntur*," Medulla MS. xv. Cent.

(5) A moment, or very short time. *At a stert*, immediately, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1707.

(6) To meet with very suddenly.

STERTLE. (1) To leap. (*A.-S.*)

But I, that privaly hafe aspled thi gateg, whenne  
thou wenez moste securely fro to stertle abowte, I  
salle sterteapone the, and take the.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

(2) Hasty; in a hurry.

STERTLING-ROIL. A wanton slattern.

STERVE. To die; to perish. (*A.-S.*)

And unrightwise samen forworth thai sal,  
And relikes of wick sal sterve with al.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 25.

For when he sterves take sal he noght alle,

Ne with him his blis light doune alle.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 33.

STERYNMESTE. Most severe. (*A.-S.*)

He was the *storryneste* in stoure that ever stele werryde,  
Forc he has stonayede oure stale and stroyede for ever.

*Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

**STETCH.** As much land as lies between one furrow and another. *Stetched up*, laid into ridges by the plough. *East.*

**STETCHIELLED.** Filled very full. *North.*

**STETCHILL.** A troublesome child. *Linc.*

**STEVEL.** To stagger; to stumble. *North.*

**STEVEN.** (1) Voice; sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Fader owe, that art in hevne,  
Halowed be thy name with meke *stevene*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

Of a kyng and of a queene,  
What bale and blis was them between,

Y schalle yow telle fulle evyn :

A gode ensaumpulle ye may lere,

Yf ye wylle thys story here

And herkyne to my *stevene*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.*

When Litle John heard his master speake,

Well knewe he it was his *steven* :

Now shall I be looset, quoth Litle John,

With Christ his might in heaven.

*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.*

- (2) A time of performing any action previously fixed upon. *At unset steven*, a phrase signifying a time not previously appointed. *They settlen steven*, they appointed a time. See *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 266. "To set the steven, is to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390.

For a Cristmas gestenyng, as clerkis rede,  
*At on-sett steven*, is quyit in dede.

*Archæologia, xxix. 342.*

Hyt ys sothe seyde, be God of hevnen,

Mony metyn *at on-sett steven* ;

And so befelle hyt there. *Eglamour, 1283.*

First let us some masterye make

Among the woods so even,

Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood

Here att some *unsett steven*.

*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.*

- (3) To bespeak. *Yorksh.*

**STEVENNED.** Particoloured.

**SEW.** (1) A pool to preserve fish for the table to be drawn and filled again at pleasure. Ray inserts this among his South and East County Words, ed. 1674, p. 76.

Evene anon after the owls flight,  
Whan that true men shulde go to rest,  
To bribe and bere away the best,  
That sojourne and kept bien in *stiewes*.

*Piers of Plutheam, p. 119.*

- (2) Fright; great suspense. *Var. dial.*  
(3) A cloud of dust, or vapour.  
(4) A hatter's drying room. The term was formerly applied to a small closet.  
(5) A brothel. Still in use. "The stewes, or place without the wals of the citie where bawderie was kept," Baret, 1580. "Stewes, a place for commen women, *bordeau*," Palsgrave. Venus denotes in houses, all places belonging to women, as garnished beds, *stewes*, also places where gloves, rings, jewels, perfumes, the place or seat of the woman or mistress of the house, also a musick room, danceling room, bed cloaths, and where silk and other rich commodities are kept.

*Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 57.*

(6) A stove. *Stew pot covered*, a covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal.

**STEWARPLY.** Careful; managing. *Devon.*

**STEWED-BROTH.** Strong broth boiled up with raisins, currants, prunes, mace, &c.

**STEWES.** A trumpet. *Whetstone.*

**STEY.** A ladder; universal in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but not general in the adjoining counties. A carpenter in Todmorden said to his apprentice, "Thee a reet! theer't sa blind *thagh cant see a hoile in a stey*." See *Stee*.

**STEYE.** To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Befeye lepe up, full lyght he was,

And up he *steyed*, y undurstonde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.*

With laddren *steye* that couthe best,

The citi to asail have thai no rest.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 85.*

**STEYNOUR.**

And in proporcion rejoyethe the *steynour*.

*MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.*

**ST. HUGH'S-BONES.** Shoemakers' tools.

**STIBBORNE.** Stubborn. *Chaucer.*

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,

Holding his purpos *stibun* ageyn reason.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 168.*

**STIBILLE.** A carpenter's tool. "*Bipennus, bilens*, a stybylle," *Nomine MS.*

**STICH.** (1) A sheaf of corn. *Devon.*

(2) A small inclosure. *Cornw.*

(3) *Stiche* in Chester Plays, i. 47, is probably an error for *stiche*, slimy mud.

**STICHALL.** This term, which in some places has *Bub* prefixed to it, appears to be a word of reproach, used to children principally by their parents, when they are doing something wrong, and are in the way, or when they are heedless and inattentive to something that has been told them, e. g. "Get out of the way, you *bub-stichal*," and, "what a young *stichall* he must be to bring such a message!" *MS. Gloss. of Linc.* by the Rev. J. Adcock. The term occurs in the old play of *Lady Alimony*, quoted by Nares.

**STICHEL.** To eat too much. *North.*

**STICHEWORT.** The herb *lingua avis*. It occurs in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.*

**STICHLING.** A third year perch.

**STICK.** (1) A term of reproach, as "you are a pretty *stick*." A clergyman is called a good or bad *stick* according as he has a good or bad delivery. *Warw.*

(2) A strike among workmen. *North.*

(3) A timber-tree. *West.*

(4) To cut a beast's throat. *Var. dial.*

(5) A lot of twenty-five eels.

(6) "Stykkyng or tukkyng up of clothys, *saffacnatio*," Pr. Parv. *MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.*

**STICK-AND-BAIL.** Trap-ball. *Oxon.*

**STICK-AND-LIFT.** When a person is poor and has nothing beforehand, they say such a one is at *stick and lift*, that is, lives from hand to mouth. *Linc.*

**STICKER.** A stick used for stopping a waggon ascending a hill. *Heref.*

**STICKING-PIECE.** The part of an animal's neck where the butcher sticks it. *North.*

**STICKING-PLACE.** A fixed place. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, i. 7.  
Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,  
But in my harte shall have a *sticking-place*.

*Proctor's Gorgeous Gallery*, 1578, repr. p. 182.

**STICKINGS.** The last of a cow's milk.

**STICKLE.** (1) To tickle. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence. *Somerset.* The term is applied to the violence and rapidity of the stream in the following passage:

When they came thither, the river of the Shenin, which invironeth and runneth round about the cite, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe over the same.

*Holmshed, Cong. Ireland*, p. 37.

(3) To stick firmly to anything. *Lanc.*

(4) To part combatants. "I styckyll betwene wrastellers or any folkes that prove mastries, to se that none do other wronge, or I parte folkes that be redy to fyght," *Palsgrave*.

(5) Haste. *Stickle busy*, very officious.

(6) Steep. *Devon.*

(7) Fright; amazement. *Cumb.*

(8) The current below a waterfall. *West.*

**STICKLE-BACK.** The prickleback. *Var. dial.*

Waspis and eysturils, and gret cart-sadyllys, Mosketus in mortuous, caudrons and latyls, The pekerel and the perche, the mcnnous and the roche, The borbotus and the *stykylbakys*, the floudyre and the loche.

*Reliq. Antiq.* 1. 85.

**STICKLE-BUTT.** Headlong. *North.*

**STICKLER.** (1) A person who presides at back-sword or singlestick, to regulate the game; an umpire; a person who settles disputes.

Come, niver mine tha single-sticks,

Tha whoppin or tha *stickler*;

You dwon't want now a brawken head,

Nor jitchy zoort o' tickler! *Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Iuichester within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Blount.*

**STICKLING.** "A sharpling, shaftling, *stickling*, bankstickle, or sticklebacke," *Cotgrave* in v. *Espinoche*. "Gamerus, a stekelyng," *Nominales MS.* "Stykelynge, *silurus*," *Pr. Parv.* "Stykelyng, a maner of fysshe," *Palsgrave*.

**STICKLY.** Rough; prickly. *North.*

**STICKS.** Furniture. *Cumb.*

**STICKS-END.** The unburnt end of a stick from the fire. *Dorset.*

**STICKY-STACK.** A boys' game, running up the cut part of a haystack to try who can put in a stick the highest. *North.*

**STID.** (1) Place. *See Stede.*

She yede into a fer cuntré,

Ther no man knew hir pryveté,

Nor fro what *stid* she come.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

And for that odor Edwart love,

Thou shalt sitte here above,

In *stidde* alle of the kyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

Non wonder hafe zow therof,

My will hit was i-wise,

For I wil kepe that ilke *stide*,

That in my ward now is.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 78.*

(2) Qu. an error for *did*?

In Chems fair streams *stid* gently swim,  
And naked bathe each curious limbe,

*Randolph's Poems*, 1643, p. 126.

**STIDDEN.** Stood. *North.*

**STIDDY.** An anvil. *Var. dial.*

**STIE.** (1) A lane. (*A.-S.*)

The schereff made to seke Notyngham

Bothe be strete and *stye*,

And Robyn was in mery Scherwode

As list as lef on lynde. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.*

Has thou I come in any *sty*,

And cropped zerus of corne the by.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.*

(2) To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

A shadowe of the erthe riseth sone,

And *stith* up above the mone.

*MS. Laud. 793, f. 86.*

**STIFADRE.** A stepfather.

I schel the telle altogadre,

Beten ichave me *stifadre*. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 20.

**STIFE.** (1) Obstinate, inflexible, stiff. "A *stife* *gucan*, a lusty *gucan*," *Ray*. Stife bread, strong bread, made with beans and peas, &c. which makes it of a strong smell and taste. *North.*

(2) Suffocating vapour. *Northumb.* Moor has the adjective *stify*, stifling.

**STIFF.** (1) Proud. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; wealthy. *North.*

(3) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(4) Pleased; fond of. *North.*

(5) A blacksmith's anvil. *Suffolk.*

(6) Firmly; positively. *Var. dial.*

Two or three other came in and said she was by common fame accounted a witch. Wee found her guiltie, and she was condemned to prison, and to the pillorie, but stood *stiffe* in it that she was no witch.

*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(7) Strong; healthy; lusty. *North.* It constantly occurs in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of *brave*.

Somtyme I was an archere good,

A *stiffe* and eke a stronge,

I was commytted the best archere,

That was in mery Englande. *Robin Hood*, i. 77.

**STIFFLE.** A complaint in horses.

The horse is said to be *stiffled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place; but if it be not removed nor loosened, and yet the horse halteth by means of some grieve there, then we say that the horse is hurt in the stifle, and not stiffled. The stifle cometh by means of some blow, or some great straine, slipping or silding. The signes be these. If he be stiffled, the one bone wil sticke out farther than the other, and is apparant to the eie. Martin woulde have you to cure the stifle in al points like unto the shoulder-plot, saving that the pins need not bee so long, because the stiffling place is not so broad as the shoulder, and standing in the stable; let him have a pasterne with a ring on his forelegge, and thereunto fasten a cord, which cord must go about his necke, and let it be so much strained as it may bring his sore legge more forward than the other to keepe the bone from starting out. But if the horse bee but hurt in the stifle with some stripe or straine, then the bone wil not stand out, but perhaps the place may be swollen. The cure according to Martin is thus. First annoint the place with the ointment mentioned before, every day

once the space of a fortnight, and if the horse amend not with this, then rowel him with a hearen rowel, or else with a quill, and let the neather hole be somewhat before the sore place, and clense the hole every daye by turning the rowel, continuing stil to anoint the place with the ointment aforesaid, and that wil make him whole.

*Topell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 405.

**STIFLE.** To ruin. *Norff.*

**STIFLER.** (1) A busybody. *East.*

(2) A severe blow, almost sufficient to deprive one of his senses. *Norff.*

**STIGH-ROPE.** A rope-ladder.

**STIGHTELE.** To establish; to dispose.

And wele sho wend he sold be blane,  
And, serthes, than war hlr socor gane;  
But fast he *stighteld* in that stowr,  
And hastily him come socowre.

*Wyaine and Gavein*, 3241.

He commande Syr Cayous take kepe to thoos lordes,  
To *stygthyle* tha steryno mene, as thaire statte askys.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

**STIGMATIC.** Explained in the old dictionaries, "a person who has been branded with a hot iron for some crime." Metaphorically, a deformed or evil person.

For that prodigious bloody *stigmatic*  
Is never call'd unto his kingly sight,  
But like a comet he portendeth still  
Some innovation, or some monstrous act.

*Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon*, p. 76.

**STIHE.** A path, or lane.

Fogheles of heven and fischches of se,  
That forthgone *stihes* of the se.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 4.*

**STIKE.** (1) A verse, or stanza.

(2) To stick; to pierce. (*A.-S.*)

**STIKE-PILE.** The herb stork's-bill.

**STIKILLICHE.** Piercingly. (*A.-S.*)

Of hire falred, saun faile,  
He hadde in hert gret mervaille;  
On hire he lokid *stikilliche*,  
And heo on him al outerliche.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 219.

**STIKPYLE.** The herb *acus demenys*.

**STILE.** (1) To direct, as a gun.

(2) To iron clothes. *Exmoor.*

(3) A narrow path; a road. *Yorksh.*  
The Scottes gaudes might nothing gain,  
For all that stumblide at that *stile*.

*Minot's Poems*, p. 5.

(4) The upright post in a wainscot to which the panels are fixed.

**STILE-BOTE.** Wood claimed of the lord, by an owner of lands, for making stiles.

**STILETTO-BEARD.** Among the numerous fashions in beards, cultivated to excess by our ancestors, the short and pointed beard known as the *stiletto* was one of the most prominent, and is frequently referred to by our early writers. Taylor, the water-poet, in describing the beards of his time, mentions "some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like."

**STILL.** (1) A hill. *Browne.*

(2) Constant; continual. *Shak.* "By still practice," Titus And. iii. 2; "the still piercing air," All's Well that ends Well, iii. 2.

**STILL-AN-END.** Commonly; generally. *Shak.*  
This phrase is still in use.

**STILLATORIE.** A still. (*A.-N.*) Also, a place where distillations were performed.

**STILLE.** Quietly; with a low voice.

Nowt proude as Prechoures beth,

But preyen ful *style*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 473.

**STILLECHE.** Still. (*A.-S.*)

Ac deeth luteth in his scho,  
Him *stilliche* to for-do.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

Jhesu Cryste they thanked moche  
And wente ageyn full *stilliche*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.*

**STILLER.** (1) The inside of an oven. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) The piece of wood carried over a milkpail to balance it. *North.*

**STILLID.** Distilled. *Stilling*, distillation.

For the maselles, take the *styliid* water of frumetorye, and drynke it two sponefulle therof iij. dayes togedere, and they schulle never appere more.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

**STILLING.** A frame for barrels. "A gauntre or *stilling* for hogs-heads, &c, to stand on," Cotgrave in v. *Chantier*. "A *stilling* for cask, *subex*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

**STILL-ROOM.** The housekeeper's room.

**STILL-SOW.** A sly fellow. "A close, slie, lurking knave, a *stil sow*, as we say," Florio, p. 9. "Still swine eat all the draft," Merry Wives, iv. 2. This proverb is still in use.

**STILLY.** Still; quiet; quietly.

Ac Arthour was wel *stilly*  
With his folk neighe hem bi.

*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 141.

The mylners wife did rise water to make,  
*Stilly*, for the milner should not wake,  
The right way againe could she not take,  
For the house was so wide.

*The Milner of Abington*, n. d.

**STILO-NOVO.** After the Roman Calendar had been reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, English travellers writing from abroad were accustomed to date their letters *stilo novo*, and the term became a kind of cant one for anything reformed or new. "And so I leave you to your *stilonovo*," Beaumont and Fletcher.

**STILT.** The handle of a plough. *North.*

**STILTED.** Covered with dirt to a considerable height, or in a great degree. Stockings are said to be stilted, when new footings have been added to the original leggings. *Linc.*

**STILTS.** Crutches. *East.*

**STIM.** To ram down tightly. *Derb.*

**STIMBLE.** Mingere. *Norff.*

**STIME.** A particle, or ray of light.

Wherewith he blinded them so close,  
A *stims* they could not see.

*Robin Hood*, l. 111.

They are seay gunny and furr'd up some time,  
I can nut leauk at leet nor see a *stims*.

*A Yorkshires Dialogue*, 1697, p. 49.

**STIMEY.** Dim-sighted. *North.*

**STIMMER.** A piece of iron used to ram down powder for blasting rocks, &c.

**STIN.** To groan. *Yorksh.*

**STINE.** A sty in the eye. *Linc.*

**STING.** To thatch a stack. *North.*

**STINGER.** The sting of an insect. *West.* It is sometimes called a *stinge*.

**STINGO.** Strong beer or ale. The *Yorkshire Stingo* is the name of a celebrated inn in the suburbs of London.

Such *stingoe*, nappy, pure ale they had found ;  
Lett's loose no time, said they, but drink a round.

*The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 29.

**STINGUISIL.** To extinguish.

**STINGY.** (1) Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

(2) Piercing, as the wind. *Norff.*

**STINK-A-PUSS.** A term of contempt.

**STINKERD.** A stinking fellow. A term of reproach. "A stinkard, *homo fetidus*," Coles. For now the *stinkards* in their irefull wraths, Bepelted me with lome, with stones, and laths.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, il. 145.

He must be honyed and come over with Gentle Reader, Courteous Reader, and Learned Reader, though he have no more gentillie in him than Adam had (that was but a gardner), no more civillitie than a tartar, and no more learning than the most errand *stinkard*. *Morgan's Pharis Britannicus*, p. 28.

**STINKERS.** A sort of bad coal.

**STINK-IORN.** The stinking fungus.

**STINK-TRAP.** A small circular plate of iron, joined to a hollowed half sphere of the same material, made for covering the top of a drain to keep out any offensive smell.

**STINT.** A limited number of cattle gaits in common pasture. *Craven.*

**STINTANCE.** Stop; cessation. "Weep without any stintance," London Prodigal, p. 7.

**STINTE.** (1) To stop. (*A.-S.*) To blow the stint, i. e. the check or stop to the hounds. Still in use as a substantive, a limit, or • quantity; a limited quantity.

And when heo *stynteth* and seyth no more,  
Jef thou syst heo nedeth lorc,  
Thenne spek to hyre on thys wyse,  
And say, take the gode avyse.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

The litell boye *stint* nought  
Till the horse was home brough ;  
Thereof wiste the clerkes nought,  
For sothe as I you saie.

*The Miller of Abington*, n. d.

He toke hur abowte the myddelle smalle,  
And layd hur downe upon the grene,  
Twys or thrys he served hur soo withalle,  
He wolde nat *stynt* yet as I wene.

*MS. Rawl. C. 258.*

Then Robin he hasted over the plain,  
He did neither *stint* nor lin,  
Until he came unto the church,  
Where Allin should keep his wedding.

*Robin Hood*, il. 49.

The byschop *stynt* in that stoude.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 47.*

' He drewe hys swyrde ; or he *stynste*  
Hys hedd he smote of at a dynte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.*

(2) The purr, or sea-lark. According to Moor, a species of plover. "The stint, or junco; it is a kind of a sea-lark, with a straight, long, slender bill, and black; the legs long, of a dusky or blackish colour, with a tincture of green," Holme, ii. 279.

**STINTED.** In foal, as a mare. *West.*

**STINTLESS.** Without stopping; ceaseless.

There he performd victorious conquering;  
His life was nothing els but *stintless* passion.

*Rouland's Betraying of Christ*, 1590, Sig. E. iv.

**STIOLING.** Perishing from cold.

**STIONY.** The sty in the eye. *East.* "Styanye yn the eye," Prompt. Parv. f. 164.

**STIPE.** A steep ascent. *Heref.*

**STIPONE.** "A kind of sweet compound liquor drunk in some ill places in London in the summer time," Blount's Gloss. p. 612.

**STIR.** (1) He has plenty to stir on with, i. e. he is immensely rich. *North.*

(2) A crowd. *Norff.*

(3) Very hard wood. *Somerset.*

**STIR-ABOUT.** Oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in the frying-pan. Wilbraham, p. 80, calls it "a hasty pudding."

**STIRACKES.**

The Sabicans, by reason of the continual use of mirrhe and frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that savour: for remedy of which annoyance, they perfume their houses by burning *stirackes* in goats skins. And thus much for the severall parts of a goat.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 239.

**STIRE.** (1) To stir; to move; to slip. (*A.-S.*)

If I salde *stired* mi fote be,

Thi merci, Laverd, helped me.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 67.*

That thorne no blaste of temptation,  
Oure hertes be *stirredde* noyhere up no down.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.*

(2) To steer; to direct. *Skelton.*

**STIREHOUSE.** A storehouse.

In rainy weather they are whiter a great deale then at other times, unless it be when they couple together, for then they appeare very red. I my selfe about the middrest of Aprill, did once open a thicke female worme, and within the flesh I found a certain receptacle ringed round about, and filling up the whole cavity of the body, having a thinne membrane or coate enclosing it, and in this aforesaid *stirchouse* the earth which she had fed on, and where-with she was susteyned, was held and contained. Her egges were found to bee in a safe place above the receptacle, next to the mouth, there were many of them on a heape together, being all of a whitish colour. *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 307.

**STIRK.** A heifer. *North.* "Hekfere, heeste, or styrke, *juvenca*," Pr. Parv. p. 234.

**STIRKE.** To become stiff with cold. "Clyn-gyne or styrkyne, *rigeo*," Pr. Parv.

**STIRMAN.** A steersman. "Rother or a styrman, *remex*," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

**STIROP.** A stirrup.

A levedy ad my love leyte, the bole began to belle,  
The cokeu ad the kite keyte, the doge is in the welle;  
Stod y in my *stirop* streyt, i-schok out of the schelle.

*MS. Arund. Coll. Am. 27, f. 130.*

**STIRPE.** A race; a family.

Of whiche malady, because it was straung and rare to the physicians of England, he at the kynges manoure of Grenewiche descesed, levynge one sonne behynde hym to contynue his *stirpe* and familie.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 55.*

**STIRRIDGE.** Commotion. *Devon.*

**STIRRING.** (1) "Amongst husbandmen, the second tilth or fallow called *stirring*," Florio, p. 273. Markham explains it "the second ploughing for barley."

(2) A bustle; a merry-making. *North.*

**STIRRING-POT.** "A long strong iron pot, with an handle about two yards; with it being red hot, is stirred the mettle and lead together in melting pots, till they be well incorporated," Holme, 1688.

**STIRROW.** A hasty-pudding. *Chesh.*

**STIRRUP-CUP.** A parting cup taken on horse-back before leaving; a stirrup-glass.

Boy, lead our horses out when we get up,

Wee'l have with you a merry *stirrup-cupp*.

*Prulse of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 27.

**STIRRUP-HOSE.** "Stirrop-hose, *chaussettes à estrier*; the stirrop of the hose, *l'estrier de la chaussette*," Howell, 1660, sect. 33. Holme mentions "large stirrop hose, or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several i-let holes, by which they were made fast to the petticoat-breeches by a single row of pointed ribbons hanging at the bottom." Grose has *stirrups*, a kind of buskins. *Stirrup-stockings*, Coles.

**STIRRUP-LADDER.** A thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes. *West.*

**STIRRUP-OIL.** A sound beating. Still in use, according to Major Moor, p. 406. "To give one some stirrup-oil, *aliquem fugigare*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

**STIRRUPS.** "Rings or iron bands that binde the shankes of the wheele, which we call the *stirrups* of a wheele," Florio, p. 68.

**STIRRUP-VERSE.** A verse at parting.

Must Megg, the wife of Batt, aged eighty,  
Deces'd November thirteenth, seventy-three,  
Be cast, like common dust, into the pit,  
Without one line of monumental wit?  
One death's head distich, or mortality-staff,  
With sense enough for church-yard epitaph?  
No *stirrup-verse* at grave before she go?  
Batt does not use to part at taverns so.

*Batt upon Batt*, seventh ed. p. 23.

**STIRT.** Started. (*A.-S.*)

And was about him to slen,  
As other *stirt* hem bituen.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 124.

Kay up *stirt* and King Yder,  
Afot foughten with swerdes cler.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 144.

Methought thanne I *stirte* up anone,  
And to the broke I ranne and gate a stone,  
And to the cokkewe herly cast,  
And for drede he flyez away ful fast,  
And gladd was I when that he was goon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, xv. Cent.*

**STIRTANDE.** Starting; spirited. *Gawayne.*

**STIRTELYS.** Quickly; immediately.

*Stirtelys* steryne one steryne with styffe mene of armes,  
Mony lufliche launce appone lofte stondys.

*Morte Arthur*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

**STIR-UP-SUNDAY.** The twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, the collect for that day beginning with the words *stir up*.

**STITCH.** (1) A contortion; a grimace.

(2) A narrow ridge of land. *Cumb.*

(3) A stack or bundle of ten sheaves of corn set up together in a field. *Devon.*

I be a come whim, Thomas, an I d'won't think I  
shall goo ta school again theäse summer. I shall

be out amangst ye. I'll goo wi' ta mawy, an ta hä  
makin, an ta reapy—I'll come äter, an zet up tha  
*stitches* vor ye, Thomas. *West Country Dialogues.*

(4) A tailor. *I ar. dial.*

(5) To go through stitch, i. e. to go through or accomplish completely. "Now wee are in, wee must goe through *stitch*," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iii. "*Passe-par-tout*, a resolute fellow, one that goes *through-stitch* with every thing hee undertakes, one whose courses no danger can stop, no difficultie stay," Cotgrave. "To go thorow-stitch with the work, *opus peragere*," Coles.

(6) *Stop stitch while I put a needle in*, a proverbial phrase applied to any one when one wishes him to do anything more slowly.

**STITCHBACK.** Strong ale. *South.*

**STITE.** As soon. *Yorksh.*

**STITELERS.**

This is the watyre abowte the place, if any dyche may be mad, ther it schal be played; or cllys that it be strongly barryd al abowte, and lete nowth over many *stytelers* be withinne the place.

*Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 23.

**STITIL.** (1) Ascendeth. (*A.-S.*)

Mon that thuncheth he breketh armes,

That y-wis bytokneth harmes.

Mon that syth tren blowe ant bere,

Bitokneth wyunnyng, ant no lere.

Mon that *styth* on tre an heh,

Gode tidynge him is neh. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 262.

(2) A blacksmith's anvil. (*A.-S.*) *Stithy* is the most general form of the word. "Stythe for a smythe, *enclume*," Palsgrave.

As hit were dyntes of a *stithi*,

That smythes smyten in her smythy.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 138.

(3) Carbonic acid gas. *North.*

**STITHE.** (1) Firm; strong; stiff. "*Stithe*, strong, stiff, ab *As*. stidh, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong; *stithe cheese*, i. e. strong cheese," Ray, p. 45, ed. 1674.

The stremys are so styffe and *stithe*,  
That many a manne ther losses thaire lyfe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.*

On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,  
Thai riden togider with schafes long.

*Amis and Amiloun*, 1303.

A tournament thai ches,

With knyghtes *stithe* on stede. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 142.

(2) Hot; oppressive; stifling. *East.*

(3) To ascend, or climb. Batman, 1582.

**STITHOM.** Confusion; bustle. *Linc.*

**STIVART.** Place; station.

Love maketh moni mai with teres to wede:

Love hath his *stivart* by sti and by strete.

*App. to Conybeare's Octavian*, p. 59.

**STIVE.** (1) A kind of hive made of straw used at cock-fights for putting the birds in to keep them warm. *To be stived up*, to be stifled up in a warm place.

(2) To push with poles. *Scott.*

(3) To walk energetically. *North.* Mr. Hunter says, to walk with affected stateliness.

(4) Dust. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong; muscular. *North.* *Styest*, most strong or powerful.

And strengest upon my stede,  
And styvest under gurdell,  
And lovelekest to loken on,  
And lykyngest a-beddo. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 519.

(6) To shiver with cold. *Devon*.

STIVED. Baked hard. *Will. Werw.*

STIVEN. Sternness. *Grose*.

STIVER. (1) To start up. *Devon*.

(2) To exert one's self violently. "How he stivers through the mud." *Sussex*. To flutter. *Kent*.

(3) A bristling of the hair. *West*.

(4) A small Dutch coin.

Through thy protection they are monstrous thrivers,  
Not like the Dutchmen in base doys and stivers.

*Taylor's Workes*, ii. 3.

(5) To stiver about, to stagger. *Sussex*.

STIVES. Stews, or brothels.

STIVING. Close; stifling. *Worc*.

STIVOIR. A kind of bagpipe. Also, a player upon the stivoir. (*A.-N.*)

Ther were trumpes and fithelers,  
And stivoires and tabourers.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 243.

Organisters and gode stivoires,

Minstrels of mouthe, and mani dysour,

To glade tho bernis blihe.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 274.

STIVEN. A road is said to be *stiven* up when so full of snow as to be impassable. *Norf*.

STI3T. Fixed. *Will. Werw.*

STOACH. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. *Sussex*.

STOAK-HOLE. A round hole out of which the fire in the furnace proceeds. *Holne*.

STOB. A small post. The gibbet post of the notorious Andrew Mills, in the bishopric of Durham, was called *Andrew Mills' stob*. To *stob* out, to demand or portion out land by stobs. It is also used in reference to spines or thorns that have pierced the flesh. *York*.

STOBBALL-PLAY. Aubrey, in his *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 347, gives the following account of this game:—"It is peculiar to North Wilts, North Gloucestershire, and a little part of Somerset, near Bath; they strike a ball stuffed very hard with quills, and covered with soale-leather as big as a . . . . bullet, with a staffe commonly made of withy about three and a halfe feet long. Coleman-downe is the place so famous and so frequented for stobball playing. The twife is very fine, and the rock freestone is within an inch and half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, stuffed very hard with quills, sowed into soale leather, and as hard as a stone. I doe not heare that this game is used anywhere in England but in this part of Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire adjoining. They strike the ball with a great turned staff of about four feet long." So far Aubrey, which I have corrected by reference to the rough draft of this work in the Ashmolean Museum. See also Stowe's Survey of London,

ed. 1720, b. i. p. 257. "A stow-ball, *pila clavata*," Coles.

STOBLE. Stubble. *Palsgrave*. "Stipula, a stoble and a stree," Medulla MS.

STOBWORT. The herb oxys, or sorrel. "Wood sorrell or stubwort," Gerard, p. 1030.

STOCHE. A stab. *Yorksh*.

STOCK. (1) The udder. *Kent*.

(2) A root. (3) To root up. *West*.

(4) Strong; muscular. *I. of Wight*.

(5) A stocking. *Shak*.

(6) At cards, when part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock*.

(7) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.

(8) The back of a grate. *Var. dial*.

(9) To peck, as a bird. *Heref*.

(10) To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. *West*.

(11) Cattle. *Var. dial*.

STOCKADO. A thrust in fencing. "A *stoc-cata*, with a thrust or stoccado," Florio.

STOCK-CARD. A large wooden instrument used for carding wool.

STOCKED. Confined. *Chaucer*.

Roges and vagabonds are often *stocked* and whipped; scolds are ducked upon cuckingstooles in the water. *Harrison*, p. 185.

STOCKEL. An old pollard tree. *Heref*.

STOCKENED. Stopped in growth. *Linc*.

STOCKERS. Persons employed to fell or grub up trees. *West*. See *Stock* (3).

STOCKING-IRON. An implement used for grubbing weeds up.

STOCK-MILL. A fulling-mill. *Glouc*.

STOCKPORT-COACH. A horse with two women riding sidewise upon it. *North*.

STOCKS. (1) A wooden prison for the legs, used in villages as a punishment for petty offences. They may still be seen in many places, though generally disused. They are introduced upon the stage in the old play of *Hick Scornor*, and in *King Lear*. The *Worcester Journal* of Jan. 19th, 1843, informs us that this old mode of punishment was recently revived at Stratford-on-Avon for drunkenness, and a passer-by asking a fellow who was doing penance how he liked it, the reply was—"I beant the first mon as ever were in the stocks, so I don't care a fardin about it." Holme describes the stocks, "a prison or place of security to keep safe all such as the constable finds to be night-walkers, common drunkards and swearers, that have no money, and such like; also petty thieves, strippers of hedges, robbers of hen-roosts, and light-fingered persons, who can let none of their masters or mistresses goods or cloaths lye before them; also wandering rogues, gipsies, and such as love begging better than labour."

And twenty of thes odur ay in a pytt,

In *stokkes* and feturs for to sytt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 58, f. 233.*

And if from the *stocks* I can keep out my feet,  
I fear not the Compter, King's Bench, nor the Fleet.  
*Academy of Compliments*, 1671, p. 281.



(2) The frame of a chûrn or the stand upon which it is put. *West.*

STOCK-SHEARS. Shears used by needle-makers for cutting wire the required length.

STOCK-SLEEVE. "*Manche Lombarde*, a stock sleeve, or fashion of halfe-sleeve, whose upper part is raised, and full of plaits or gathers," Cotgrave. "A stock-sleeve, or kind of half-sleeve," Howell, 1660.

STOCKY. (1) Irritable, headstrong, and contrary, combined. *Sussex.*

(2) Impudent, brassy; used on the borders of Leicestershire, to which county it perhaps more properly belongs. *Lin.*

(3) Short and thick of growth. *West.*

STODDLE. "Stoddyll a toole for a wever, *lame detisserant*," Palsgrave.

STODE. Stood; remained still.

The abbot sayd to his covent,  
There he *stode* on grounde,  
This day twelfe moneth came there a knyght,  
And borrowed foure hundred pounde.

*Robin Hood*, l. 17.

The schylde in the schouldur wode  
Halfe a fote or hyt *stode*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 179.*

STODE-MERE. A mare in foal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot the boye was never so blythe,  
Als whenne he herde the name kythe  
Of the *stode-mere* stythe;  
Of na thyng thanne he roghte. *Perceval*, 367.

STODGE. (1) To stuff; to fill; to distend; to squeeze tightly together. *West.*

(2) Portage, or soft food. *Devon.* Forby has *stodge*, to stir up various ingredients into a thick mass.

(3) Thick slimy mud. *South.*

STODGE-FULL. Quite full, or unable to contain more. The ground or the road is said to be *stodgy*, or all of a *stodge*, when it is wet, deep, and miry. *Warw.*

STOFFADO. "A term for the stuffing of any joint of meat, or belly of any fowl, or the like," Holme's Academy, 1688, iii. 84.

STOGGED. Set fast in a mire. *Devon.*

STOGGEREL. An old pollard. *West.*

STOIN'D. Astounded.

*Stoin'd* and *amaz'd* at his own shade for dread,  
And fearing greater dangers than was need.

*British Bibliographer*, i. 290.

STOITH. "*Stipa*, a stoith," occurs in Nominale MS. among the *nomina vestimentorum*.

STOITING. The jumping of pilchards above the surface of the water. *East.*

STOK-DOWE. A stock-dove. "*Palumbus, palumba*, a stok dove," Nominale MS.

STOKE. (1) A yard in length.

(2) To stir the fire. *Var. dial.*

(3) A stock. Nominale MS.

STOKEN. Shut; fastened. *North.*

Syr, sche seyde, nothyng welle,  
For sche was *stoken* yn that castelle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 149.*

Olimpias is now awroke,  
Ac yet heo is in prison *stoke*.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 1132.

STOKER. A man employed to stir and attend to the fire in a brewery, &c. *Var. dial.*

STOKEY. Close, or sultry. *North.*

STOLDRED. Stealth. *Kent.*

Some little corn by *stoldred* brought to town.

*Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 107.

STOLE. (1) A stool. (*A.-S.*) There was a weaver's instrument called the *stole*.

(2) Part of the ecclesiastical habit, worn about the neck. (*A.-N.*)

Ȝef the wonte *stole* or fanone,  
When thou art in the canone,  
Passe forth wythowten turne,  
But that thou moste rewe gerna.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. II. f. 150.*

(3) Robe of royalty. *Weber.*

(4) A kind of packing-chest for robes and clothes. We still have "groom of the stole." See Privy Purse Expences of Eliz. of York, p. 45.

(5) To drink; to swallow. *Norfolk.*

STOLEN. "Stolen things are sweet," an old proverb still in common use.

From busie cooks we love to steal a bit  
Behind their backs, and that in corners eat.  
Nor need we here the reason why entreat,  
All know the proverb, *stollen bread is sweet*.

*History of Joseph*, ii. d.

STOLKY. Wet and miry. *Glouc.*

STOLNE. Stolen. (*A.-S.*)

Than sende Joseph aftur hem men that saydon  
that thei were wykkyd men, that aftur that here  
lorde hadde made hem wel at ese, haddon *stolne* hys  
coupe that he lovid moste.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 46.*

STOLPE. A post, or stulp. *North.*

The cradle to have five *stolpes*, three at the head,  
and twoe at the feet, and the king's armes on the  
middle *stolpe*, and all the other *stolpes* with other  
armes, and well carpeted all about, with a paue  
thereon of cloth of gould furred with ermins.

*Ordnances and Regulations*, p. 127.

STOLSY. To walk in the dirt. *Beds.*

STOLT. Strong; stout. *Sussex.*

STOLY. Dirty; disorderly. *Suffolk.*

STOM. (1) The instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A large branch of a tree. *Beds.*

STOMACH. (1) Pride; hauteur.

(2) To bear, or put up with. *Var. dial.*

(3) Anger. (4) To resent. *East.* Both these senses are used by early writers. To stick in the stomach, i. e. to remember with anger.

STOMACHFUL. Stubborn. Also, angry.

STOMACHY. Proud; haughty; irritable; easily offended. *Var. dial.*

STOMAGER. "Curet, breastplate, or stomager, *thorax*," Huloet, 1552.

STOMBER. To confuse; to confound. *Salop.*

STOMBLER. The same as *Poached*, q. v.

STOMELAR. A stumbler. *Pr. Parv.*

STOMPEY. To stomp or walk. *Var. dial.*

STONAGE. Any heap of stones. Stonehenge is so called by the country people.

STONAS. An entire horse. *Suffolk.*

STONAYE. To confound; to astonish.

Whenne any stirrtex to stale, stuffe thame the betterre,  
Ore thei wille be *stonayeds* and stroyede in ȝone straye  
londex. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

He was so stonyed of that dente,  
That nygh he had hys lyff rente.

*Richard Coer de Lion*, 491.

And soche a strok' to Belyse he lente,  
That he was stonyed of that dynte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 128.*

**STONCHIEDE.** Stopped.

And the wynde stonchede and blew no more,  
And the meyst turnde into a bryst cloude.

*Chron. Vitodun. p. 127.*

**STONCROP.** The plant *crassula minor*.

**STOND.** "Stonde a vessell, they have none,"

Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 67.

Hwer is thi bred and thin ale,  
Thi tunne and thine stonde?

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.*

**STONDAND-FIGNADE.** Is thus described in an early and curious poem on cookery:

Fyrst play thy water with honey and salt,  
Grynde blanchyd almondes, I wot thou shalle;  
Thurgh a streynour thou shalt hom streyne,  
With the same water that is so clene:  
In sum of the water stepe thou shalle  
Whyte brede crustes to alye hit withalle.  
Then take figgus and grynde hom wele,  
Put hom in pot, so have thou cele.  
Then take brede, with mylke hit streyne  
Of almondes that be white and clene.  
Cast in tho fyggus that ar i-grynde,  
With powder of peper that is tho kynde;  
And powder of canel, in grete lordys house,  
With sugur or hony thou may hit dowce.  
Then take almondes cloven in twen,  
That fryid ar with oyle; and set with wyn  
Thy dish, and floryssh hit thou mygt  
Wyth powder of gynger that is so bryzt;  
And serve hit forth, as I spake thenne,  
And set hit in sale before, &c.

*MS. Sloane 1906, pp. 91, 92.*

**STONDE.** To stand; to remain. (*A.-S.*)

No nan in chyrche stonde schal,  
Ny lene to pylar ny to wal.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 130.*

**STONDENDE.** Standing.

Thorow sytte of hem misturnd were,  
*Stondende* as stonis here and there.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.*

**STOND-HORSE.** "Stonde horse, naturel,"

Palsgrave, subst. f. 67.

**STONDLE.** A bearing-tub. *Norf.*

**STONE.** (1) A gun-flint.

(2) In composition, signifying *quite*; as *stone-blind*, quite blind; *stone-cold*, *stone-dead*, *stone-still*, &c. Still in use.

Ever satt Percyvelle stone-stille,  
And spakke nothyng hir tilte,  
Tille scho hade sayde alle hir wille,  
And spakke lese ne mare.

*Perceval*, 841.

**STONE-AX.** A stone-worker's axe.

**STONE-BOW.** A crossbow for shooting stones.

"Stone-bowe, *arcubasta*," Pr. Parv.

**STONE-BURNISHER.** A stone used for polishing and making bright a piece of silver or gold. Holme, 1688.

**STONE-CHAT.** The wheatear. *North.*

**STONE-HATCH.** The ring-plover. *Norf.*

**STONE-HONEY.** Honey hardened and candied white like sugar. Also called corn-honey.

**STONE-HORSE.** A stallion. "*Cheval entier*, a stone-horse," Cotgrave in v. *Entier*.

**STONE-JARS.** Large jugs are so called, though composed of earthenware. *Hunter.* Forby has *stone-ware*, old-fashioned earthenware of a dusky white or grayish colour.

**STONEN.** Made of stone. *West.*

**STONE-SPITCHIL-DIKE.** A raised earthen dike, faced with stones. *North.*

**STONE-WEED.** Knot-grass. *Suffolk.*

**STONGEN.** To stab; to pierce. (*A.-S.*)

They ben y-sewed with whight silke,  
And semes ful queynte,

*Y-stongen* with stiches

That stareth as sylver. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 483.

**STONK.** A shock of corn. "*Discaux de gerbes*, sheaves of corne set tenne and tenne in a heape; halfe-thraves of tenne sheaves apeece; ten sheaved *stonks* or *shocks* of corne," Cotgrave, 1632.

**STONNORD.** The herb stonecrop.

**STONT.** Standeth. (*A.-S.*)

In the myddel the chylde stont,  
As he ys folowed in the font.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 129.*

Thay stont stilly a stownde;

Thay putt up pavylons rondo.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 131.*

**STONY-HARD.** The plant corn-gromwell.

**STOO.** A stool. *Lanc.*

**STOOD.** Cropped short. *North.*

**STOOK.** (1) A sort of stile beneath which water is discharged. *Somers.*

(2) A shock of corn. *North.*

Lesly having instantly ordered to raise the country for the Perlamt, under the command of Col. Lawson and Col. Chomly, marched the next day towards Newcastle. The corn was then all in the *stook*; and Lesly knew well that if he had stayed to beggar the towne, he might have taken it within a few weeks.

*Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle*, p. 7.

(3) The remains of a pillar of coal after it has been riven by a board. *Newc.*

(4) To stoop the head. *North.*

**STOOL.** (1) To ramify, as corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) To plough; to cultivate. *Yorksh.*

**STOOL-BALL.** An ancient game at ball, played by both sexes. According to Dr. Johnson, it is a play where balls are driven from stool to stool. See a further notice in Strutt, p. 97. In Lewis's English Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 17, speaking of the tenets of the Puritans, he observes that "all games where there is any hazard of loss are strictly forbidden; not so much as a game at *stool-ball* for a Tansay, or a cross and pyle for the odd penny at a reckoning, upon pain of damnation." This quotation is given by Brand, in his Pop. Antiq. The following is from Herrick's Hesperides, 1648, p. 280:

At *stool-ball*, Lucia, let us play

For sugar-cakes and wine;

Or for a tansie let us pay,

The losse be thine or mine.

If thou, my deere, a winner be

At trundling of the ball,

The wager thou shalt have, and me,

And my misfortunes all.

Poor Robin, in his Almauack for 1677, in his

Observations on April, opposite the 16th and 17th, Easter Monday and Tuesday, says,—

Young men and maids,  
Now very brisk,  
At barley-break and  
Stool-ball frisk.

*Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. 105.

*Isa.* Ay, and at stool-ball too, sir; I've great luck at it. *Ward.* Why, can you catch a ball well? *Isa.* I have catch'd two in my lap at one game.

*Middleton's Works*, iv. 597.

When health and weather both invite,  
At stool-ball to play for our delight.

*The Pleasant Aarum*, 1703.

#### STOOL-OF-OFFICE. A close-stool.

And as of one part of a tree a chaire of state may be made, and of another part a carved image, and of a third part a *stool of office*; so men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and dissonant in estates, conditions, and qualities.

*Taylor's Works*, i. 144.

**STOOLS.** The roots of copse, or hedgewood cut down nearly to the ground. *Var. dial.*

"To go a stooling, signifies to be employed in woods, generally without the owner's leave, in cutting up such decayed stools, or stumps, or moots, for fuel," *MS. Devon. Gl.*

**STOOL'S-FOOT.** To lay the *stool's-foot* in water, means to make great preparation for receiving a guest. *East.*

**STOOL-TERRAS.** To set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *West.*

**STOON.** A stonc. (*A.-S.*)  
Oure Lord wroot it hymself  
In stoon, for it siedefast was,  
And stonde sholde evere.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 328.

**STOOP.** (1) To fall, or pounce upon, as a hawk on the wing does upon his prey.

(2) To steep; to macerate. *West.*

(3) A post, or stulp. *North.*

(4) A drinking cup; a pitcher. Still in use in the latter sense.

(5) A barrel; a beer-vessel. *Northumb.*

(6) To tilt a cask. *South.*

**STOOR.** (1) To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) To stir, or move actively. *West.*

(3) A sufficient quantity of yeast for a brewing. See *Forby's East Anglia*, p. 329.

**STOOREY.** A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. *North.*

**STOOTIL.** To lath and plaster. *North.*

**STOP.** (1) To cover; to hide. "A hassocke or mat to *stop* a privy with," *Florio*, p. 84.

(2) A small well-bucket. *Norw.*

(3) To poke; to thrust; to place. *North.*

(4) To fasten a feather to the wing of a hawk in place of a broken one.

(5) The same as *Stab*, q. v.

**STOP-DICE.** A kind of false dice, mentioned in *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540. *Chapman* alludes to stop-cater-trays.

**STOPEN.** Stopped; advanced. (*A.-S.*)

**STOP-GLAT.** A make-shift; a substitute.

**STOPLESS.** A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven. *North.*

**STOPPE.** (1) To stuff. *Pegge.*

(2) A bucket, or milking-pail. Still in use in Norfolk. The holy-water *stoppe* was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead.

**STOPPER.** A person at tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls.

**STOPPING.** Honey laid so long in the cells that it has become bad and hard.

**STOPPING-PAN.**

Then stop the veine with a little hogs-grease, and then tacke on the shooes, and turpentine molten together, and laid upon a little flax, and cram the place where you did let him blood hard with tow, to the intent it may be surely stoppt. Then fil both his feet with hogs grease, and bran fried together in a *stopping pan*, so hot as is possible. And upon the stopping, clap a piece of leather, or else two splents to keepe the stopping.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 400.

**STOPPINGS.** A barrier of plank, brick, or stone, filling up an excavation to give direction to a current of air in a coal mine.

**STOPPLE.** (1) The stopper of a bottle, &c.

But that yt lackes a *stopple*,  
Take thee heere my well [faycr] bottill,  
For it will houlde a good pottill,  
In faith, I can geve thee no more.

*Chester Plays*, i. 142

Bot both your sisters and your child  
Provided well for this,  
Their tubbs can never leake,  
Because the *stopple* there is.

*MS. Poems*, temp. James I.

(2) The stalk of a pipe; the tufts of straw used in thatching stacks. *West.*

(3) Stubble. *Devon.* "Ialm, or stohyl, stopyll, *stipula*," *Prompt. Parv.* p. 223.

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,

He smot of ys heved as lyztlyche as yt were a lute *stopple*.

*Rob. Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 223.

**STOP-RODS.** Are explained by Carr, "the wattling of the shafts of a mine." *North.*

**STOP-SHORD.** A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

**STOPWOUR.** The herb *Alleluja*.

**STORBED.** Disturbed. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou be slowe to Goddes servyse,  
Or *storbet* hyt by any wyse.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 140.*

**STORE.** (1) Strong; powerful; large. (*A.-S.*) *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 253, was apparently unacquainted with this meaning of the term.

On a grene hylle he sawe a tree,  
Thesavyr of hyt was strong and *store*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 49.*

Fra sa mekille a manne and sa *store*  
Had thay never sene byfore.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 126.*

For Sir Anlaf, the king of Danmark,  
With an ost *store* and stark,  
Into Ingland is come;

With fifteen thousand knyghtes of prils,  
Alle this lond thai stroyen y-wis,  
And mani a toun han none.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 363.

The king and his men ilkane  
Wend tharwith to have bene slane,  
So blew it *stor* with slete and rayn.

*Ywaine and Gawain* 1297.

(2) Anything laid up for use. (3) *To tell no store of a thing*, to consider it of no use or importance. *Chaucer*.

(4) A receptacle for any articles.

(5) To stock, or furnish. (*A.-N.*)

(6) The plant *Libanum Olibanum*, according to MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, xv. Cent.

(7) *Store is no sore*, an old phrase meaning that things stored up cause no harm.

Multiply thy medcyns ny more and more,  
For wyse men done sey *store ys no sore*.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 186.*

This is the cause, sir, that I judged it so vile,  
Bycause it is so common in talking every while;  
For plentie is not deintie, as the common saying is.  
No, nor *store is no sore*, perceive you this.

*Record's Grounds of Artes, 1579.*

(8) Number; quantity.

Others were sav'd, whose crimes rose to that *store*  
As they deserv'd death twentie times before.

*Braithwaite's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 78.*

(9) To move; to stir.

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,  
Whedur y be quyk or dedd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 191.*

STORE-PIGS. Pigs nearly full grown.

STORGIN. A sturgeon. Nominate MS.

That made the crthe and the planettes sevyng,  
And in the see the *sturgone*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.*

STORIAL. Historical; true. (*A.-N.*)

STORKEN. (1) To gain strength. *Cumb.*

(2) To cool; to stiffen. *North.*

STORKING. Some kind of bird. "*Fronddator*, a storkyng," Nominate MS.

STORK'S-BILL. "*Storck's bill, to storcken*, proper to fat growing cold, and so hard," Hallamshire Gl. p. 124.

STORM. (1) To scold; to be angry. *East.*

(2) A shower. *Wills.*

(3) A fall of snow. Also, a long continued frost. *North.* To be stormed, i. e. to be starved with cold.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. *North.*

STORMING-THE-CASTLE. A kind of sea-game mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

STORM-STAID. Detained on a journey on account of a storm. *North.*

STORQUE.

Rip up each vein and sinew of my *storque*,  
Anatomize him, searching every entraille.

*The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 48.*

STORVE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

My sone schalle not thys day *storve*,  
Be Seynt Thomas that y schalle serve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 135.*

Ther-while Ypocras, with a knif,  
Binom that schild his swete lif;  
And let him birlle sickerliche,  
Als he were *storoven* sodanliche.

*The Sneyvn Sages, 1126.*

STORVING. Slaying; killing. (*A.-S.*)

Betweene the barons and the king

Augt to be no *storvings*. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 108.*

STORY. A falsehood. *Var. dial.*

STORY-POSTS. The upright timbers reaching from the top to the bottom of a story in a building of carpenter's work. *Willson.*

STOT. (1) A young ox. *North.* "*Stotte, bo-veau*," Palsgrave. Tyrwhitt thinks Chaucer uses the term for *stod*, a stallion. "*Stot hors, cabalus*," Pr. Parv. f. 165.

And saide thaire fee was fro thame revede,  
Certeis, syr, us es noghte levyde

*A stotte unto zoure plowhe! Isumbras, 92.*

(2) To rebound, as a ball. *North.*

STOTAYE. To stumble; to stammer.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylcz,  
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.*

Un-comly in cloystre. i coure ful of care,  
I loke as a lurdeyn, and listne til my lare,  
The song of the cesolfa. dos me syken sare,  
And slite *stotland* on a song. a moneth and mare.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 291.*

STOTCH. To poach land; "the cattle have *stotched* the field," that is, covered it with their footmarks. *Kent.*

STOTE. A kind of weasel. The polecat is called a *stote* in Somersetshire.

STOTEDE. Remained; rested?

Anone to the forest they found,  
There they *stoted* a stound;

They pyght pavelouns round,

And loggede that nyght.

*Degrevant, 226.*

STOTER. To stumble. *North.*

STOTEYE. Cunning; stratagem. *Will. Werv.*

STOTHE. The slay of a weaver's loom. Also, a post or upright of a wall.

STOT-PLOUGH. A plough drawn by stots.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Northumberland, speaking of the dress of the sword-dancers at Christmas, adds: Otherk, in the same kind of gay attire, draw about a plough, called the *stot-plough*, and when they receive the gift make the exclamation *Largess!* but if not required at any house for their appearance, they draw the plough through the pavement and raise the ground of the front in furrows. I have seen twenty men in the yoke of one plough. He concludes thus: The *stot-plough* has been conceived by some to have no other derivation than a mere rural triumph, the plough having ceased from its labour. *Brand's Popular Antiquities, i. 280.*

STOT-TUESDAY. The first Tuesday which occurs after the 27th of October.

STOTTY. Gritty, as soil is. *West.*

STOU. A place, or seat. (*A.-S.*)

On *stou* ase thou stode,

Thou restest the under rode.

*Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 96.*

STOUD. A young colt. *West.*

STOUDE.

Of alle oure riche clothes tid us never a shroude,

Whose hath don for Godes love, he may be ful *stoude*.

*Walter Mapes, Appendix, p. 349.*

STOUK. (1) The handle of a pail. Also, a drinking-cup with a handle. *North.*

(2) To raise a steam. *North.*

(3) A stock or heap of anything.

STOUN. (1) Stolen. *North* and *Scot.*

(2) To smart with pain.

Ah, Nan, steek'th winderboard and mack it dark,

My neen are varra sair, they *stoun* and wark.

*A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 49.*

STOUND. (1) To beat severely. *East.*

(2) To ache; to smart with pain. *North.*

(3) To long for; to pine for. If carrots or any

other food of which horses are very fond are given to them for a short time, and then withheld, they are said to *stound* for them. Early in the spring cows *stound* for grass.

- (4) A wooden vessel for small beer.  
 (5) A moment, or short time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Forby and Moor.  
 Heven blys that alle schalle wynne,  
 Schylde us fro dedly synne,  
 And graunte us the blys of hevyn!  
 Yf ye wylle a *stounde* blynnne,  
 Of a story y wylle begynne.  
 That gracyus ys to nevyn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.*

Then seyde the kyng that ylke *stounde*,  
 Me thynkyth that was Sir Roger hounde.

That wente wyth hym thoo,  
 When the quene was flemed owt of my londe;  
 Syr, they seyde, we undurstonde  
 For sothe that hyt ys soo!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

Thei shal be fedde with deth that *stounde*,  
 The prophete it saith that here is founde.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 96.*

For-thi thay named [hym] that *stounde*,  
 Knyghte of the table rownde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

In what place they schal be founde,  
 I schal yow telle at the *stounde*.

*MS. Poem on Blood-letting, xv. Cent.*

- (6) Stunned. *Spenser*.  
 (7) To astound, or astonish. *East*.  
 They take also their name of the word mase and theefe, or master theefe if you will, because they often *stound* and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.

*Harrison's Description of England, p. 231.*

- (8) To beat a drum. *North*.  
**STOUNDEMELE.** By short spaces of time;  
 by degrees; every moment. (*A.-S.*)

Syn ye were first unto your make y-knyt,  
 Wel han ye kept your chambre of preveté;  
 For hardely may no mane sey as yet,  
 That with your bodé foleyed han ye.  
 And now cometh age, foo to your beauté,  
 And stelyngly it wastyth *stounde-mele*.

*MS. Fairfax 16.*

And every day, withoutte wordes moo,  
*Stoundemele* from the hevyn aboven,  
 Goddis aungels come to and froo.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44.*

*Stoundemele* from the hevyn adoun  
 Goddis aungelle cam to and fro.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.*

**STOUP.** A post. *Linc.* "Stoulpe before a  
 doore, *souche*," *Palsgrave*.

**STOUPÉ.** (1) To bend; to stoop. (*A.-S.*) Also,  
 to stoop as a hawk does.

For now she loves to lyve of chaunge,  
 And *stoupes* to every praye;  
 So he that wyl cache her  
 Had neede for to wache her,  
 Or els she wyl sore away.

*MS. Ashmole 48.*

- (2) To give up. A cant term.  
**STOUPINS.** Steppings, or holes made by the  
 feet of cattle. *North*.

**STOUR.** (1) Dust. *North*.

(2) Harsh; deep-toned. *Yorksh.*

**STOURE.** (1) Battle; conflict. (*A.-S.*)

Me ys wo now for yowre sake:

Agaynste thy kyune to stonde in *stoure*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.*

Tryamowre wolde nevyr have reste,  
 But bare hym boldly to the beste,

That was moost of honowre;  
 To ylike a prynce he was preste,  
 Hors and man downe he caste,  
 So styrd he hym in that *stoure*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

He es stalworthe in *stoures*,  
 By sayne Martyne of Towres.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.*

- (2) Great; severe. *Arch. xxx. 413.*

(3) Stiff; inflexible. *East*. "Stoure, rude as  
 course clothe is, *gros*," *Palsgrave*.

(4) *Palsgrave* has, "Stowre of conversacyon,  
*estourdy*," *adject. f. 96.*

(5) A stake. Still in use.

And if he wille nogte do soo, I salle late hym witt  
 that ye salle sende a grete powere to his citce, and  
 bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41.*

(6) The round of a ladder; the stave in the side  
 of a waggon.

(7) Time.

Whilom whille Venus' son did seek a bower  
 To sport with Psyche, his desired dear,  
 He chose her chin, and from that happy *stoure*  
 He never stints in glory to appear.

*Greene's Works, ii. 231.*

(8) Water. Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

**STOUT.** (1) Tall. *Somerset.*

(2) The gad-fly; a gnat. *West.*

Not all tha naisy *stouts* could wäke

En vrom iz happy sleep,

Nor emmets thick, nor viles that buz,

An on iz hons da creep.

*Ballad of Jerry Nutty.*

(3) Proud. Batchelor, p. 143.

**STOUTÉ.** To be disobedient to?

For no man ful comunly  
 Beseceth a wyfe of foly,  
 But there the wyfe ys aboute  
 The gode man for to *stoute*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.*

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,  
 And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.*

**STOUTY.** Stout. *Skellton*.

**STOVEN.** A young shoot from the stump of a  
 tree after it has been felled. *North*.

**STOVENNED.** Split; cracked. *Yorksh.*

**STOVER.** (1) Fodder for cattle; provisions.  
 "Assen and muylyn with heore stoveris,"  
 Kyng Alisaunder, 1866.

And maked hir a ful fair fer,  
 And fond hire that night *stover*.

*The Sevyng Sages, 3606.*

Our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie  
 clinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cat-  
 tell, but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags,  
 and therefore not so profitable for *stover* and forrage  
 as the higher meads be.

*Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 110.*

(2) To bristle up; to stiffen. *West.* The term  
 is used by Ford, i. 402.

**STOW.** (1) To lop or top trees. *East*. "Stowd,  
 cropt as horse's ears," Thoresby, 1703.

(2) To resist, hinder, or stop.

3iff any man stow me this nyth,  
I xal hym geve a dedly wounde.

*Coventry Myteries*, p. 217.

- (3) To dry in an oven. *Kent*.  
(4) To silence any one. A cant term.  
(5) To confine cattle. *Norff*.  
(6) A place for putting things in.  
(7) *Stow*, *stow*, a term formerly addressed to a hawk by a falconer to make it come to his fist. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 58.

STOWE. (1) Stole. *Weber*.

(2) "Stowe, streyth passage betwix ij. wallys or hedgys, *intrapado*," Pr. Parv.

(3) To cope with an enemy.

Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapyns,  
And alle stowede wythstrenghe that stode theme agaynes.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

(4) "Stowyne or wayrne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer, *commulo*," Pr. Parv.

STOWER. (1) The same as *Poy*, q. v.

(2) A flock of geese. *Yorksh.*

STOWERED. Staked. *North*.

Standing together at a comon wateryng place  
ther called Hedgedyke, lately stowered for cattail to  
drynke at. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 23.

STOWINGS. Loppings. *East*.

STOWLIN. A lump of meat. *Linc*.

STOW-STEDE. A narrow bank of earth laid  
across a ditch or stream for the passage of  
men and cattle. *Cambr*.

STOWTE. Strong; powerful.

The emprowre was fulle stowte,  
And beseged the castelle abowte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.*

When the steward sawe Gye,  
Stowtly he can hym hyc.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.*

STOWTER. To struggle; to walk clumsily.

STRA. Straw. *East*.

STRABLET. A long narrow piece of anything.  
*Somerset*.

STRABRODS. The wooden pins or stobs used  
in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

STRACHY. "The lady of the *Strachy* married  
the yeoman of the wardrobe," *Twelfth Night*,  
ii. 5. The real meaning of this word is a  
mystery. Mr. R. P. Knight supposes it to be  
a corrupt form of *stratici*, a title of magis-  
tracy in many states of Italy.

STRACK. A bar of iron.

STRACKLE-BRAINED. Dissolute; thought-  
less. *Strackling*, a loose wild fellow. *North*.

STRACT. Distracted. *Far. dial*.

STRAD. A kind of leather gaiter worn as a  
protection against thorns. *West*.

STRADDLEBOB. A blackbeetle. *I. Wight*.

STRADDLINS. Astride. *Var. dial*.

STRADIOTES. A class of soldiers. (*Gr.*)

Among the Frenchmen were certaine light hors-  
men called *stradiotes*, with shorte stropes, bever  
hattis, smal speres, and swerdes like semiteries of  
Turkey.

*Hail, Henry VIII. f. 28.*

STRAFE. To stray. *Salop*.

STRAFT. A scolding quarrel. *East*.

STRAGE. (1) Slaughter. (*Lat.*)

(2) To stray, said of cattle.

STRAGLE. To stray. *Var. dial*.

That we might not think amiss of that Almighty  
Being which has made us, nor of the sundry beings  
he has made, that we may neither dote nor dare,  
*stragle* nor be lost.

*N. Fairfax, Bulk and Salvage of the World*, 1674.

STRAGLERS. Another name for the game of  
*astragals*, q. v. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.

STRAIGHT. (1) Too tight; narrow. *North*.

(2) A narrow alley. A cant term.

(3) Straightway; immediately. *Far. dial*.

(4) To make things straight, to put them in  
order, as to balance accounts, &c.

STRAIGHTER. A smoothing iron. *North*.

STRAIGHT-NOSED-TONGS. Tongs used by  
smiths for holding short or flat pieces of iron  
in the fire.

STRAIGHTS. A kind of cloth. It is spelt  
*streyt* in the Exp. Elizabeth of York, p. 104.  
Straights were made in large quantities in  
Devonshire. Blount describes *straits*, "a sort  
of narrow, coarse cloth, or kersey."

STRAIL. "Strayle, bed cloth, *stamina*, *stra-  
gula*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 165.

STRAIN. (1) Lineage; descent. *Shak*.

(2) To flow, as a river. *Drayton*.

(3) To strain courtesy, to stand upon ceremony,  
to be extremely formal. "Thynke you that it  
is good maner to strayne courtesye on this  
maner," Palsgrave, verb. f. 376.

(4) To copulate, said of the cat. See Brockett  
and Wilbraham. Shakespeare uses the word  
applied to a woman, "When he *strains* that  
lady," Henry VIII. iv. 1.

(5) "I strayne, as a hauke doth, or any other  
syche lyke fowle or beest in theyr clawes, *je  
estrains*," Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 376.

STRAINE. (1) To stretch out.

Sithene was thou *strayned* one the crosse so faste.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.*

(2) To restrain; to curb. *Gawayne*.

STRAINESPORTED. Transported. *East*.

STRAINT. Pressure; tension. *Spenser*.

STRAIT. To straiten; to puzzle. *East*.

STRAITE. To bind fast.

In kevil and bridel thair chekes *straitte*,  
That ye noght neghen ne laite.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.*

STRAKE. (1) Struck. *Hampole*.

He says, Now hase thou taughte me

How that I salle wirke with the.

Than his swerde drawes he,

And *strake* to hym thro. *Perceval*, 1720.

(2) To go; to proceed. (*A.-S.*) "To strake  
about, *circumire*," MS. Devonsh. Glossary.

The stormes *straked* with the wynde,

The wawes to-bote bfore and bihynde.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

(3) Plighted by shaking hands.

Jys, seyde the Erle, here myn honde,

Hys trowthe to hym he *strake*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

(4) To stretch one's self; to lie down. *East*.  
It is derived from the *A.-S.*

(5) "*Abis*, the strake of a cart whele wherin the  
spokes bee sette," Elyot, ed. 1559; "*vietus*, a  
hoop or strake of a carte," *ibid.* Carr has  
*straker*, the iron rim of a wheel.

(6) A crevice or opening in a floor, &c. A rut in a road was also so called.

(7) A slice, or narrow portion.

Likewise another in Oxfordshire not verie farre from Burford, and the third over against Lach lade, which is parted from the main countie of Barkeshire by a little *strake* of Oxfordshire.

*Harrison's Description of England*, p. 153.

(8) To blow a horn. See *Stroke* (6).

STRAKE-NAILES. "*Brüesche grändli*, great headed studs called brodes or strake nailes," Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611.

STRALES. Two year old sheep. *North*.

STRAM. (1) A loud sudden noise. *West*.

(2) To beat; to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. *Devon*.

STRAMALKING. Gadding and loitering, said of a dirty slovenly female. *East*.

STRAMASH. The same as *Stram* (2).

STRAMAZOUN. A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. "A stramasson or down-right slash," Howell.

STRAM-BANG. Violently; startlingly. *Devon*.

STRAME. A streak, mark, or trace. *West*.

STRAMMER. A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*

STRAMMERLY. Awkward; ungainly. *Kent*.

STRAMMING. Huge; great. *West*.

STRAMOTE. A stalk of grass. *Dorset*.

STRAMP. To trample upon. *North*.

STRAND. One of the twists of a line of hemp or horsehair; a withered stalk of grass. *Sussex*.

STRAND-HEADS. Arrow-heads.

STRANDY. Restive; passionate. *Strandy-mirew*, children who are strandy. *North*.

STRANG. Strong. *North*.

STRANGE. (1) A strange woman, i. e. an immodest woman, a prostitute. Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 418.

(2) Backward; retiring; shy; coy. A common use of the word in old plays.

(3) To wonder at. *North*.

(4) Foreign; uncommon. *He made it strange*, he made it a matter of difficulty or nicety. (*A.-N.*)

(5) To estrange. (*A.-N.*)

The see his propte kynde chaungeþ,  
And alle the world his forme *strangeþ*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134*, f. 191.

STRANGER. (1) A visitor. *North*.

(2) An imperfection in the snuff of a candle, causing it to gutter.

STRANGILLION. The strangury.

STRANGLE. To tire, or weary. *Baber*.

STRAP. (1) Credit. *Yorksh.*

(2) To flog, or beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cluster, or bunch. *North*.

STRAP-OIL. A severe beating. It is a common joke on April 1st to send a lad for a pennyworth of strap-oil, which is generally ministered on his own person.

STRAPPADO. An ancient mode of punishment, the victim being "drawn up to his height, and then suddenly let fall half way with a jerk, which not only breaketh his arms to pieces, but also shaketh all his joints out of

joint," Holme. "The strappado, *equuleus, trochlea*," Coles. Brathwaite wrote, "A Strappado for the Divell, epigrams and satyres alluding to the time," 1615.

But the best is that in Spaine you shall have fellows for a small peece of silver take the *strappado*, to endure which torture another man could not be hyrde with a kingdom.

*Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, p. 6.

STRAPPER. A strong large person. *Strapping*, large and muscular. *Var. dial.*

STRAPS. "Peeces of leather fastned to the waistband instead of eyes or holders," Holme, *Academy of Armory*, 1688.

STRAPULS. "Straple of a breeche, *femorale, feminine*," Pr. Parv. "*Tibiale*, a straple," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 187.

Why hopes thu nott for sothe that ther stode wonus a coke on Seynt Pale stepull toppe, and drewe up the *strapuls* of his breech. How preves thu that? Be all the liij. doctors of Wynberehylls, that is to saye, Vertas, Gadatryme, Trunpas, and Dadyltrymsert. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.*

STRASE. In MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 304, one of the tokens of approaching death is said to be if the sick person "pulle the *strase* or the clathies."

STRAT. (1) To stop; to hinder. *Devon*.

(2) To splash with mud. *Devon*.

(3) To bring forth young prematurely, applied to beasts. *Cornw.*

(4) To dash in pieces. *West*.

(5) A blow. *Somerset*.

STRATCHII. To slake lime. *Somerset*.

STRATE. A street, or path. See *Martire*.

STRATH. Straight. *Ritson*.

STRAUGHNESSE. Madness. *Palsgrave*.

STRAUGHT. (1) Stretched. *West*.

For pure joye, as in a rage,  
She *straught* to hym all at ones,  
And fill aswounne upon the stones.

*Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 184.

(2) Distracted. "I am straught, *je suis enragé*," Palsgrave, 1530.

STRAUNGID. Estranged. (*A.-N.*)

For anone after he was changyd,  
And fram hys owne kynde *straungyd*.

*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6*, f. 2.

STRAVAIGE. To stroll about. *North*.

STRAVE. Strove; tried. *North*.

STRAW. (1) To strew about. *North*.

(2) *Not worth a straw*, a common phrase for anything quite worthless.

Whatesoever he be, and yf that he  
Whante money to plete the lawe,  
Do whate he cane in ys mater than  
Shale not prove worthe a *strawe*.

*Nuge Poeticæ*, p. 48.

(3) *A man of straw*, a person who is not possessed of property.

(4) "To throw straws against the wind, *cum ventis litigare*," Coles.

(5) *In the straw*, an accouchement.

STRAWBERRY-PREACHERS. An expression applied by Latimer to designate the non-residents of his day, who only visited their cures once a year. It afterwards became proverbial.

**STRAW-CUTTER.** A machine used for cutting straw into chaff. *Var. dial.*

**STRAW-JOINER.** A thatcher. *Devon.*

**STRAW-MOTE.** A straw. *Devon.*

**STRAY.** The right of stray, i. e. of pasturing cattle on commons.

**STRAYE.** The sky?

Abraham, doe as I thee saye,  
Loke and tell, and yf thou maye,  
Starres standinge one the straye;

That unpossible were. *Chester Plays, i. 63.*

**STRAJ3T.** Straight; directly.

Lechery, robbery, or monslagt,  
Byd hym telle even stragt.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.*

**STRE.** A straw. (*A.-S.*)

And sayeth that such an husbonde  
Was to a wyf nougt worth a stre.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.*

Thei leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret  
quantyte, and thei putten abouten him gret plentee  
of stre.

*Maunderville's Travels, p. 253.*

**STREAK.** (1) To stretch. *North.* Laying out a dead body is termed *streaking*.

Goddot so I wille:

And loke that thou hire tille,

And strek out hire thes. *MS. Digby 86.*

(2) The same as *Stroke*, q. v.

**STREAM.** To pass along in a train actively; to draw out at length. *West.*

**STREAMERS.** (1) The Northern lights. *North.*

(2) Persons who work in search of stream tin. A mining term.

**STREAM-WORKS.** "In Cornwall they have two sorts of stannaries or metal works, i. e. lode-works and stream-works. The latter are in the lower places, when they trace the vein of tin by ditches, by which they carry off the water that would break in upon them," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.*

**STREAVE.** Stray. "For some streave lordship," Hall's *Satires*, p. 127.

**STREBERRY.** The strawberry tree. "*Fragum*, a strebery," Nominale *MS.* "*Fragum*, a streboré," *MS. ibid.*

**STRECH.** The space taken in at one striking of the rake. *Streech measure* is that in which a straight stick is struck over the top of the vessel. Barnes, p. 354.

**STREEK.** (1) To iron clothes. *East.*

(2) To measure corn by passing a flat piece of wood over the top of the measure. "*Hostio* is to strekyn corne," *MS. Harl. 1738. Streeked measure*, exact measure.

(3) A strata of coal. *North.*

**STREELY.** Long; lean. *Suffolk.*

**STREET-WALKER.** A common prostitute.

**STREEVED.** Tried; strove. *Cornw.*

**STREIGHT.** Stretched. (*A.-S.*)

**STREINABLE.** Violent.

In this Josina his daies, It chanced that a Portingale ship was driven and drowned by force of a streinable tempest neere unto the shore of one of the Scottish Iles. *Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 39.*

He weyed up his ancors and halsed up hys sayles, having a prosperous and streinable wynd and a freshe gale sente even by God to delyver him from that perill and jeopardie. *Hall, Richard III. f. 17.*

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**STREINE.** To constrain; to press closely.

**STREIT.** Strict; severe.

Of his ordres he was wel streit, and he was in grette fere

For to ordeini eni man bote he the betere were.

*Life of Thomas Beket, ed. Black, p. 14.*

**STREIT-BRETH.** Short breath.

At the hole of the throte ther be too,

That lepre and streyt breth wyl undo.

*MS. Poem on Blood-Letting, xv. Cent.*

**STREITE.** (1) Straight. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Straitly; narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

**STREIVES.** Beasts which have strayed.

**STREKE.** (1) To pitch, or erect.

Furthe stepes that steryne, and strekes his teutis

One a strenghe by a streme in thas straytt landcz.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*

(2) To strike; to go rapidly.

To kepe hym thane were thay ware,

Thaire dynttis derlis hym no mare,

Thenne who so hade strekyns sare

One a harde stone. *Perceval, 1371.*

Bothe they strekyn faste,

They mett togedur at the laste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 187.*

(3) Direct; straight. (*A.-S.*)

Girdez streke thourghe the stour on a stede ryche;

Many steryne mane he steride by strenghe of hyme one.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

(4) To scratch out or cancel anything.

**STREMEDEN.** Streamed; flowed. (*A.-S.*)

**STREMER.** A flag; a banner.

Upon the hiest maste there

He set up a streamere

Of hys fadurs armys bryghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.*

**STREMES.** The rays of the sun.

**STREN.** Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)

For the mislgeten stren,

Quic y schal now dolven ben.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 30.*

**STRENCH.**

3ung and olde, brihet, and schene,

All he riveth in one stretch.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**STRENCULT.** Scattered. *Robson.*

**STREND.** Race; generation. (*A.-S.*)

For he saide in his hert, noght sal I wende,

Withouten lvel, fra strend in strende.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. f. 5.*

**STRENE.** (1) The shoot of a tree. *Linc.*

(2) A New-year's gift. *Dorset.*

(3) To copulate, said of a dog. *Durh.*

**STRENGEST-FAITHED.** Possessing the most powerful faith. *Chaucer.*

**STRENGITHE.** Strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

Now God, that dyed appon a rode,

Strengithe hym bothe bone and blod,

The fyld for to have!

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 6.*

**STRENGTH.** (1) A castle; a fortress. *Gifford.*

(2) Used in the provinces by farmers to express the number or quantity of labourers they have at their command. *Var. dial.*

(3) To strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

And more to strength their power, joyn'd with the Pope.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, lii. 18.*

**STRENGTHING.** A strengthening. *Palgrave.*

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**STRENKILLE.** To sprinkle.

Tak haver, and perche it wele in a panne, and  
strenkille it wele in the perchyng with water.

*MS. Linc. Med. f. 292.*

**STRENKITH.** Strength.

In hys tyme ther was no knyghte,  
Of armes, of strenkith of honde,  
That bare soche pryse in all that londe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

Syr Barnard seyde, What haste thou thought?

Of justyng canste thou ryght noght,

For thou art not of age.

Syr, he seyde, what wott ye

Of what strenkith that y bee,

Or y be provyd in felde with the sage?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

And yf sche at hur day fayle,

Ther schalle no thyng hur awayle,

But Burlonde schalle hur wedd,

And Tryamowre noght we kenne,

Wherfore ther passyth here no men,

Wyth strenkith but they be kedd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

**STRENKLE.** "Strenkyl to cast holy water,  
*vimpilon*," Palsgrave. It is the same as  
*Sprinkle*, q. v.

**STRENTHE.** Strength. Also, to strengthen.

Ne the strenthe of hys enmys,

Ne the sotelteys that in thaym lyes.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.*

To bowe hym ay into mekenes,

And no more wery than the sones,

That evermore he rises in lenthie,

Ay the more he gederis hys strenthe.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.*

The gifte of pitie es swilke a grace,

That to charite it may us purchasse,

And oure hertys so strenthe faste,

That no fondyng may us down caste.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 18.*

**STRENERE.** A strainer.**STREPE.** To strip. (*A.-N.*)**STRESS.** To confine in narrow limits.**STRESSE.** A distress. A law term.

And of this rent, yf that he doith faile,

I gyve hym powre to skore-on the tale,

And take an *stresse*, yf that nede be,

Upon the grounde, one, two, or thre.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

**STREST.** An extremity?

Wyndes and wedors have her drevyn,

That in a *strest* be they revyn.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 78.*

**STRET.** (1) To stretch. *North.*

Als fere as I may *stret* and streche,

I wyll helpe with all my myght,

Both by dey and by nyght,

Fast to runne into the wode. *MS. Ashmole 61.*

(2) Strait; tight. *West.*

**STRET-BODIED-COAT.** "A stret-bodied  
coat, this is close to the body and arms, and  
is usually worn without a doublet, having under  
it a waistcoate with side or deep skirt  
almost to the knees," Holme, 1688.

**STRETCH.** (1) To walk in a dignified manner.  
*Willan's Yorksh.*

## (2) A strike to measure corn.

(3) A plot of ground on which weavers stretch  
their warps. *West.*

**STRETCHABLE.** Upright. List of old words  
prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

**STRETCHER.** (1) The board in a boat against  
which a rower places his feet.

He knowes, though they had an oar in every  
mans boat in the world, yet in his they cannot  
challenge so much as a *stretcher*.

*Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 39.*

(2) A falsehood. *Var. dial.*

(3) A stick to keep out the traces from the  
horses' legs. *Var. dial.*

**STRETCHING-STICKS.** Sticks used by glovers  
for stretching the thumbs and fingers of  
gloves. Holme, 1688.

**STRETT.** A road; a way. (*A.-S.*)

Seyde Tryamowre, then wolde y fayn wytt

Why ye two kepe thys *strett*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

**STREUD.** Strided. *North.***STREUT.** To tear, or slit. *Dorset.*

**STREVILL.** A three-pronged fork for taking  
up barley or short hay. *Devon.*

**STREWYS.** Bad people? In the Latin version  
which accompanies the following it is *malorum*.

And be not to moche byfore nether to fer byhynde  
yowre felowys for drede of *strewys*. *MS. Bodl. 565.*

**STREYTHED.** Straightness. (*A.-S.*)**STRICKE.** Direct; straightway. (*A.-S.*)

He sall noght eftyr hys lyfes ende

Weende *strycke* to purgatory,

Bot even to helle withowten mercy.

*Hampole, MS. Botes, p. 105.*

**STRICKING-PLOUGH.** A kind of plough used  
in some parts of the county of Kent.

**STRICKLE.** (1) A piece of wood used in striking  
off an even measure of corn. *West.*

(2) A whetstone for a scythe. *North.* It is  
mentioned by Holme, 1688.

(3) "A slender sparr, rabated in the ends, an-  
swerable to the breadth of the casting-frame,  
whereon the plummer runs his lead when it is  
new cast; by this he beats down the sand in  
the frame, and keeps it of an even height;  
and when the lead is cast over to run in the  
frame, the plummer followeth the lead with  
this instrument to drive it forward, and keep  
it that the sheet be all of a thickness," Holme,  
Academy of Armory, 1688.

**STRICTLAND.** An isthmus.

Beyond the which I find a narrow going or *strict-  
land* leading from the point to Hirst Castell, which  
standeth into the sea as if it boong by a thred from  
the maine of the land.

*Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 56.*

**STRIDDLE.** To straddle. Also, to walk in an  
affected manner. *North.*

**STRIDE.** (1) To measure by paces.

(2) To stride a lance, i. e. to be killed by the  
point of a lance.

**TRIDE-WIDE.** A cant term for ale mentioned  
in Harrison's England, p. 202.

**IDLING.** Astride. "Fy on the, beast, thou  
standest so a *strydlyng* that a man may dryve  
a cart betwene thy legges," Palsgrave.

**STRIE.** A straw.

Of bodi was he mayden clene,

Nevere yete in game ne in grene,

This hire ne wolde leyke ne lye,

No more than it were a *strie*. *Havelok, 998.*

**STRIG.** The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or

fruit. *South*. "Strigges of bay leaves,"  
Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 19.

**STRIKE**. (1) An iron spear or stanchel in a gate  
or palisade. *Willson*.

(2) To proceed or go anywhere; to go rapidly.  
See *Streke*.

He saide to his sone, Tak a pike,  
To-night thou schalt with me *strike*.

*The Seyn Sages*, 1254.

(3) To steal money. An old cant term given in  
Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1608. "Now  
we have well bousd, let us *strike* some chete,"  
Earle's *Microcosmography*, p. 254.

(4) *Strike me luck*, an old phrase meaning to  
conclude a bargain.

You see what bangs it has endur'd  
That would, before new feats, be cur'd;  
But if that's all you stand upon,  
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.

*Hudibras*, II. i. 540.

(5) A bushel. *Linc*.

Some men and women, rich and nobly borne,  
Gave all they had for one poore *strike* of corne.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, i. 15.

(6) "Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet a me-  
surer*," Palsgrave. See *Streck*.

(7) Flies are said to *strike* and meat to be *struck*,  
when the latter is fly-blown. *Linc*.

(8) To anoint or rub gently. *Devon*.

(9) "Stryke of flaxe, *poupee de flaxe*," Palsgrave.  
See Chaucer, Cant. T. 678.

(10) To make a straight line by means of a  
chalked piece of string. *West*.

(11) To stroke softly.

(12) To make anything smooth.

The warderoper to delyver the second sheete unto  
two yomen, they to crosse it over theyr arme, and to  
*stryke* the bedde as the ussher shall more playnly  
shewe unto theym. *Archæologia*, iv. 312.

(13) To *strike hands*, to shake hands.

(14) To raise or rise up? To shriek?

And whanne she was relevyd, she *stryked* and saide,  
My lord sire Launcelot, allas! why be ye in this  
plyte? and thenne she swowned ageyne.

*Morte d'Arthur*, II. 343.

(15) To balance accounts.

And the said Journall, with the two other bookes,  
to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the  
accountants, and other particular clerkes, may take  
out the solutions entred into the said bookes, where-  
by they may *strike* theyr lydgers, and see to bring in  
their accounts incontinently upon the same.

*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 229.

(16) To rebound. *Palsgrave*.

(17) A combination among workmen to leave off  
their occupations until they obtain an increase  
of wages. *Var. dial*.

(18) The break of day. *North*.

(19) To tap, as a barrel, &c.

(20) To spread, or lay out flat.

(21) "I *stryke*, I let downe the crane, *je lache*;  
*stryke* lowe *stryke*, *lachez jusques a terre*,"  
Palsgrave, 1530, verb.

**STRIKE-BAULK**. To plough one furrow, and  
leave another. *Kent*.

**STRIKE-BLOCK**. A kind of plane, used by  
joiners for short joints.

**STRIKE-IN**. To begin. *Var. dial*.

**STRIKER**. (1) A wench. An old cant term  
occurring in Middleton, Massinger, &c.

(2) "An heavy piece of wood wherewith the  
fleme is smitten or driven into the horse neck  
vein when he is blooded," Holme, 1688.

**STRIKILLE**. It is the translation of *osorium*  
in the *Nomiale MS.* xv. Cent.

**STRINDE**. (1) Stride. *Linc*. Thus a hop,  
*strind*, and jump; a cock's *strind*, for a cock's  
stride or tread, &c.

(2) Race; progeny; child. (*A.-S.*)

And seyne with baptyme weschede that *strynde*,  
With synne was fyled with Adames dede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.*

**STRINE**. (1) A ditch. *Salop*.

(2) The side of a ladder. *Lanc*.

**STRING**. (1) *Always harping upon one string*, a  
common phrase for incessant repetition.

But her parents, ever harping upon one *string*, ex-  
pounded this averseness and declining of hers to a  
modest bashfull shame.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 14.

(2) I had all the world in a string, i. e. com-  
pletely at my command.

(3) A narrow vein of ore. *North*.

(4) Stock; race; progeny. *Cumb*.

**STRINGER**. (1) A person who made strings for  
bows. See Nares.

(2) A wench. Beaum. and Flet. ii. 140.

**STRINGY**. Cold; nipping, applied to the  
weather. *Suffolk*.

**STRINKLE**. (1) Same as *Strenkle*, q. v. "*As-  
persorium*, a *strynkylle*," *Nomiale MS.*

(2) To scatter; to sprinkle. *Var. dial*.

**STRINTE**. The same as *Strinde* (2).

And leeves well, of no mans *strynte*  
Is he not gotten by leffe of kinde.

*Chester Plays*, i. 169.

**STRINTH**. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

The meke hym lawys to serve stalworthly,

Ala he that es stronge and myzty,

That alle hys strenthe, thourie mekenes,

To Goddes *strynth* chargettes es.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 17.

**STRIP**. (1) To strip a cow is to milk her very  
clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug. In  
the dairy districts of Suffolk the greatest im-  
portance is attached to stripping the cows, as  
neglect of this infallibly produces disease. It  
is the same as the Norfolk *strocking*. Forby's  
*East Anglia*, p. 330.

(2) To go very rapidly.

The swiftest hound, when he is hallowed, *strippees*  
forth. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

(3) Destruction; mutilation. *Blount*.

**STRIPE**. (1) To beat. *Palsgrave*. Still in use.  
Also, to beat time in music.

(2) Race; kindred. (*Lat.*)

(3) A woodman's knife. *Linc*.

(4) A fool. *Wills*.

(5) To thrash corn.

Thare after it becomes cornne ripe

Bothe for to berye and for to *strype*.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 19.

**STRIPPING**. "The washing and sifting of the  
wast tin in order to return the rough and  
course to the stamps, and the finer to the

wreck, is call'd the *stripping* of tin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

• **STRIPPINGS.** (1) The last milk drawn from a cow in milking. *Var. dial.*

(2) Refuse?

He is cheife under the master cooke in that place, and hath for his fee the *strippings* of beefe.

*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 288.

**STRIPT.** Striped. Middleton, iv. 447.

**STRIT.** (1) A street. *East.*

(2) Strideth?

Mon in the mone stond and *strit*,

On his bot forke is burthen he bereth,

Hit is muche wonder that he na doun slyt,

For doute lest he valle he shoddreth ant shereth.

*Introd. Mids. Night's Dream*, p. 53.

**STRITCH.** (1) The same as *Strike* (6).

(2) To stretch. *North.*

**STRITE.** Straight. *North.*

**STRITHE.** To stride the legs.

**STRIVE.** (1) To take a bird's nest. *East.*

(2) Strife.

The meke hym lawes to serve symply,

Als duse the shepe es nogt wyly,

That mekely gos withouten *stryve*,

Whethere so the herde hym wille dryve.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 17.

He lovyd ay kontakt, and *stryve*,

Ther was non holdyn wors on lyf. *Tundale*, p. 2.

That made them of *stryvys* were.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 64.

**STRIVELING.** The town of Stirling. It occurs frequently in old documents.

**STROAK.** Two pecks of corn. *Yorksh.*

**STROAKINGS.** The same as *Strippings*, q. v.

It is also called *strookings*. See Forby.

**STROCAL.** "A long iron instrument like a fire-shovel to carry the metall out of a broken into a whole pot, used by glass-makers," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 615.

**STROCKE.** A kind of sweet cream.

**STROD.** A forked branch of a tree. *Sussex.*

**STRODE.** Threw. *Devon.*

**STROF.** Strove; contended. (*A.-N.*)

**STROGGLE.** To murmur; to grumble. "I strogell, I murmure with wordes secretly, *je grommelle*; he stroggleth at every thyng I do, *il grommelle a tout tant que je fays*," Palgrave, verb. f. 378.

**STROGS.** Short splatterdashes. *I. of Wight.*

**STROLL.** (1) Couch-grass. *West.*

(2) Strength; agility. *Devon.*

**STROKE.** (1) Quantity. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sway; influence; prevalence.

This house, as well for antiquitie as for the number of worshipfull gentlemen that be of the surname, beareth no small *stroke* in the English pale of Ireland.

*Stanhurst's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 38.

(3) To soothe, encourage, or flatter.

(4)

So to maister the Irish that with such manner of strengths of wals and rampires had not as yet bene acquainted, for till those daies they knew no defense but woods, bogs, or *strokes*.

*Holinshed, Hist. Ireland*, p. 56.

(5) A game; a proceeding. *Essex.*

(6) A blast of a horn. A term formerly used by hunters. *Twici*, p. 45.

**STROKE-BIAS.** Is thus described:

The Kentish men have a peculiar exercise, especially in the eastern parts, which is nowhere else used in any other country, I believe, but their own; 'tis called *stroke-bias*, and the manner of it is thus: In the summer time one or two parishes convening make choice of twenty, and sometimes more, of the best runners which they can cull out in their precincts, who send a challenge to an equal number of racers within the liberties of two other parishes to meet them at a set day upon some neighbouring plain, which challenge, if accepted, they repair to the place appointed, whither also the country resort in great numbers to behold the match, where, having stripped themselves at the goal to their shirts and drawers, they begin the course, every one having in his eye a particular man at which he aims; but after several traverses and courses on both sides, that side whose legs are the nimblest to gain the first seven strokes from their antagonists carry the day and win the prize. Nor is this game only appropriated to the men, but in some places the maids have their set matches too, and are as vigorous and active to obtain a victory.

*Brome's Travels over England*, 1700, p. 264.

**STROKER.** A flatterer. Jonson, vi. 84.

**STROLL.** A narrow slip of land. *Devon.*

**STROM.** (1) An instrument, according to Ray, to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A storm, or tempest.

Al siker hii were alond to gon,

Ac swiche a *strom* hem cam upon,

That sore hem gonne drede.

*Romance of Rembrun*, p. 423.

**STROMBOLI.** A name given to pieces of bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast near Brighton. No doubt from the volcanic island so called.

**STROME.** To walk with long strides.

**STROMMELL.** Straw. A cant term, given in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620.

**STROMMELLING.** Awkward; unruly. *Wills.*

**STRONDE.** A strand, or shore. (*A.-S.*)

We came hedur on the *stronde*,

Fro Constantyne the nobulle londe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 164.

**STRONES.** Tenants who are bound to assist the lord in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest. *Nicolson and Burn's West. and Cumb.*

**STRONG-DOCKED.** Large and powerfully made about the loins. *East.*

**STRONTE.** Qu. *Stroute*, to contend?

This makyth men myydo more than ouyte ellis,

And to *stronte* and to stare, and *stryve* ayeyn vertu.

*Deposition of Richard II.* p. 21.

**STROO.** To strain a liquid through cloth, or to press it through a narrow passage, as through the teeth.

**STROOK.** Struck. *Suffolk.* *Strooken* occurs in Honours Academie, 1610, i. 43, 67.

'Twas profit spoyld the world. Till then, we know it, The usurer *strook* sayles unto the poet.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661.

They blind his sight, whose soules more blind,

Had quite extinct the light of grace;

They buffet him, and bid him find

Who 'twas that *strooke* him on the face.

*Rowland's Entyring of Christ*, 1596, sig. E. i.

**STROOP.** (1) The gullet. *Norff.*

(2) To hawl out, or cry aloud; from *Stroop*, the gullet. *East.*

STROOTCH. To drag the legs in walking. *Kent.*

STROP. (1) A cord. *Devon.*

(2) To milk a cow with pressure of finger and thumb, and so to draw the last drops. In doing this cleverly consists much of the art of milking, as an unskilful hand is apt, by not attending to this part of the mystery, to dry up a cow's milk. A *stropped milk cow* is a cow about to calve, and therefore, as they express it, one not in full profit; that cannot be milked *full handed*, but must be stropped. *Linc.*

STROPE. A strap. "A thonge, or that whiche is bounden to the middes of a darte or javelyn wherewith it is throwen, a *strobe* or a loupe," Elyot, 1559.

STROSSERS. Tight drawers. They were much worn by the Irish. The term is corrupted into *strouces* in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 71.

STROTHER. (1) A marsh. *North.*

(2) The rudder of a vessel.

Then Hanybald arose hym up to sece both ship and *strothir*.  
*The History of Beryn*, 1151.

STROU. Destroy; devastate.

The king of Danmark with gret wrong,  
Thurch a geaunt that is so strong,  
Wil *strou* al our thede. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 388.

STROUNGE. Morose; severe. *North.*

STROUPE. "Strowpe of the throte, *epiglotus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. The windpipe is still called the *stroupe* in Norfolk.

R. tille him ran, a stroke on him he fest,  
He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.  
*Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 190.

STROUT. (1) Same as *Astrout*, q. v.

The accidents (saith he) that doe accompany the bytings of spyders are these that follow. The wounded place waxeth red, yet doth it not swell nor grow very hot, but it is somewhat moyst. If the body become cold, there will follow trembling and shakling, the groyne and hammes doe much *stroute* out, and are exceeding distended, there is great provocation to make water, and striving to exonerate nature, they sweat with much difficultie, labour, and paine. Besides, the hurt persons are all of a cold sweat, and teares destill from their eyes that they grow dym-sighted therewith.

*Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 252.

(2) To strut. Still in use.

Shake not much thy head, nor *strout* it not too much out with bridling in thy chinne, for that is more comely for great horses than for thee.

*Schools of Good Manners*, 1629.

(3) A struggle; a bustle; a quarrel.

(4) To swell out. Still in use. "Bocyne owte, or strowtyne," Pr. Parv. p. 41.

STROUTE. See *Stronte* and *Strut* (3).

STROVE. (1) Argued obstinately. *Cornw.*

(2) Confusion; uproar. *West.*

STROW. (1) Confusion. *Cornw.*

(2) To strew. Still in use.

(3) Loose; scattered. See Nares.

STROYALL. A contraction of *destroy-all*, a person who delights in waste.

STROYE. To destroy. It occurs as late as 1610, in Honours Academié, p. 75.

Some they *stroye* and some they brenne,  
They slewe my men on a day.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 165.*

He sayse, his craftes are so ryfe,  
Ther is no mane sponne lyfe,  
With swerde, spere, ne with knyfe,  
May *stroye* hym allane. *Perceval*, 564.  
Luk, my paykes are *stroyed*,  
And my veners are drawed.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

STROY-GOOD. A mischievous person. Forby has *stry-good*, a wasteful person.

STRUB. To rob. *Devon.*

STRUCK. (1) Stricken. *Shak.*

(2) Struck all of a heap, i. e. excessively surprised, astounded. *Var. dial.*

STRUCK-WHEEL. "The wheel of wood that is fastned at one end of the main spindle in a jack to receive the line, or chain to turn the spit, is calld the *struck-wheel*, and according to the number of grooves in them they are calld *two struck* or *three struck* wheels," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

STRUD. Roost.

And all the cranes, because it was so early, were at *strud*, as their custome is generally, all stood upon one leg and held the other under their wing. Stephano, seeing the advantage, not willing to let so faire a bal fall to the ground, began himself: Now, sir, quoth he, I hope yourself and the rest of the gentlemen will confesse I have wonne the wager: for you see here is never a crane that hath more than one legge. *Twiston's Nauces out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

STRUGGED. Fat and chubby. *West.*

STRULL. Well; excellently. *Norf.*

STRUM. (1) A strumpet. *Norf.*

(2) To play music. *Var. dial.*

STRUMEL. A loose, long, and dishevelled head of hair. *Norf.*

STRUMMUCK. To stray; to wander. *Suff.*

STRUMPLES. To cock one's strumples, i. e. to utterly astonish him. *Salop.*

STRUNCHEON. A verse of a song. *Linc.*

STRUNT. (1) A bird's tail. *North.* It is sometimes used for the tail of any animal.

(2) The penis. A cant term.

Consenting she, his art'rizd *strunt* he drew,  
And to 'es venerous game he hastily flew.

*Middleton's Epigrams and Satyres*, 1608.

(3) To be sullen, or proud; to walk in an affected manner. *North.*

(4) To cut off short. *Yorksh.*

STRUNTY. Docked; short. *North.*

STRUSHINS. Orts, from *Strushion*, destruction. It lies in the way of strushion, i. e. in a likelihood of being destroyed. *North.*

STRUT. (1) To brace, in carpentry.

(2) Stubbornness; obstinacy. *North.*

(3) Dispute; contention. See *Stunlise*.

STRUYEN. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

Thow has in thy realtee revengyd thy pople,  
Thurghe helpe of thy hande thynne enmyse are  
*stryedes*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

Hast thou *i-stryed* corn or gras,  
Or other thyng that sowen was?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. 1. 145.*

STRY. (1) To spoil; to destroy. *East.*

*Styre the rotes and bryng them to deidd,  
And set dokys and nettuls yn ther stede.*

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 131.*

(2) A witch. "Com hedyr, thou old stry,"  
Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

STRYANCE. Wastefulness. *East.*

STRYE. To stay; to ease; to cure.

STRY-GOODLY. Wasteful. *East.*

STUB. (1) An old root, or stump; also, to grub  
such roots up. *Var. dial.*

And badd hym take a maddock anon.

And stubbe the olde rote away,

That had stonde there many a day.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 129.*

This is a hard grise growing upon the cronet, and  
sometime goeth round about the cronet, and is  
called in Italian *Sopposon*. Laurentius Russalus saith,  
that it may grow in any other place of the leg, but  
then we call it not a ring-bone, but a knot or knob.  
It cometh at the first either by some blow of another  
horse, or by striking his owne foote against  
some stub, or stone, or such like casualty. The  
paine whereof breedeth a vicious and slimy humor,  
which resorting to the bones, that are of their owne  
nature colde and dry, waxeth hard, cleaveth to some  
bone, and in processe of time becommeth a bone.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1611, p. 411.*

(2) A considerable stock; a good round sum.  
*Somerset.*

(3) A kind of short nail.

(4) A castrated bull. *Heref.*

(5) To ruin by extravagance. *North.*

(6) A prop; a support. *East.*

STUB-APPLE. The wild apple. *East.*

STUBBERD. A kind of apple. *West.*

STUBBLE-GOOSE. A goose turned out to  
feed on stubble. Still in use.

Of many a pilgrin hast thou Cristes curse,  
For of thy perseele yet fare they the werse,  
That they han eten in thy *stoble* goos.

*Chaucer, Cant. T., 4349.*

STUBBLENESS. Stubbornness; surliness.

STUBBO. (1) Stubble. *Chesh.*

(2) Thick; short. *Chesh.*

STUBRY. Short and thick, like the stump of  
a tree. *I'ar. dial.*

But they were sturdy and stubbed,  
Myghty pestels and clubbed.

*Skelton's Works, l. 108.*

STUB-FEATHERS. The short unfledged fea-  
thers on a fowl after it has been plucked.

STUB-RABBIT. One of these cunning crea-  
tures of few friends, will under alarm ensconce  
itself close to a stub whence it is difficult to  
dislodge it: and will then be so called.

*Moor's Suffolk MS.*

STUBS. Stubble. *Northamp.*

STUCK. (1) The handle of a porcelain, or  
crockery vessel. *Warw.*

(2) A spike. *West.*

(3) To stare like a stuck pig, a metaphor  
borrowed from the operation of pig-killing.

(4) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.

(5) A shock of corn. *Heref.*

(6) A slough, or mire. *Norf.*

STUCKLING. (1) An apple pasty, thin, some-

what half circular in shape, and not made in  
a dish. *Sussex.*

(2) A small river fish. *South.*

STUCKS. Iron pins which are put into the  
upper part of the blocks of a drag, for the  
purpose of preventing the timber slipping off  
the side. *North.*

STUD. (1) A meditation. *West.*

(2) The upright in a lath and plaster wall.

*Oxon.* "Stud and stud-breadth is in Yorkshire  
the way of building the walls of a house in  
small frames or pannels of timber filld up  
with brick or stones, or plaistering." Kenneutt,  
*MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.*

For as in these our houses are commonlie strong  
and well timbered, so that in manie places there are  
not above foure, six, or nine inches betweene *stud*  
and *stud*. *Harrison's England, p. 187.*

STUDDERIE. A large stable.

King Henrie the Eight erected a noble *studderie*,  
and for a time had verie good successe with them,  
till the officers, waxing wearie, procured a mixed  
brood of bastard races, whereby his good purpose  
came to little effect.

*Harrison's Description of England, p. 220.*

STUDDIED. Put in a deep thought. *Yorksh.*

STUDDLES. Weavers' implements. *Westm.*

STUDDY. A smith's stithy. *North.*

STUDY. To amaze; to astonish. *North.*

STUERDLY. Thrifty. *Devon.*

STUFF. (1) Medicine; furniture. &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rubbish. (3) Nonsense; foolish talk.

STUFFING-STICK. A stick made of iron or  
hard wood, used for poking the stuffing into  
chairs, &c. *Holme, 1688.*

STUFFINS. Coarse flour: used at times syno-  
nymously with *shorts* and *sharps*. The real  
distinction between these words is this: the  
first remove above bran is *shorts*; the next  
above that is *sharps*: and *shorts* and *sharps*  
are occasionally and respectively termed coarse  
or fine stuffins. *North.*

STUFFURE. Stuff. *Pr. Parv.*

And qwhen hit is braet smal, take up the *stuffure*,  
and do hit in a chargeour, and putte therto powder of  
pepur, and saffron, and powder of clowes.

*Ordinances and Regulations, p. 453.*

STUFFY. Very fat. *Var. dial.*

STUGGE. A hog's trough. *Pr. Parv.*

STUGGED. Healthy; strong. *Devon.*

STUGGY. Thick and stout. *Devon.*

STUK. Short; docked. *Pr. Parv.*

STULING-KEN. A receiving house for stolen  
goods. This cant term is given in Dekker's  
*Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.*

STULK-HOLE. A miry puddle. *East.*

STULL. (1) A luncheon. Also, a great piece of  
bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Essex.*

(2) Timber placed in the backs of levels, and  
covered with boards or small piles to support  
rubbish. *Cornw.*

STULP. A short stout post, put down to mark  
a boundary, or driven into the ground for any  
purpose. See a passage in Stowe, as quoted  
by Nares. It is the same as *stoop*, which is  
still used in the North of England. See other  
references in Carlisle's Account of Charities,

p. 309; and Hall, Henry VI. ff. 12, 78. The reader will find this term under other forms.

"Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*," Palsgrave.

**STULTCH.** A crutch; a stilt for boys. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Stelch* is still used in the same sense, and also for a post.

**STUM.** Strong new wine, used for strengthening weak liquor. *Stum'd*, strengthened. According to Howell, *stooming* wine was effected by putting herbs and infusions into it. "Stum is wine that has never fermented," Blount, p. 615.

There strength of fancy, to it sweetness joynes,  
Unmixt with water, nor *stum'd* with strong lines.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661.

Then then to the Queen, let the next advance,  
With all loyal lads of true English race;  
That scorn the *stum'd* notion of Spain and France.

*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 122.

**STUMMATCHER-PIECE.** An irregular, gored, piece of land, of no shape easily expressible, and so likened to the ancient article of dress, which becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less," had no straight side, and affords not a very inapt description of a similar piece of land. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**STUMMER.** To stumble. *North.*

**STUMP.** (1) To knock down the wicket by hand, a term used at cricket.

(2) The tower of Boston church is generally called Boston *Stump*. *Linc.*

(3) To step heavily. *West.*

(4) A post. *Var. dial.*

(5) A stupid heavy fellow. *North.*

(6) To *stump up*, to pay cash.

(7) To be in want of money. To be put to one's stumps, i. e. to a hard shift.

(8) To walk very heavily. *Var. dial.*

(9) *Stump and rump*, completely.

**STUMPERE.** Extempore.

The zed the common'st that was there  
Was vrom a tub or a wicker chair,  
They call'd it *stumpere*.

*Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 4.

**STUMPFoot.** A club-foot.

And saw the net the *stumpfoot* blacksmith made,  
Wherein fell Mars and Venus was betray'd.

*Taylor's Workes*, lii. 24.

**STUMPOINTED.** A hunted rabbit in its fright ran against the dogs and tumbled over was said to be *stumpointed*; whether this be of individual coinage or a current word, I now know not. A friend surmized that it be a contracted combination of *stannud* and *disappointed*. I have heard it since the preceding was written said of a rabbit also baffled by dogs in a ditch. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**STUMPS.** Legs. *Var. dial.* To *stir one's stumps*, a common phrase, meaning to set about anything expeditiously.

His long practice of the pot has exempt him from being preat a souldier: hee has quite lost the use of his *stumps*, how should he then possibly keepe his march? *Braithwaite's Law of Drinking*, 1617, p. 70.

This makes him *stirre his stumps*, and to answer

her letter with such speedy cheerefulness, as Mellicda can expect no lesse then all successe to her desires.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 262.

**STUMPY.** Ready money. *Var. dial.*

**STUNCH.** Short and stout. *North.*

**STUNDE.** A short space of time.

Weilawel, sore he him biswikedh,

That for on *stunde* other two

Wurcheth him pine evermo.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**STUNE.** To empty. "The cock or spigot being laid on the hoop, and the barrel of ale *stun'd*, as they say in Staffordshire, that is, drank out without intermission," Coles' English Dictionary, in v. *Cock-on-hoop*. If from the A.-S. *Stunian*, to beat, to strike against, it may simply mean *broached*.

**STUNKEY.** A term applied to arable land, when it is so saturated with wet as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. *Warw.*

**STUNNED-POLL.** A stupid miserable fellow; a dunce. *Somerset.*

**STUNNER.** A severe blow or fall which stuns a person. *Var. dial.*

**STUNNISII.** To stun; to sprain. *Lanc.*

**STUNT.** (1) Fierce and angry. *Linc.* Also sulky and obstinate. "He's as *stunt* as a *burnt wong*, there's no turning him!" how or why I know not. *Linc.*

(2) If a person's thumb is struck violently on the end against any hard substance, so as to occasion great pain at the time, and several days after, it is said to be *stunted*.

(3) To make a fool of one. *Durham.*

**STUNTISE.** Quarrelling?

Hil brewen strut and *stuntise* there as sholde be pes;

Hil sholde gon to the Holl Lond, and maken there

her res. *Appendix to Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 334.

**STUNTISH.** (1) Sullen. (2) Dumpy. *North.*

*Stunty*, ill-tempered, obstinate.

**STUPE.** (1) A cloth dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a sore.

(2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

**STUPID.** Obstinate. *North.*

**STUPPIN.** A stewpan or skillet. *Kent.*

**STURBING.** Disturbance; fight.

Gij werd him fast in that *sturbing*;

Now helpe him, Jhesu, heaven king!

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 206.

**STURBLE.** To disturb.

Ne thou oghtes nat to be enchesun

To *sturble* mannys devocyun.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 74.

So was he *sturbled* with the mynstral.

That he hadde no grace to sey withalle.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

**STURBRIDGE-FAIR.** A very celebrated fair held annually near Cambridge.

When th' fair is done, I to the Colledg come,

Or else I drink with them at Trompington,

Craving their more acquaintance with my heart

Till our next *Sturbridg fete*; and so wee part.

*Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, 1650, p. 180.

**STURBULING.** A disturbance.

Jet the cursid Jewes kene

Made a *sturbulung* hem betwene.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 35.*

Who than is thi lord,  
And who is thi king,  
And who the hider sent  
To make me *sturling*?

*Legend of Seynt Margrete, p. 69.*

**STURDY.** (1) The same as *Giddy* (2).

(2) Sulky and obstinate. *North.*

**STURE.** (1) A steer, q. v. *West.*

(2) Dust; disturbance. *Devon.*

(3) Rude; ill-looking.

**STURJOUN.** A sturgeon.

And in the se made the *sturjoun*.

*Gy of Warwoike, p. 136.*

**STURKEN.** To grow; to thrive. *North.*

**STURM.** Stern; morose. *Kent.*

**STURRE.** To stir. (*A.-S.*)

**STURRY.** Inflexible; sturdily. *South.*

**STURT.** (1) Disturbance; annoyance. *North.*

Kennett explains it, quarrel, strife. "Sturt and strive," to contend and strive, Urry's Ch.

(2) Great wages. A mining term.

**STURTES.** Stirrups.

And his arsoune al-after, and his athel sturtes,  
That ever glomed and glental of grene stones.

*Syr Gauwain and the Grene Knyzt, 171.*

**STURTL.** To startle; to shy. *Devon.*

**STUSNET.** A skillet. *Sussex.*

**STUT.** (1) Stout; strong.

Erles mygt and lordes stut,

As cherles shal yn erthe be put.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58.*

(2) To stutter. *Palsgrave.* Still in use in the North of England. "To stut, to stagger in speaking or going," Barct, 1580.

How much better is it, then, to have an elegant lawyer to plead ones cause, than a *stutting* townsman, that loseth himself in his tale, and dooth nothing but make legs. *Nash's Pierce Pennilene, 1592.*

(3) A gnat. *Somerset.*

(4) Staggered. *Scott.*

**STUTTLE-BACK.** The prickleback. *East.*

**STUWES.** Stews; brothels. (*A.-S.*)

Save Jagge the jogelour,

And Jonette of the *stuwes*. *Piers Ploughman, p. 121.*

**STY.** (1) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Stie*, a lane or path. It is wrongly explained by Ritson, Weber, and some other glossarists.

(3) A small inflamed tumour on the lid of the eye is so called. *Var. dial.*

**STY-BAKED.** Dirty, as a pig in a sty: with the dirt adhering to or engrafted into the skin as if baked upon it. *Linc.*

**STYDES.** Hours? Arch. xxx. 413.

**STYK.** A stitch.

For the best that sewes her any styk  
Takes bot four peny in a wik.

*Ywaine and Gawin, 3053.*

**STYMPHALIST.** From *Stymphalides*, the large birds driven away by Hercules.

This *stymphalist* is hee that with five or sixe tene-ments and the retinue thereunto belonging, infectes the aire with stenche, and poisons that parish.

*Maroccus Estaticus, 1598.*

**STYWARD.** A steward. (*A.-S.*)

For nythand every a *styward*

The dome that they geve ys over hard.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.*

**SUA.** So; in like manner.

Sum in the air, sum in the lift,  
Thar thal drel ful hard schrifft,  
Thar pin thai bere opon tham ai,  
And *sua* sai do to domes-dai.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. III. f. 4.*

**SUAMONE.** A kind of oil, mentioned by Chettle in his Kind Hart's Dreame, 1592.

**SUART.** Black; dark; swarthy.

**SUBARBES.** Suburbs. (*Lat.*)

**SUBDUCE.** To withdraw. (*Lat.*)

To subduce and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Becon's Works, p. 130.*

**SUBDUEMENT.** Defeat. *Shak.*

**SUBETH.** A kind of apoplexy.

**SUBFUMIGATION.** A species of charm by smoke. (*Lat.*)

**SUBGET.** Subject. *Chaucer.*

**SUBLIMATORIE.** A vessel used by chemists in *sublimation*, or the separation of particles in a body by means of heat.

**SUBMISSE.** Submissive.

Unmov thereto by our *submis*se intreat,  
No suite of clay obtain'd it at his hands.

*Rowland's Betraying of Christ, 1598.*

**SUBNECT.** To add, or subjoin. (*Lat.*)

Why may I not here take the libertie to *subnect* to this discourse of echos some remarks of sounds.

*Aubrey's Wille, Royal Soc. MS. p. 45.*

**SUBPLANTARYE.** Supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,  
And clepid is *subplantarye*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.*

**SUBPOUELLE.** To support.

Tho send Hys grace to *subpouelle* and comfort,  
Tho alle that ys wyth wrong repourt.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 123.*

**SUBRUFE.** Reddish. (*Lat.*) It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 194. *Subruphus*, Robert of Gloucester, p. 481, note.

**SUBSAID.** Just mentioned. *Norf.*

**SUBSCRIBE.** To submit. Shakespeare has also the substantive *subscription*, submission.

**SUBSECUTED.** Cut off. (*Lat.*)

Lord, how curriours ranne into every coast, howe lyght horsemen galloped to every streyt to folowe and deteine him, yf by any possibilitie he coulde be *subsecuted* and overtaken.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 22.*

**SUBSISTER.** A poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke.

*Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.*

**SUBSOLARY.** Earthly. (*Lat.*)

Thereby the causes and effects of all  
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.

*Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 198.*

**SUBTILITE.** Subtilty.

That none his owen astate translate  
Be fraude ne *subtilite*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.*

**SUBTLE.** Smooth; fine. *Shak.*

**SUBULON.** A young hert.

The dung of harts cureth the dropsie, especially of a *subulon* or young hart: the urine easeth the paine in the spleene, the wind in the ventric and bowels, and infused into the eares, healeth their ulcers. *Topself's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 133.*

**SUCCESS.** That which follows. *Shak.*

**SUCCESSFULLY.** A common corruption of the word *successively*. Carr ii. 178.

**SUCCELLATION.** Pruning of trees. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words.

**SUCH.** A country expletive. "If you don't give me my price like, I won't stay here haggling all day *and such*." *Leic.*

**SUCHE.** To seek? *Robson.*

**SUCK.** (1) The same as *Sock*, q. v.

(2) *To suck the monkey*, to drink at an alehouse at the cost of another person.

**SUCKE.** Juice; moisture.

**SUCKEGGELDEST.** We are happy in superlatives. The following is a genuine speech of a gamekeeper touching the magpie. "Cousim it, 'tis the most *suckeggeldest* warmant i'th' wald." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**SUCKEN.** The same as *Sock*, q. v.

**SUCKET.** (1) A sucking-rabbit.

(2) A conserve, or sweetmeat. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

And presently after, instead of *suckets*, twelve raw puddings; I speake not one word of drinke all this while, for indeed he is no drunkard; hee abhorres that swinish vice.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 144.

**SUCK-FIST.** *Hume-vesne*, Cotgrave.

**SUCKING-BOTTLE.** A long, narrow, hollow glass, put to a sore nipple for a child to suck through. *Var. dial.*

**SUCKINY.** A kind of smock-frock. (*A.-N.*)

And she had on a *suckiny*,  
That not of hempe herilis was;  
So faire was none in all Arras.

*Romaunt of the Rose*, 1232.

**SUCKLING.** (1) The honeysuckle. *East.*

(2) In Norfolk, the common purple clover. In Suffolk, the white or Dutch clover. "*Suk-lynge herbe, lucusta*," Pr. Parv.

**SUCK-PINT.** "*Humeux*, a *sucke-pinte* or swill-pot, a notable drunkard," Cotgrave.

**SUCKREL.** A sucking coll. *Suffolk.*

**SUCKSTONE.** "A little fishe called a *suck-stone*, that staieth a ship under saile, *remora*," Withals' Dictionary, 1608, p. 37.

**SUCRE.** Sugar.

And with the mirre taketh the *sucre*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

**SUCRE-ROSETIL.** Sugar of roses.

**SUCTION.** Malt liquor. *Var. dial.*

**SUD.** Should. *North.*

*I sud hev meand recits for sweet pyes en rice puddins.* *Westm. and Cumb. Dialects*, p. 13.

**SUDARY.** A napkin; a kerchief. The kerchief mentioned in John, xx. 7, is so called in Wickcliffe's translation.

O Jhesu, fore thi bleful face,  
Thou betoke Veroneca bi grace,  
Upon here *sudari*,  
That face be ne consolacion,  
And to the fynd confusion,  
That day when I schal dye.

*Poems, Douce MS.*

His *sudary*, his wyndyng clothe,  
There were thei lafte, I say hem bothe.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 107.

**SUDDER.** Meadows are said to be *sudded*

when they are covered with drift sand left by a flood. *West.*

**SUDDEN.** Abrupt. *South.*

**SUDDIE.** Boggy?

Nevertheless the water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as comming thorough a *suddie* or soddle more, so that little good fish is said to live therein.

*Harriatons Description of Britaine*, p. 67.

**SUDDLE.** To soil, or tarnish. *North.*

**SUDEKENE.** A subdeacon. (*A.-N.*)  
Thorghe holy ordre that men tas,  
That *sudekens* or proste has.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 118.

**SUDS.** *To be in the suds*, to be sullen, or in a sulky peevish temper; to be concerned in a quarrel, or other troublesome matter.

**SUE.** (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

But by ther bonyis ten thei be to you untrue,  
For homward another way thei doo *sue*.

*Digby Mysteries*, p. 7.

(2) To issue in small quantities. *East.*

(3) To drain land. Also, a drain. *Sussex.*

**SUENT.** Smooth; even; regular; quiet; easy; insinuating; placid. *West.*

**SUERES.** Followers. (*A.-N.*)

And sayde to his *suers*  
For sothe on this wyse,  
Nought thy neighbors good  
Coveyte in no tyme.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 450.

**SUERIE.** To swear. *Hearne.*

**SUERT.** Sword?

Wend out of londe sone,  
Her nast thou nout to done.  
Wel sone bote thou flette,  
Myd *suert* y shal the sette.

*Geste of Kyng Horn*, 714.

**SUETHELBAND.** A swaddling-band. (*A.-S.*)

A new born barn lay in the croupe,  
Bondon wlt a *suethelband*.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. III.* f. 9.

**SUETON.** Suetonius, the historian.

**SUEYNE.** The same as *Suaine*, q. v.

The ladiés, that stod hyre besyde,  
Fled and durste not long abyde,  
Bot went unto the palyis ozene,  
And told both knyght and *sueyne*,  
How that the queene away wold,  
And bad them come hyr to be-hold.

*MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

**SUFF.** (1) A sough, or drain. *North.*

(2) To sob; to sigh; to draw the breath in a convulsive manner. *Devon.*

**SUFFER.** To be punished. *Var. dial.*

**SUFFETINE.** "Buffetyne, or suffetyne, *alapizo*, *alapo*," Prompt. Parv. p. 41.

**SUFFICANT.** Sufficient.

Me thynketh that this evidence  
As to this poynte is *sufficant*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 60.

**SUFFICIENCY.** Ability. *Shak.*

**SUFFING.** Something. *Essex.*

**SUFFISANCE.** Sufficiency; satisfaction.

What wol ye more of me but repentaunce,  
God wol Himselfe have therof *suffisaunce*.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

**SUFFISANT.** Sufficient. (*A.-N.*)

**SUFFRAGE.** "Suffrage or helpe, *suffrage*,"



**Palsgrave.** "Suffrage, the prayers that be in bokes, *suffrages*," Palsgrave.

**SUFFRAUNT.** Forbearing. (*A.-N.*)

And, Lord, graunt me, for thy merie digne,  
Above all thinge for to have mekenesse,  
And make me humble, *suffraunt*, and benigne.

*Lydgate, MS. A. 11. 39, f. 12.*

**SUFFRE.** (1) To hear; to endure.

And ley yt to the arme also hote as he may *suffre*,  
and whan it is colde, take yt away and ley to that  
other that is hote. *MS. M.-d. Rec. xv. Cent.*

(2) To forhear. *Weber.*

**SUFFRENTIE.** Sovereignty.

Or art thou asfere of thy olde name,  
That in every place is had in fame,  
And is supported in such *suffrentie*  
From the lowest unto the hiest degree.

*Albion Knight, Shak. Soc. Pap. 1. 63.*

**SUFFRYNGAM.** Penitencier, Palsgrave, f. 68.

**SUFFURATE.** To steal away; to withdraw.

I could conveniently *suffurate* and steal away from  
the institution and teaching of my scholars.

*Becon's Works, p. 195.*

**SUG.** (1) A word used to call pigs to eat their wash. *Norf.*

(2) "Sugge, a hyrde," Palsgrave. "Sugge, bryd, *curuca*," Pr. Parv. "*Curruca est quedam avis que alienos pullos educit vel educat, et hec liliosa se dicitur eadem avis*," MS. Harl. 2257, f. 24.

(3) To soak. *West.*

**SUGAR-BARLEY.** Barleysugar. *East.*

**SUGAR-BREAD.** A kind of sweet cake or bread mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

**SUGAR-CANDIAN.** Sugarcandy. *Hall.*

**SUGAR-CUPPING.** A Derbyshire custom. On Easter-day children melt sugar in a cup of water from the Dropping Tor, and drink it. *Hone.*

**SUGAR-LOAF.** A high-crowned hat.

**SUGAR-PLATE.** "Sugar-plate or comfettes, *dragee, confite*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68. "Sukyr plate, *sucura crustalis*," Pr. Parv.

**SUGAR-STONE.** A name given in Cornwall to a kind of soft clayey schist.

**SUGAR-TEAT.** A small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend.

**SUGET.** Subject. (*A.-N.*)

To the seventhe Crist selth, Blesyd ben the peisble folk, in the wuche alle thinges ben wel ordeyned, none sturiges overcomynge resoun, bote al thing *suget* to the spiryt, for he is *suget* to God.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 39.*

**SUGGE.** To say?

3e, quad the vox, al thou most *sugge*,  
Other elles-wer thou most abugge.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.*

**SUGGEST.** To tempt. *Shak.*

**SUGGOURNE.** To abide; to rest; to sojourn.

In the vale of Viterbe vetaile my knyghttes,  
*Suggourne* there sex wokes and solace myselfene.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

**SUGRED.** Sweetened, as with sugar.

He promised to be so grateful unto them that they should have cause to say their great curtesies

were well bestowed upon him; but all his *sugred* sweete promises were, in the prooffe, but gall and wormwood in the performance.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 82.*

What swan of bright Apollo's brood doth sing,  
To vulgar love, in courtly sonneling?  
Or what immortall poets *sugred* pen  
Attends the glory of a citizen?

*Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 280.*

**SUIFTLIKER.** More swiftly.

*Suiftliker* then hee may wink,  
Or ani mans hert mai thynk.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.*

**SUILK.** Such.

Goddooth! quath Leve, y shal the fete  
Bred an chese, butere and milk,  
Pastecs and flaunes, al with *suilk*.

*Havelok, 644.*

**SUIN.** Sows; swine. (*A.-S.*)

A feyre there was holdyn hende.  
This povre man had *suyn* to selle,  
And theder he wold, as I 3u telle.  
On morwe he ros and gan hym dresse;  
Hys wyf hym bydyn and here messe.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 62.*

**SUIRT.** To break off the sharp edge of a hewn stone. *Northumb.*

**SUIST.** A person who seeks for things which merely gratify himself.

**SUIT-BROKER.** One who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court. He was sometimes termed a *suit-jogger*.

Some by their braines, as polticians, monopolists, projectmongers, *suit-joggers*, and star-gazers.

*Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 143.*

**SUITY.** Uniform; even. *Heref.*

**SUKCADES.** Sweetmeats; suckets. Maundevile has it *sukkarde*, Travels, p. 310.

**SUKKEN.** Moisture. *Cumb.*

**SULE.** (1) To soil. (*A.-N.*)

And his syre a souterie  
Y-*suled* in grees.

*Piers Ploughman, p. 495.*

(2) Soil; earth. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Should ye. (*A.-S.*)

Mine knithes, hwat do ye?  
*Sule* ye thus gate fro me fle?

*Havelok, 2419.*

**SULFEROUS.** Sultry. *Var. dial.*

**SULING.** A ploughland. *Kennett.*

**SULK.** To be sullen. *Var. dial.* In the sulks, i. e. sullen and peevish.

**SULL.** A plough. *West.*

**SULLAGE.** Muck, or dung. *Kent.*

**SULLEN.** In Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 189, mention is made of "ix. yardes of *sullen* cloth of gold purple." Qu. *cullen*, Cologne?

**SULLENS.** Sick of the sullens, i. e. very gloomy or morose. The phrase occurs in Lilly. "And let them die that age and *sullens* have," Shakespeare. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 99.

**SULLEVATE.** To raise into enmity.

**SULLOW.** A plough. *West.*

**SULMARD.** "*Fetruucus, peccoides*, a *sulmard*," Nominale MS. The MS. is distinctly *sulmard*, but it may be an error for *fulmard*.

**SUL-PADDLE.** "Sulpaddle is used in the West for a plow-staff," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 621, ed. 1681.

**SULSH.** To soil; to dirty. *Somerset.*

**SULT.** To insult. *South.*

**SULTREDGE.** A coarse apron worn by poor women in some parts of Wiltshire.

**SULTRONG.** Sultry.

This garment is too much too warme for thee,  
In the castivall of a sultriong heat.

*Middleton's Epigrams*, 1608, repr. p. 36.

**SUM.** (1) Some. *Sum and al*, completely.

So thow myzt knowe, *sum* and *al*,

Whether the *synne* be gret or smal.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 146.*

(2) A question in arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

**SUMA.** A small cup made of blue and white stone-ware. *Somerset.*

**SUMBER.** Summer. *Heref.*

**SUMFUN.** Something. *Suffolk.*

**SUMITER.** A scimitar. "Sumyter, a fauchon, *sumiterre*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SUMMED.** A term in falconry. "Summed is when she is in all her plumes," Gent. Rec. ii. 63. See Dict. Rust. in v.

And when the plumes were *summed* with sweet desire,  
To prove the pinions, it ascends the skies;  
Doe what I could, it needly would aspire  
To my soules sun, those two celestiall eyes;  
Thus from my breast, where it was bred alone,  
It after thee is like an eaglet flowne.

*Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 484.

**SUMMER.** (1) A sumpter-horse.

(2) The principal beam of a floor. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks*; Harrison's England, p. 187.

(3) That part of a waggon which supports the bed or body of it. *Sussex.*

(4) To summer and winter any one, i. e. to know him thoroughly, or at all seasons.

**SUMMER-BARM.** To ferment. Said of malt liquor when it ferments in summer before the application of the yeast.

**SUMMER-COCK.** A term given to a young salmon in summer time. *North.*

**SUMMERED.** Agisted, as cattle; well fed on grass. *Summer-eat*, to agist. *North.*

**SUMMER-FOLDS.** Summer freckles. *Glouc.*

**SUMMER-FRECKLED.** Spots on the face caused by the heat of the sun. *South.*

**SUMMER-GOOSE.** Gossamer. *North.*

**SUMMERINGS.** (1) Country rejoicings and wakes formerly in vogue on Midsummer-day.

(2) Very early apples and pears.

(3) Riots or scolding matches. *North.*

(4) Cattle of one year old. *North.*

**SUMMERLAND.** To summerland a ground is to lay it fallow a year, according to Ray. *Suffolk.* Moor gives only the substantive.

**SUMMER-LATEN.** Summer fallowed. *Norf.*

**SUMMER-RIDING-BOOTS.** "*Demi-chase* (Fr.) half-chase, or half-hunting boots; so called by the French: we call them summer riding-boots," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 187.

**SUMMERSAULT.** See *Somersault*.

**SUMMER'S-DAY.** As nice a person as one shall see on a summer's day, i. e. as one could

see. This vernacular phrase is not unusual in early writers. "They say hee is as goodly a youth as one shall see in a summer's day," Lilly's *Mother Bombe*, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "A proper man as one shall see in a summer's day," *Mids. Night's Dream*, i. 2. See Henry V. iii. 6, iv. 8. The phrase also occurs in later works. "As fine a fat thriving child as you shall see in a summer's day," Joseph Andrews, b. iv. c. 15.

**SUMMER'S-RUN.** Said of a horse which has been at grass during the summer.

**SUMMER-TILLED.** Fallowed. "That field was *summer-tilled* last year," i. e. lay fallow. *Linc.* Sometimes termed *summer-stirred*. "To summer-stir, *æstale sulcare*," Coles. In the South of England, land is said to have a summer fallow.

**SUMMER-TREE.** Same as *Summer* (2).

**SUMMER-VOY.** Yellow freckles in the face.

**SUMMING.** Arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

**SUMMISTER.** One who abridges.

Over this, if the historian be long, he is accounted a triller; if he be short, he is taken for a *summister*.  
*Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 80.

And thus, though rudely, have I plaid the *summister*.  
*The Means in Spending*, 1590.

**SUMMITTE.** To submit. *Lydgate.*

**SUMMUNDER.** An apparitor. "*Aparator*, a summunder," *Nominale MS.* *Nomina dignitatum clericorum.* The term occurs more usually *summermon* or *summer*.

**SUMMUT.** Something. *Var. dial.*

**SUMNER.** See *Summunder*.

**SUMNI.** Summon. (*A.-S.*)

To Westmystre he let *sumni* the bischopes of his londe,  
And clerkes that grettest were ek and hegist, ich understonde.  
*Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 19.

**SUMP.** (1) According to Carr, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. Ray says, "a round pit of stone covered over with clay within." See his *English Words*, 1674, p. 114.

(2) A puddle, or dirty pond. *Cumb.*

(3) A very heavy weight. *Suffolk.* Hence, a heavy stupid fellow is so called.

**SUMPH.** A simpleton. *North.*

**SUMP-HOLE.** A cesspool. *Yorksh.*

**SUMPLE.** Supple; pliant. *West.*

**SUMPTER.** A horse which carried furniture, &c. on its back. It was more commonly termed a sumpter-horse.

But, for you have not furniture

Beeceming such a guest,

I bring his owne, and come myselfe

To see his lodging drest.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd,

In which were hangings brave,

Silke coverings, curtens, carpets, plate,

And al such turn should have.

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 78.

**SUM-UP.** To collect. *North.*

**SUMPY.** Boggy; wet. Damp, watery, as potatoes; heavy, as bread. *Var. dial.*

**SUN.** In the sun, tipsy.

**SUN-AND-MOON.** "Dielcystinda, a kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all on a rowe, doe pull with hard hold one another, till one be overcome; it is called *Sunne and Moone*," Thomasii Dictionarium, 4to. Lond. 1644.

**SUN-BEAM.** Gossamer. *North.*

**SUN-CATE.** A dainty. *Suffolk.*

Mauther, gang the grizen into the vaunceroof, bring my hat from off the spurket, dling the door after you, nemis the cat should get in and eat the *suncate*. Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg; shut the door for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.

*Grose*, ed. 1839, p. 111.

**SUN-DANCE.** A custom was formerly in vogue of rising early on Easter-day to see the *sun dance*, the superstitious believing that the sun really did dance on that day.

**SUNDAY-CLOTHES.** Best clothes, kept for use on Sundays and holidays. *Var. dial.*

**SUNDAY-SAINT-AND-EVERY-DAY-SINNER.** A person who never misses church twice every Sunday, nor an opportunity of reviling or cheating his neighbours on all the rest of the week. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**SUNDAY'S-FELLOW.** Monday.

One asked Tarlton why Monday was called *Sundays fellow*? Because he is a saucy fellow, saics Tarlton, to compare with that holy day. But it may be Monday thinks himselfe Sundayes fellow because it followes Sunday, and is next after; but he comes a day after the faire for that.

*Tarlton's Jestes*, 1611.

**SUNDER.** To air; to expose to the sun and wind, as hay which has been cocked, but which is still under-dry. *York.*

**SUNDERLAND-FITTER.** The knave of clubs.

**SUNDERLY.** Peculiarly; alternately.

**SUNE.** Soon?

That fur schal kumen in this world

One one *sune* nigte. *MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.*

**SUNFEY.**

Under the paine of paying the billes themselves, which they refuse eyther to file or cleare within that space, without prejudice alwaies to the complanant to use an avower if he have anie, and thereby to claime his double and *sunfey*. *Egerton Papers*, p. 237.

**SUNFULE.** Simul [men]. (*A.-S.*)

An the *sunfule* so ateliche heo stondeð.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.*

**SUN-GATE-DOWN.** "Sunne settynge, or sunne gate downe, *occasus*," Pr. Parr. "At the sonne gate downe, *sur la soleil couchant*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SUNGILLE-STOK.** See *Swingle-hand*.

**SUNHOUN.** A halo round the sun. *South.*

**SUNK.** A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. *North.*

**SUNKET.** (1) A supper. *Cumb.*

(2) To pamper with dainties. *East.* A sunketting child, i. e. a delicate child.

(3) A foolish fellow. *Norf.*

(4) A small quantity of food or drink, especially if given grudgingly. *Norf.*

**SUNK-FENCE.** A ditch cut perpendicularly on one side and obliquely on the other, com-

mon in parks, &c. affording protection without interrupting the prospect.

**SUNNEN.** Sins. (*A.-S.*)

Woltou, quod the vox, sifft oundersonge,

Tel thine *sunnen* on and on,

That ther bilve never on. *Reliq. Antiq. li. 276.*

**SUNNING.** Basking in the sun.

So homeward bent, his eye too rude and cunning,

Spies knight and lady by a hedge a *sunning*.

*Ovid de Arte Amandi*, &c. 1677, p. 139.

**SUNNY-SIDE.** The south side of a hill.

**SUN-SHINER.** The dark shining beetle.

**SUNTORE.** Cracked by the sun. *Salop.*

**SUOAK.** To snuff the air. *Northumb.*

**SUP.** To sup sorrow, i. e. to be afflicted by anything causing sorrow.

**SUPERALTARY.** The slab which covered a stone altar in a church. (*Lat.*)

**SUPERFICIALTIE.** Superficies.

In als many journeyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the *superficialtie* of the erthe bezonde.

*Maundeville's Travels*, p. 183.

**SUPERFLUE.** Superfluous. *Palsgrave.*

**SUPERGRESSION.** An old chemical term.

And soe with long leasure it will waste,

And not with bubbling made in haste;

For doubt of perrills many moe then one,

And for *supergression* of our stone.

*Asimule's Theat. Chém. Brit.* 1652, p. 47.

**SUPERNACULUM.** An old drinking term, thus described by Nash, Pierce Penilesse, repr. p. 52, "a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce, which is, after a man hath turnde up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on hys nayle, and make a pearl with that is left; which, if it slide, and he cannot mak stand on by reason thers too much, he must drinke againe for his penance." It is supposed to be a corruption of *super ungulam*. Brathwaite mentions it in his *Law of Drinking*, 1617, p. 11, "they without any difficulty at all can soake and sucke it *iv rov vuv*, to a nayle." The term is still in use, and is applied, according to Grose, to "good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail."

Were it a whole hogshede, I would pledge thee.

What, if I drinke two? fill them to the brimme;

Wher's hee that shall marry with my sister?

I drinke this to thee *super naculum*.

*Timon*, ed. Dyce, p. 38.

**SUPERNE.** Above; supreme. *Lydgate.*

**SUPERNODICAL.** Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* foole! wel, Ie take your

Two shillings, but Ie bar striking at legs.

*Taming of a Shrew*, p. 185.

**SUPERTASSE.** According to Stubbes, "a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; this is to be applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from falling or hangyng doune," ed. 1585, f. 21.

**SUPERVISOUR.** The overlooker of a will.

And to se all thinges truly doone

After my deth, dwely and right sone,

I ordeyn to be myn executour

Of my last will, with a *supervisour*.

Aleyn Maltoun, to se truly  
My will performyd wele and dully,  
As I have ordeynd here after myn entent,  
By good avicement in my Testament.

MS. Rou. l. C. 86.

**SUPERVIVE.** Qu. *Supervide*, to look at.

As I me lenyd unto a joyful place,  
Lusty Phebus to *super vive*.

*Ludgate's Minor Poems*, p. 78.

**SUPERVIZE.** Sight; view. *Shak.*

**SUPETERS.** Armour for the feet.

**SUPPEDITATE.** To subdue, or tread under.

But oh Lorde, all thynges that I of long tyme  
hve in my mynde revolved and immagined, that  
stelyng thief Death goeth about to subvert, and in  
the moment of an houre clerly to *suppeditate*.

*Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60

**SUPPER** (1) To set one his supper, to perform  
a feat impossible for another to imitate.

(2) The sucker of a pump.

**SUPPINGS.** (1) Spoon-meat. "Suppyng for  
a sick man, *humalge, humee*," Palsgrave.

(2) The refuse milk after the cheese is made.  
*Chesh.*

**SUPPLANTARYE.** Supplanting.

For in good fythe yit hadde I lever,  
In my simpleste, for to dye,  
Than wcrthe suchc *supplantarye*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 77

**SUPPLE.** To render pliant. It is now used  
only as an adjective. "To make a thing which  
is hard and rough, soft; to soften, to *supple*,"  
*Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

Yf he be acursyd th in are we mete cuppell,  
For I am interdyt, no salve that sore can *suppell*.

*Bale's Kynges Johan*, p. 62

**SUPPLIE** To supplicate. (*A.-N.*)

**SUPPOELLE.** (1) To support. (2) Support.

So that thir myghte no schipper come nere the  
haven for to vetaille the cltee, or *suppoelle* it with  
mene, by cause of the bastille.

*MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 5.

And to live in reate and in quiete

Thoruþ this supporte and the *suppoelle*.

*MS. Digby* 230

And wher nede was, he made *suppoelment*

*Haldyng's Chronicle*, f. 49

**SUPPORTAILE.** Support. (*A.-N.*)

And in mischef, whanne drede wolde us assayle,

Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *suppo tayle*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 42

**SUPPORTATION.** Support. (*Lat.*)

For there is no great man so weake, but hath  
counceill and *supportation* of inferior officers, nor  
mean man so sottish, but hath friends or servants in  
the dispatch of his businesse.

*History of Patient Grisell*, p. 33.

**SUPPOSALL.** A supposition.

Hee incroches often upon admittance (where  
things be well delivered) to multiply his observa-  
tion, and he will verifie things, through a scandal-  
ous *supposall*, as if they were now committed.

*Stephens' Essayes and Characters*, 1615, p. 219.

**SUPPOSE.** (1) To know with certainty. A  
person announeing what he knows to be a  
fact will say, "I *suppose* Mr. A. is dead." *Salop.*

(2) A supposition.

To speake with him she kindly doth entreat,  
Desiring him to cleare her darke *suppose*.

*Taylor's Weekes*, 1630, lil. 22.

**SUPPOSITOR.** A medical term, meaning an  
excitement or provocative. Ford, u. 182.

**SUPPRESSID.** Oppressed.

Go idis law biddith help the *suppressed*, jugith to  
the fairies, defendith the wydow, and how tempo-  
ral lordis ow to thole no wrong be don; and maul  
doctors and lawis and resoun acordyn to this

*Apology for the Lollards*, p. 79.

**SUPPUTED** Imputed. *Drayton.*

**SUP-UP.** The legitimate meaning of *sup up* is  
to give cattle their last meal at night, or sup-  
per. It is a rural phrase, and has extended  
from the farmyard to other actions and occu-  
pations. *Var. dial.*

**SURANCE.** Assurance; satisfaction.

Thus wedded he her at Yorke in all *surance*.

*Haldyng's Chronicle*, f. 86

**SUR-ANTLERS.** "The sur-antlers, or bear-  
antlers of a buck, but the roayl of a stag,  
*viz.* the second branch," Howell, sect. 3.

**SURBATRE.** A kind of bruise. (*A.-N.*)

**SURBED.** "To surbed coal, to set it edge-  
wares on the fire that the heat and flame may  
cleare it and make it burn with greater velle-  
mence," Kennett, MS. Lansd 1033.

**SURBOTED.** Grazed, as the skin is by con-  
stant rubbing or pressure; battered. (*Fr.*)

Fresh grease is very profitable for those members  
that are *surboted* or riven of their skin, and likewise  
to anoint them that are wary with long journeys.  
The ashes of womens haire burned in a shill, and  
mingled with the fat of swine, are said to ease the  
paine of St. Anthonies fire, and to stanch blood, and  
to cure ring wormes.

*Topwell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 689

**SURCARING.**

Ac in al this *surcarking*,

Merlin com to Ban the king.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 147.

**SURCEASE.** To stop; to cease; to refrain.

I shall gladly *surcease* to make any farther attempt  
of the house, garden, stables, and approaches, as  
falling too short of the greatness and excellency of it.

*Aubrey's Wals, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 235.

The watchfull bird that centinells the morne,

Shrill herald to Auroraes earlie rising,

That oft proclames the day ere day be borne,

Distinguish from pitch fac'd nightis disguising,

*Surceas* d to heed, why Nature taught him crow,

And did exclaime on mee for sinning so.

*Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1598.

**SURCINGLE.** A long upper girth which often  
went over the pannel or saddle. "The pay-  
trells, *surcenglys*, and crowpers," *Morte*  
d'Arthur, i. 211.

**SURCOTE.** An upper coat, or kirtle, worn over  
the rest of the clothes. At a later period,  
there was a mourning garment so called,  
"made like a close or straye-bodied gowne,  
which is worn under the mantell."

**SURCREASE.** Excessive increase. *Drayton.*

**SURCREW.** A surplus.

It had once left me, as I thought; but it was only  
to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrew* of  
those splenetick vapors that are call'd hypocon-  
driacal.

*Reliq. Wotton*, ed. 1651, p. 513.

**SURCUDANT.** Presumptuous; arrogant.

**SURDAUNT.** Arising.

And furthermore to here and determyne all man-

ner causes, quarels, controversies, debates and de-  
maundes, emergyng and *surdaunt* among any per-  
sons coetieins within the said cltie.

*Davies' York Records*, p. 255.

**SURDINE.** "A surdine to put in a trumpet  
to make it sound low," Florio, p. 514.

**SURDINY.** The fish sardine.

**SURDOWGHT.** Sour-dough; leaven. "*Fer-  
mentum, surdowght*," Nominalc MS. xv. Cent.

**SURE.** (1) "I don't know, I am *sure*," a very  
common expression, the last sentence being  
merely a confirmatory tautology. *Sure* and  
*sure*, indeed.

(2) Sour. Medulla MS.

**SURE-CROP.** The shrew mouse. *Dorset*.

**SUREN.** To assure. (*A.-N.*)

**SUREPEL.** A cover or case.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene  
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

**SURESBY.** A person to be depended on.

**SURE-TO.** Assured to; affianced.

**SURETY.** Defence; safeguard. "Surety, de-  
fence, *saue garde*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SURE-WORK.** To make sure work, i. e. a cer-  
tain safe conclusion to any undertaking.

Their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a  
mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and  
shoot a man with a peece or a pistol, and so make  
*sure* worke with the passenger, and then search his  
pockets.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 88.

**SURFANO.** A plaster, or salve.

**SURFEIT.** A cold; a disorder. *Craven*.

**SURFEL.** To wash the cheeks with mercurial  
or sulphur water. See Ford, i. 405.

Having at home a well painted mannerly harlot,  
as good a maid as Fletcher's mare that bare three  
great foals, went in the morning to the apothecaries  
for half a pint of sweet water that commonly is called  
*surfylng water*. A manifest Detection of the moste  
vyle and detestable Use of Dice Play, n. d.

**SURFET.** Fault, offence, or trespass.

For wele, ne for worchyp, ne for the wlonk werkkez,  
Bot in synyne of my *surfet* I schal se hit ofte.

*Gawayn and the Grene Kniȝt*, 2433.

**SURFLE.** To ornament with trimmings, edgings,  
or embroidery; to plait.

**SURFOOT.** Sore-footed? See Nares.

**SURGE.** A quick motion. *South*.

**SURGENRIE.** Surgery. (*A.-N.*)

And dide hym assaie his *surgenrie*

On hem that sike were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 336.

**SURGIAN.** A surgeon. *Palsgrave*.

**SURIED.** To suried a stone is to set it edge-  
wise, contrary to the posture it held in the  
quarry. *Northumb.*

**SURINGER.** A surgeon. Peele, iii. 94.

**SURJONER.** A surgeon. Medulla MS.

**SURKETE.** The same as *Surcote*, q. v.

*Surketes* over al he con holde,  
Off knyȝtes and of persons bolde,  
Sich hade he non sene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48*, f. 54.

**SURLETTES.** Part of ancient armour, men-  
tioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.  
See *Sollerets*.

**SURMIT.** To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,

Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt

They were fantastical, imagined;

Onely as in my dreame I dyd surmit.

*Thynne's Debate*, p. 67

**SURMOUNT.** To excel; to surpass.

So as the kynge himselfe accompteth.

That he alle other men *surmounteth*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 233.

**SURNAPPE.** A napkin; a tablecloth.

The *surnappe* must be properly layde towards  
the salt endlong the brode edge, by the handes of th'  
aforenamed yeoman of the ewrie.

*Warner's Antig. Cultiv.* p. 100.

**SURPLIS.** A surplice. (*A.-N.*)

**SURPLUSE.** Remainder; surplus.

**SURQUEDRIE.** Presumption; arrogance; con-  
ceit. *Surquidus*, overbearing, arrogant.

O, where is alle the transitorye fame

Of pompe and pryde, and *surquidrye* in feere?

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 2.

Or rebelle in any manere weye

Of *surquidrie* or pride to werryce.

*MS. Digby* 230.

The tother branche of pride is *surquidrye*, that is,  
to undirtake thyng over his powere, or weny to be  
mare wyse than he is, or better than he is, and  
avauntez hym of gude that he hase of other, or of  
ille that he hase of hymselfe.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17*, f. 200.

**SURRE.** A sore place; a scar.

**SUR-REINED.** Overworked. *Shak*.

**SURREPT.** To invade suddenly. (*Lat.*)

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was litle re-  
garded and lesse esteemed of hym that onely studyed  
and watched howe to *surrept* and stole this turtle  
oute of her mewe and lodgyng.

*Hall, Henry VII.* f. 20.

**SURREY.** A corruption of *Sirrah*.

**SURRY.** Syria.

Nowe of the kyng of *Surry* wyll I seye more.

*MS. Cott. Cantig. A. ii.* f. 119.

They drewe up sayle of bright hew,

The wynde them soone to *Surry* blew.

*Syr Isenbras, ap. Utterson*, l. 91.

**SURRYALL.** The second projection of the  
horn on a stag's head above the sur-antler.

And fyrst whan an hert hath fourched, and then  
auntelere ryall, and *surryall*, and forched one the  
one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he  
an hert of .x. and of the more. *Reliq. Antig.* l. 151.

**SURS.** Rising.

Att the *sur* of the sonne he sees there commande,  
Raykande to Rome-ward the redyeste wayes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

**SURSANURE.** A wound healed outwardly, but  
not inwardly. (*A.-N.*)

**SURSAULTED.**

Returne my hart, *suraulted* with the fill  
Of thousand great unrests and thousand feares.

*England's Helicon*, repr. p. 162.

**SURSERARA.** A corruption of *certiorari*?

With hollockes, sherant, malliga, canara,

I stuf your sides up with a *surserara*.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 126.

**SURSTBYE.** A courtpie?

On morow when he shuld to court goo,

In russet clothyng he tyret hym tho,

In kyrtil and in *surstbye*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48*, f. 51.

**SURVEANCE.** Superintendence. (*A.-N.*)

**SURVEY.** A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for three lives. *Devon.*

**SURVIOWRE.** An overlooker.

**SUSE.** (1) Six. (2) She. *Lanc.*

**SUSGINE.** A surgeon?

A *susgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.*

**SUSPECT.** Suspicion.

I have been in prison thus long, only upon the occasion of the disputation made in the convocation-house, and upon *suspect* of the setting forth the report thereof.

*Philpot's Works, p. 5.*

**SUSPECTABLE.** Liable to suspicion.

**SUSPECTION.** Suspicion. *Chaucer.*

**SUSPENCED.** Freed. "Suspended from all their paine," Honours Academie, 1610, i. 49.

**SUSPIRAL.** "Suspyral of a cundyte, *spiraculum*, *suspiraculum*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

**SUSPIRE.** To respire; to sigh.

**SUSPOWSE.** Suspicion.

**SUSS.** (1) A dog-fish. *I. of Wight.*

(2) To swill like a hog. *Suss, suss*, a call to swine to eat their suss or hog-wash. *East.*

**SUSSACK.** A fall; a blow. *Suffolk.*

**SUSSEX-PUDDING.** Boiled paste. *South.*

**SUSSLE.** Noise; disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people. *Sussea.*

**SUSTER-DOUGHTERE.** A niece. (*A.-S.*)

**SUSTRE.** A sister. (*A.-S.*)

Bycause that hurre *sustre* so besselyche of hurre souz, What he hadde y-don ayeine seynt Ede.

*Chron. Vitodun. p. 137.*

Justice and pees, these *sustres* schal provide

Twixt reawmes twyne stedfast love to sette.

*MS. Harl. 3869, f. 2.*

**SUTE.** (1) After. *Hearne.*

(2) Cunning; subtle. *Staff.*

(3) A sute of locks, a set of six or more locks, whereof the respective keys shall serve only for each lock, and yet one master key shall open all. Holme, 1688.

(4) A pursuit, or following. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) Soot. *MS. Dictionary, c. 1500.*

(6) To clothe or suit.

The moone like *suted* in a sable weed,

Mourned for sinnes outrageous bloody deed.

*Rowlands' Betraying of Christ, 1598.*

**SUTELTEE.** See *Sotillees*.

**SUTELY.** This word occurs in Hall, Henry IV.

f. 11, but is probably a misprint for *surety*, and certainly used in the same sense.

**SUTERE.** A suitor, or suppliant.

Alle men may take example, lo!

Of lowly mekenes evyn ryght here,

Be oure Lorde God that comyth me to,

Hese pore servaunt and his *sutere*.

*Coventry Mysteries, p. 201.*

**SUTLER.** One who sells provisions in a camp. Spelt *sutteler* by Coles.

For setting on those with the luggadge left,

A few poore *sutlers* with the campe that went.

*Drayton's Poems, p. 86.*

**SUTTER.** A cobbler, or shoemaker. (*A.-S.*)

Hail be *je, suttare*, with your mani lestes,

With your blote hides of selcuth bestis.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 170.*

**SUTTES.** Fools? (*A.-N.*)

*Nyschoppes, archedekyns, and abbottes,*

*Wyse men of the church and no suttres.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 211.*

**SUTTLE-BEE.**

For those kind of cattle have commonly the *suttle-bee*, and are as weary of a single life as nuns of their cloisters, and therefore catch at the very appearance of match.

*A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 77.*

**SUTTLE'S-CABINE.** A soldier's tent.

**SUWE.** To follow; to pursue. (*A.-S.*)

With his fest he me smot;

Therefore ich im *suwed*, God it wot!

And smot him so thou might se.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 226.*

Ful litil pris sette thei therby,

But *suwen* evere her owen foly.

*MS. Ashmole 60, f. 4.*

**SUWELLE.** To swell. (*A.-S.*)

To do that foule fleys to *suwelle*,

That foule wormes scholden ete.

*Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 334.*

**SUXUNDATION.** Drowning. Huloet, 1552.

**SWA.** So. See *Sua*.

It wolde wirke me fulle wa,

So mote I one erthe ga,

It ne salle noghte be-tyde me *sua*,

If I may righte rede. *Perceval, 1463.*

Als wepand and als dreri,

*Sua* meked I witterli.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 22.*

**SWAB.** (1) To splash over. *North.*

(2) A rough awkward fellow. *Norfolk.*

**SWABBER.** (1) A sweeper of a vessel. Also, a kind of broom for sweeping out a boat or ship. "Their ragges served to make new swabbers," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 65.

(2) Certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes were termed *swabbers*.

**SWABBLE.** (1) To quarrel; to squabble. *East.*

(2) "Swablyng or swaggynge," *Pr. Parv.*

**SWACHIE.** A tally; that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. *North.*

**SWACK.** A blow, or fall. *Swacking*, huge, large. *Swacker*, anything very large.

**SWAD.** (1) A silly foolish fellow; a country bumpkin. "Swad, in the North, is a pescod shell; thence used for an empty shallow headed fellow," Blount, p. 627.

Let country swaines and silly *swads* be still;

To court, young wag, and wanton there thy fill.

*Greene's Perimedes, 1598.*

How should the reasonable soule (unlesse all his prime faculties were drowned and drenched in the lees of sense) affect such a *swad*?

*The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 22.*

O, how this tickles mee, to see a *swad*,

Who ne'r so much as education had

To make him generous, advanc'd to state.

*Brathwaite's Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 3.*

I have opinon, and have ever had,

That when I see a staggering drunken *swad*,

Then that a man worse then an asse I see.

*Taylor's Motto, 1622.*

(2) The pod of a pea, &c. *North.* Grose says the term is used metaphorically for one that is slender, p. 157, ed. 1839. Coles has a differ-

ent application. "A swad [of a woman], *obesula*." A handful of pease-straw is also called a *swad*.

(3) A sword. *Suffolk*.

(4) A fish-basket. *Sussex*.

SWADDER. A pedlar. Earle, p. 249. "Swadders or pedlers," Harrison's England, p. 184.

SWADDLE. To beat. "Hee bangde, belammed, thumped, *swaddled* her," Cotgrave, in v. Chaperon. "Swaddled, cudgelled," Coles.

I swear by God, and by saynt John,

Thy bones will I *swaddle*, so have I blisse.

*The Wife Lapped in Moors Skin*, n. d.

SWADDLE-BAND. "Swadylbande, *bande*, *fasse*," Palsgrave.

SWADDY. Full of husks, or pods. "*Goussu*, coddie, hullie, huskie, *swaddie*," Cotgrave. See *Swad* (2).

SWAFF. As much grass as a scythe cuts at one stroke. Holme, 1688.

SWAFT. Thirst. *Hills*.

SWAG. (1) To hang loose and heavy; to sag. *Warw.* "I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *je assouge*," Palsgrave.

(2) To swing about. *Suffolk*.

(3) Booty; large quantity. *Leic*.

(4) "One that falls down with some violence and noise is said to come down with a *swag*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 396.

SWAG-BELLY. A loose heavy belly.

SWAGE. (1) To assuage. *Palsgrave*. In our second example, to lessen power?

Than wil he thy war *swage*.

*Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

Y schall have Harrowde and Gye,

Tyll they be *swagyed* a gode partye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.*

(2) To move anything about. *Linc*.

(3) A notch in a blacksmith's anvil.

(4) A joiner's gauge. Holme, 1688, iii. 366.

SWAGER. A brother-in-law. *Durh*.

SWAGING. *Refrigeration*, Palsgrave.

SWAGLE. The same as *Swag* (2).

SWAIB. To swing forward and backward like a pendulum. *Somerset*.

SWAIMUS. Shy; squeamish. *Cumb*.

SWAINE. A herdsman or servant; a youth not yet an esquire. (*A.-S.*) In compositions of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the term is not exclusively applied in the original sense. Any one not a knight seems to have been so called.

Knighes, *swaines*, levedies beld,  
Maden crud hem to biheld.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 204.

Jondrys y Gayre, an hardē *swayn*,  
The emperowre sone of Almayn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.*

SWAISE. To swing the arms in walking.

SWAITHE. (1) A row of grass cut down. *Laid o' th' swaithe bank*, spread abroad. *North*.

(2) The ghost of a dying person. *Cumb*.

SWAKE. A pump-handle. *East*.

SWAL. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

He *swal* so faste and wondirly,

That almost bigon he for to dry.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.*

SWALCH. A pattern. *Yorksh*.

SWALE. (1) A valley? Forby explains it, "a low place;" and Moor, "a gentle rising of the ground, but with a corresponding declivity."

Be the deth that I shalle dye,

Therto my hed then dar I ley,

Now sone in this *swale*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

(2) To wither in the sun. *Warw*.

(3) A piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels.

(4) A gutter in a candle. Also, to swéal or gutter; to melt away. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically, to grow thin.

(5) Shade; a shady place. *East*. "Swale, *umbra*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

(6) To split down or off. *Heref*.

(7) Windy; cold; bleak. *North*. To lie in the swale, i. e. in the cold air.

(8) To singe, or burn. *Grose*. "And men *swaliden* with greet hecte," Wickliffe's New Testament, p. 249. Kennett explains it, "to kindle or set on fire."

SWALER. A dealer in corn, or rather one who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again. *Chesh*.

SWALGE. A whirlpool.

SWALIEST. Coldest. *North*.

SWALLE. Swelled. See *Swal*.

And therefore he *swalle* for enyve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.*

But he his ye awey ne swcrveth

From hire, whiche was nakid alle,

And sche for anglr therof *swalle*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.*

SWALLOCKY. A term applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather before a thunder-storm. *East*.

SWALLOW. A heavy lounging walk. *Norf*.

SWALLOW. (1) A hollow in the earth. *North*.

Carr has *swallow*, a deep hollow in the ground, in which the rain is swallowed or conveyed off. It is an archaism, occurring under the form *swolowe*, a gulf or abyss, as in the *Legende of Dido*, 179, "the swolowe of hell." Maundevile, p. 33, mentions "a swelogle of the gravelly see." According to Kennett, "where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine works, if the roof or top of such caverns or hole made by such fall is called a *swallow* and a *swallow pit*." In the *Pr. Parv.* occurs, "Swelwhe of a water or of a grownde, *vorago*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

However the sayde nowse lye or be edified with his gardeynes, wallis, gutters, *swolous*, lying or beyng upon any partye of the grownde.

*Chronicon Johannis de Whethamstede*, p. 5-6.

They schullen seke for to entre into creveys of stoonye, and into *swallowys* of the erthe, fro the dredefull face of oure Lorde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.*

(2) To swallow an affront, to take an affront without any apparent retaliation.

SWALLOW-DAY. April the 15th. *Var. dial*.

SWALLOW-PEAR. The service apple.

SWALLOW'S-TAIL. "A swallowes taile in carpenters worke, which is a fastening of two

pieces of timber or boards so strongly that they cannot away," Rider's Dictionary, 1633.

SWALME. Sickness. See *Swame*. Also, to turn sick or ill, as in Ritson, iii. 33.

That yere litulle shalbe of wyne,  
And swalme among fatte swyne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 77.*

SWALTER.

Slippes in in the sloppes o-slante to the girdylle,  
Swalters upe swyftly with his swerde drawene.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.*

SWALTISH. Hot; sultry.

SWAME. An attack of sickness. In the following passage, the tokens of disease. "Swame or swame, *subita agrotatio*," Rider.

In whose bloodie bathed he should have been,  
His leprous swames to have washed of clene.

*Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 49.*

SWAMLING.

For *swamlyng* of glet that is abowte the lyver,  
and the longus, and the mylte.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

SWAMP. Lean, as cattle. *North.*

Our why is better tidded than this cow,

Her ewr's but *swampe*; shee's nut for milk I trow.

*A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1607, p. 36.*

SWAN.

Teche hyt forthe thorow owl thys londe,

Oon tyll othir that thys boke have now *swan*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.*

SWANE. To soften; to absorb, applied to a swelling. *Salop. Antiq. p. 583.*

SWANG. (1) A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. *North.*

(2) A swamp, or bog. *Yorksh.*

(3) To swing with violence. *East.*

SWANGE. The groin?

Swappez in with the swerde, that it the *swange* brystedd,  
Bothe the guttez and the gorre guschez owte at ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

SWANGENE. Struck.

Swerdez *swangene* in two swelterand knyghtez,

Lyes wyde opyne welterande on walopande stedez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

SWANGWAYS. Obliquely; aside. *Norf.*

SWANK. (1) Laboured. (*A.-S.*)

I *swank* in mi sighing stede,

I sal wasche bi al nyghtes mi bede.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 3.*

I *swank* criand, haase ere made.

Chekes mine for pine I hade.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 46.*

(2) To abate; to shrink; to lessen. *Devon.*

"When a great swelling abates, and the skin hangs loose, particularly that of the belly, it is said to *swank*," *MS. Devon Gl.*

(3) To strike with a sword?

He swounande dlede, and on the swarthe lengede,  
Sweltes ewynne swyftly, and *swanke* he no more.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.*

(4) A bog. (5) To give way, or sink.

SWANKING. Big; large. *North.*

SWANKUM. To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner. *Somerset.*

SWANKY. (1) Boggy. *Far. dial.*

(2) Swaggering; strutting. *Wilts.*

(3) The weakest small beer. *West.*

(4) A strong strapping fellow. *North.*

11.

SWANT. Proper; steady. *West.*

SWAN-UPPING. The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two *nicks* or notches, whence adouble animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called *the swan with two necks*. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. Upping the swans was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term *swan-hopping* is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 309.

SWAP. (1) To barter; to exchange. *Far. dial.*

(2) To cut wheat in a peculiar way, to chop, not to reap it. *Sussex.*

(3) Clean; quickly; smartly. *West.*

(4) A blow. Also, to strike. In some counties, a fall is called a swap.

With *swappes* sore thel hem swong.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 118.*

And on hys body so many *swappys*,

With bloody lyppys y kyssed hym here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.*

Kastes in his clere schelde and coveres hym full faire,  
*Swappes* of the swerde hande als he by glentlis.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.*

SWAPE. (1) To place aslant. *North.*

(2) To sweep. *North. (A.-S.)*

(3) A long oar used by keelmen. *Newc.*

(4) A fork for spreading manure. *North.*

(5) The handle of a pump. *Norf.* It is also the same as *Sweep* (2).

(6) A bar for hanging kettles over the fire.

SWAPER. The same as *Sway* (1).

SWAPPER. A great falsehood. *Kent.*

SWAPPING. Large; huge; strong. *West.*

A flich-man in his hande, a *swapping* ale dagger  
at his back, containing by estimation some two or  
three pounds of yron in the hyltes and chape.

*A Countercuffe given to Martin Junior, 1580.*

SWAPSON. A slattern. *Warw.*

SWARBLE. The same as *Swarm* (1).

SWARD. Skin; covering. (*A.-S.*) *Sward-pork*, bacon cured in large fitches. "Swarde or sworde of flesch, *coriana*," Pr. Parv.

SWARE. (1) Sure; true. Perhaps *swete* of *sware*, as in l. 441, i. e. swere or neck.

He *seyde*, Syrs, wendyth ovyr the see,

And bydd the emperowre of Rome sende me

Hys doghtur *swete* and *sware*.

*Le Bone Florence of Rome, 90.*

(2) Square. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Painful. Conybeare's Octavian, p. 58.

(4) To answer. *Gauwayne.*

SWARF. (1) The grit worn away from the grinding-stones used in grinding cutlery wet. *York.*

Also called *wheel-swarf*.

(2) To swoon; to faint. *North.*

SWARFF-MONEY. "The swarff-money is one peny half-peny: it must be paid before the rising of the sun; the party most go thrice about the cross, and lay the swarff-money, and



then take witness, and lay it in the hole; and when ye have so done, look well that your witness do not deceive you, for if it be not paid, ye give a great forfeiture, xxx. s. and a white bull," Blount.

**SWARFFY.** Swarthy; tawny. *Lanc.*

**SWARM.** (1) To climb the trunk of a tree, in which there are no side branches for one to rest the hands and feet on. *North.*

He swarmed up into a tree,  
Whyler cyther of them might other se.

*Syr Isenbras*, 351.

(2) The motion of the limbs in ascending the boll of a tree in contradistinction of climbing amongst the branches. *North.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *South.*

(4) A large number of people. *Swarmen*, a great number, Tim Bobbin Gl.

What furies guided this misguided *swarms*  
To bend their force against unthoughted harme?  
*Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1590, sig. B. iii.

**SWART.** (1) Black; dark; swarthy. Also, to blacken, as by burning, &c. "I swart, as a thyng dothe whan it begynneth to burne," Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

Foaming about the chaps like some wilde boore,  
As *swart* and tawnie as an India Moore.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

(2) The same as *Sweard*, q. v.

Howbeit, where the rocks and quarrie grounds are, I take the *swart* of the earth to be so thin, that no tree of aine greenesse, other than shrubs and bushes, is able to grow.

*Harrison's Description of England*, p. 212.

**SWARTER.** Darker; more black.

His nek is greter than a bole,  
His bodi is *swarter* than an cole.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 260.

**SWARTH.** (1) Black? (*A.-S.*)

Watir to sle *swarth* lce. Take mogwort, worme-wode, saveyn, the water of theis sleth the vermyn in mans eynlyddes, and in his chare benethe the navelle.  
*MS. Sloane 7*, f. 51.

(2) Sward; grass; any outward covering, as the rind of bacon. (*A.-S.*) "On the *swarþe* lengede," *Morte Arthure*, MS. f. 84.

(3) Grose defines *swarth*, "grass just cut to be made up into hay." A *swarth* is a row of cut grass. An anonymous correspondent has furnished me with the following observations on a passage hitherto unintelligible:

"In Mr. Wright's first volume of the *Biographica Britannica Literaria* (Anglo-Saxon period), there is a riddle, the seventh line of which is thus printed:

corfen sworfen: cut and —

leaving the second word untranslated. It strikes me that *sworfen* is the same word which is now used in Kent and elsewhere as *swarthed*, or *laid in swarth*. It is the word required in that particular part of the description to carry out the process regularly, *cut and swarthed, turned and dried, bound and twisted, &c.*"

**SWART-RUTTER.** "A reister or swart-rutter, a German horseman," Cotgrave.

Good thriftle men, they drawe out a dinner with

sallets, like a *swart-rutter's* sute, and make Madona Nature their best caterer.

*Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, .692.

Next five *swarttruters* strangely appalled with great hose down to the small of their legs, with strange caps agreeable, bearing on their necks long swords. *Wood's Bowmans Glory*, 1682, p. 45.

**SWARVE.** (1) To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the maine-mast tree,

He *swarved* it with might and maine;

But Horsey with a bearing arrowe,

Stroke the Gordon through the braine.

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 136.

(2) To swerve. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 225.

And doth hartly confesse that whosoever *swarves* from this patterne *swarves* from honesty, though hee be deeply learned.

*Stephens' Essayes and Characters*, 1615, p. 109.

(3) To fill up; to be choked up with sediment, as the channel of a river. *South.*

**SWARY.** Useless; worthless. *North.*

**SWASH.** (1) "To fence, to swash with swords, to swagger," Florio, p. 127. "To swash, *clango, gladiis concrepro*," Coles. Forby has *swash*, to affect valour, to vapour, or swagger; but these are secondary meanings.

(2) A roaring blade; a swaggerer.

Or score out husbands in the charcoal ashes,

With country knights, not roaring city *swashes*.

*Ovid de Arte Amandi*, &c. 1677, p. 141.

(3) A torrent of water. "A great swash of water, *magnus aquarum torrens*," Coles. The verb is still in use, to spill or splash water about.

(4) Refuse; hog-wash. *Devon.*

(5) Soft; quashy. *North.*

**SWASH-BUCKET.** The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery. *Devon.* A mean slatternly woman is so called. "Swash-bucket, a careless hussy that carries her bucket so that the milk or pigs wash and such like is always flapping or flashing over," MS. *Devon. Glossary*.

**SWASH-BUCKLER.** Literally, one who makes a clattering noise by swashing his sword against his buckler. Hence, a swaggering ruffian, one with more show of bravery than real courage. "A bravo, a swash-buckler, one that for mony and good cheere will follow any man to defend him and fight for him, but if any danger come, he runs away the first and leaves him in the lurch," Florio, p. 74. Cotgrave translates *bravache*, "a roister, cutter, swaggerer, *swash buckler*, one thats ever vaunting of his owne valour."

Whereby a man male see how manie bloudie quarrels a bralling *swash-buckler* male picke out of a bottle of hale, namelle when his braines are fore-bitten with a bottle of napple ale.

*Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 87.

*Ille ipse*, the same; I desire no more than this sheep-hook in my hand to encounter with that *swash-buckler*. *Haywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 25.

A drunkard, a whore-hunter, a gamer, a *swash-buckler*, a ruffian to waste his money in proud apparel. *Pitkington's Works*, p. 151.

**SWASHING.** Slashing; dashing. *Shak.*

**SWASHWAY.** A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Var. dial.*

**SWASHY.** (1) Swaggering. *East.*

(2) Watery, as vegetables are. *North.*

SWASIONS. Persuasions.

Made at his commyng into your notable presence at Wyndore, all the *swasions* and colour, all mocions in the moste appaurent wise that he could, to induce your hignesse to your agrement.

*Hall, Henry VII. f. 62.*

SWASSING. Dashing; splashing.

Drench'd with the *swassing* waves and stew'd in sweat, Scarce able with a cane own boat to set.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, lil. 74.*

SWAT. (1) A quantity. *Linc.*

(2)

Of hys hele he ase ne *swat*,  
Bot thow telle wo hym bygate.

*Wright's Seven Sages, p. 38.*

(3) Sweat. Still in use.

(4) A knock, or blow; a fall. *North.*

(5) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(6) To squat down. *Yorksh.*

(7) To swoon. *Lanc.*

SWATCH. (1) To bind, as to swaddle, &c.

(2) A pattern, or sample; a picce or shred cut off from anything. *North.*

(3) To separate, or cut off. *Yorksh.*

(4) A row of barley, &c.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,  
As barley (in *meatches*) may fill it thereby.

*Tusser's Husbandry, p. 185.*

SWATCHEL. (1) A fat slattern. *Warw.*

(2) To beat with a swatch or wand. *Kent.*

SWATCHELLED. Dirty; daggled; oppressed from walking or over-exertion. *Warw.*

SWATH. (1) Same as *Swarth* (3).

(2) To tie up corn in sheaves. "Swathed or made into sheaves," Cotgrave in v. *Javelé*.

SWATH-BAUKS. The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. *Yorksh.*  
Swath-bauks, rows of new-mown grass.

SWATH-BONDS. Swaddling-bands. *Nares.*

"Two swathe-bands," Ord. and Reg. p. 127.

About a faint and slender body wear

A flannel *swathband* or warm stomacher.

*Ovid de Arte Amandi, &c. 1677, p. 76.*

SWATHE. Calm. *North.*

SWATHEL. A strong man. *Gawayne.*

SWATHELE. To swaddle. "Swathele me so that I run a-gasping," Brit. Bibl. i. 345.

SWATHER. To faint. *Somerset.*

SWATHER-RAKING. The operation of hand-raking between the swathes (or mown rows) of barley or oats, to collect on to such swathes the loose stalks or ears scattered in the mowing. From a habit of transposing harsh consonants, the word is sometimes pronounced *swake-rathing* and *rake-swathing*. *Moor.*

SWATHING-CLOTHES. Swaddling clothes, or bandages in which children were rolled up. *Shak.*

SWATTE. Sweated. (*A.-S.*)

SWATTER. To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking. *Yorksh.* Also, to scatter, to waste.

SWATTLE. (1) To waste away. *North.*

(2) To drink, as ducks do water. *North.* Hence a swatting fellow, or one that always swattles, a tippler.

SWATTOCK. A severe fall. *Norf.*

SWAUR. A swath of grass. *Devon.*

SWAVE. To pass backward and forward. *Cumb.*

SWAY. (1) A switch used by thatchers to bind their work, usually pronounced *swoy* in Suffolk. *East.*

(2) A balance, or lever. *Suffolk.*

(3) To swing. "Let us sway on," let us go on rapidly, Shak. We still use *swing* in a similar sense. "He went swinging on," i. e. at a violent pace; "he went at a swinging pace," &c.

So it happened at the last,  
An halfe peny halter made hym fast,  
And therein he *swayes*.

*The Buke of Mayd Emlyn, p. 26.*

(4) To weigh; to lean upon. *North.*

SWAYNE. Noise, or seven.

Hys wyngges was long and wyght;  
To the chyld he toke a flyght,  
With an howge *swayne*.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 24.*

SWAY-POLE. A long pole fixed at the top of a post as a pivot, by which water is drawn from a well. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives it as a Cheshire word, "a long pole in a pin to draw up coals from the pit, turn'd round by a horse," MS. Lansd. 1033.

SWEAK.

Or in a mystle morning if thou wilt

Make pitfalls for the lark and pheldifare,  
Thy prop and *sweake* shall be both overguilt,  
With Cyparissus selfe thou shalt compare  
For gins and wyles, the oozels to beguile,  
Whilst thou under a bush shalt sit and smile.

*The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

SWEAKING. Squeaking.

The one in a *sweaking* treble, the other in an ale-blown base. *Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.*

SWEAL. The same as *Swale*, q. v.

SWEAME. The same as *Swame*, q. v.

SWEAMISH. Squeamish; modest. *North.*

SWEAR. (1) To swear by. *Shak.*

(2) An oath. See *Swore*.

(3) To spit, said of a cat. *Var. dial.* "The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles," Kennett, MS Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWEARD. "Sward, of some called Swarth, the turf or upper crust of heath ground," Holme, 1688.

SWEARLE. An eye with a peculiar cast.

SWEAT. (1) To beat; to thrash. *East.*

(2) To sweat a person's purse, to cause him to spend nearly all his money.

SWEAT-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *North.*  
"Sudarium, a swetyng clothe," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 183.

SWEATING. Violent perspiration was formerly considered a remedy for the *lues venerea*.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you,  
That you were better match a ruind bawd,  
One ten times cured by sweating and the tub.

*The City Match, 1630, p. 54.*

SWEB. To faint; to swoon. *North.*

SWECH. Such. (*A.-S.*)

Many men in this world aftyr here pilgrimage

have left memoriales of *swech* thingis as thei have herd and seyn. *MS. Bodl. 423, f. 335.*

**SWECHT.** Force, or violence. *North.*

**SWEDDLE.** To swell; to puff out. *North.*

**SWEDE.** A swarth of grass. *North.*

**SWEDIRD.** Jerked?

Sperlis to-braast and in peces flowen,  
Swedes *swedyrd* out and laid hem doun.

*Roland, MS. Laned. 338, f. 389.*

**SWEE.** (1) A giddiness in the head. *North.*

(2) Out of the perpendicular. *Northumb.*

**SWEEL.** (1) A nut made to turn in the centre of a chair, a swivel. *Northumb.*

(2) A sudden burst of laughter. *North.*

**SWEEM.** To swoon. *Somerset.*

**SWEEMISH.** Faint. *Somerset.*

**SWEEP.** (1) To drink up. *North.*

(2) "A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pyne, so that the one ende havyng more poysse then the other, causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

**SWEEP-CHIMNEY.** A chimney-sweep. *Suff.*

**SWEEPLESS.** An ignoramus. *Cumb.*

**SWEEP-NET.** A large fishing-net. "*Esparvier*, a great sweepe-net for fishing," Cotgrave.

**SWEEPS.** The arms of a mill. *Kent.*

**SWEER.** (1) Unwilling. *Northumb.*

(2) Sure; faithful.

Thou art a young man as I,  
And seems to be as *sweer*.

*Robin Hood, i. 100.*

(3) A neck. (*A.-S.*)

That ache aboute hir white *sweers*  
It dede, and hing hirselfe there.

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.*

**SWEET.** (1) Perfumed. *Sweet gloves, &c.*

(2) A term of endearment applied to a woman. Still in use. *Sweet and twenty* was also a phrase of affection to a girl.

Say, that of all names 'tis a name of woe,

Once a kings name, but now it is not so:

And when all this is done, I know 'twill grieve thee,  
And therefore (*sweet*) why should I now beleave thee?

*Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 177.*

In delay there lies no plenty;

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*.

*Twelfth Night, ii. 3.*

**SWEET-BAG.** A small silk bag filled with spices, &c. used as a cosmetic.

**SWEET-BREASTED.** Sweet-voiced.

**SWEETFUL.** Delightful; full of sweets.

**SWEET-HEART.** A lover. *Var. dial.* It is also common as a verb, to court, to woo.

**SWEETIES.** Sweetmeats. *Var. dial.*

**SWEETING.** (1) A kind of sweet apple mentioned by Ascham and others, translated by *melimelum* in Rider's Dictionary, 1640. A *bitter sweeting* is mentioned in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. "*Swetyng* an apple, *pomme douce*," Palsgrave, 1530.

(2) A term of endearment, still in use according to Palmer's Devon. Gl. p. 88.

By Jesu, he saide, my *sweeteing*,  
I have but three shylling,  
That is but a littyll thing,  
But if I had more.

*The Milner of Abington, n. d.*

Launfal beheld that swete wygth,

Alle hys love yn her was lygth,

And keste that swete flowe;

And sat adoun her bysyde,

And seyde, *swetyng*, what so betyde,

I am to thyn honour.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 12.*

**SWEET-LIPS.** An epicure; a glutton.

**SWEET-MART.** The badger. *Yorksh.*

**SWEETNER.** (1) A person who bids at a sale to raise the price, not intending to purchase.

(2) A guinea-dropper; one who dropped a guinea, and then pretending to find it when a respectable person passed by, was liberal enough to offer him half as a proper compliment for being present at the discovery, treat him at a public-house, and eventually fleece him of his money.

Guinea dropping or *sweetning* is a paultry little cheat that was recommended to the world about thirty years ago by a memorable gentleman that has since had the misfortune to be taken off, I mean hang'd, for a misdemeanour upon the highway.

*The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1699, p. 97.*

**SWEETNINGS.**

If I were to paint Sloth, (as I am not scene in the *sweetnings* by Saint John the Evangelist,) I swear I would draw it like a stationer that I knowe.

*Nash's Pierce Pennilesses, 1592.*

**SWEETS.** The herb sweet-cicely. *North.*

**SWEET-SEG.** A sweet-smelling, sedge-like plant. *Acorus calamus. East.*

**SWEET-TOOTH.** He has got a sweet tooth, i. e. he is fond of sweet things.

**SWEET-WORT.** The decoction from malt before that of the hops is extracted. *South.*

**SWEETY.** Beautiful. "It's a *sweety* fine morning." *Linc.*

**SWEP.** A cry to hounds to check them and prevent their running riot. (*A.-N.*)

**SWEFNE.** A dream. (*A.-S.*)

His fader he tolde a *swefne* anizt that him mette.

*MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.*

Withyn on a ryche bedde rystys a littyll,

And with the swoghe of the see in *swefnyng* he felle.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

**SWEG.** To sway, or incline. *Linc.*

**SWEGH.** A violent motion. (*A.-S.*)

**SWEIGH.** To swing. See *Sway*.

**SWEIGHT.** Portion; greatest quantity. *North.*

**SWELDERSOME.** Very sultry. *East.*

**SWELE.** (1) To wash. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) A swelling; a tumour.

So long he pleiede with yong man,

A *swele* in his membres cam than.

*The Sevyng Sagas, 1506.*

**SWELEWE.** To swallow. (*A.-S.*)

For styneche of the mowthe. Ete pillole drie and cerfoyle, and *swelew* eyesel, when thou gost to bedde, and wasche thi mowthe with venegre.

*MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

That morsel *swelew* thou good spede,

But in thln honde holde the threde.

*MS. Laned. 793, f. 126.*

**SWELGHE.** To swallow. (*A.-S.*)

And helle salle opene than fulle wyde,  
And *swelghe* that synfulle company.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 1.*

**SWELK.** The noise caused by the revolving of a barrel churn at the time of the butter separating from the milk. *East.*

**SWELKING.** Sultry. *Norw.*

**SWELL.** (1) A fop. *Var. dial.*

(2) To swallow. *Somerset.*

**SWELLE.** Eager; furious. (*A.-S.*)

Dewkys, erlys and barons also,  
That arste were bolde and *swelle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.*

**SWELLED-NOSE.** A person in an ill humour is said to have a *swelled nose*. *North.*

**SWELSH.** A queshl, or fall. *West.*

**SWELTE.** (1) To die; to faint. (*A.-S.*) *Swelt*, died, fainted, the part. past.

Twys in a swonnynge, *swelte* as cho walde,  
He pressed to his palfray in presence of lordes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

And ryte as he had saide thir wordes, he *swelt* in  
Alexander armes. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21.*

Where my payne for yhowe was maste,  
And whare I *sweltte* and y-helded the gaste.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 154.*

(2) To broil with heat. *North.*

The dogged dog daies now with heat doe *swelt*,  
And now's the season of th' unseason'd aire.

*Taylor's Works, ii. 256.*

Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them;  
Piper, be hang'd awhile! knave, looke the dauncers  
*swelt* them. *British Bibliographer, i. 343.*

**SWELTERED.** Very hot; overcome with heat;  
in a great perspiration. *West.* "Sweltered  
venom," venom moistened with the animal's  
sweat, Shak. "Swalterynge or swownynge,  
*sincopa*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

**SWELTH.** Mud and filth. *Nares.*

**SWELTING.** To *swelt* rice is to soften or boil  
it before being baked in a pudding. *Lanc.*

**SWELTRY.** Overpoweringly sultry.

But as we see the sunne oft times, through *over*  
*sweltrie* heate,  
Changing the weather faire, great stormes and thun-  
dercraks doth threat.

*Honours Academia, 1610, i. 18.*

**SWEME.** (1) Swimming; giddiness. (*A.-S.*)

Loke at thou come at that tyme,

Other swowne shal i[n] *sweme*,  
The lady shall i-*se.* *Degravant, 1211.*

(2) Sorrow. *Swemeful*, sorrowful.

Whan this was seide, his hert began to melt  
For veray *sweme* of this *swemeful* tale.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 38.*

**SWENE.** (1) Noise.

You wemen of Jerusalem,  
Weepe not for me, ney make no *swene*,  
But for your owne barne teame

You mon reme tenderlye. *Chester Plays, ii. 53.*

(2) MS. Bodl. 175 reads *swem*.

And nowe that fitte male I not fleye,  
Thinke me never so *swene*.

*Chester Plays, i. 189.*

**SWENGINGE.** (1) "Swengynge, *excussio*," Pr.  
Parv. "Swengyne or schakyne, as mene  
done clothys and other lyke," ib.

(2) Moving; stirring. *Prompt. Parv.*

**SWENSIE.** The quinsy in the throat.

**SWEPAGE.** The crop of hay in a meadow, also  
called the *sweps* in some parts.

**SWEPE.** (1) A whip. "Sweype for a top or  
scoorge *flagellum*; sweype or swappe, *alapa*,"  
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

Blo and bloody thus am I bett,

Swongen with *sweps* and alle to-swett.

*Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.*

(2) A baker's malkin. *Pr. Parv.*

(3) A crop of hay. Blount, p. 628.

**SWEPERLYE.** Swiftly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

Swyftly with swerdes they swappene there-aftyr,

Swappes doune fulle *sweperlye* sweltande knyghtes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.*

**SWEPING.** A whip, or scourge.

Mikel *sweeping* over sinful clives,

Hopand in Laverd mercy unglives.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.*

And againe me thal fained and baytes in aue,

Samened on me *sweepinges*, and I wist name.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 22.*

**SWEPPENE.** Laid?

In swathes *sweppene* downe, fulle of swete floures;

Thare unbrydilles thire bolde, and baytes thaire  
horses. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

**SWEPPLE.** Same as *Swipple*, q. v.

**SWER.** Surc.

Serche and ye shall fynd in every congregacyon

That long to the pope, for they are to me full *swer*,  
And wyll be so long as they last and endure.

*Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 8.*

**SWERD.** (1) "A sword. (*A.-S.*)" "Ensis, a  
swerde; *ensifer*, a swerde berer," MS. Harl.  
2257, f. 38.

They schett arows heded with stele,

They faghte with sharpe *swyrdys* wele.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 169.*

(2) The same as *Sward*, q. v.

**SWERE.** Dull; heavy. *Durh.*

**SWERLE.** To twist, or roll about. *North.*

**SWERNE.** Sworn. (*A.-S.*)

**SWERNES.** Sourness; sadness.

**SWETE.** (1) Suit. (2) Sweated. *Gawayne.*

**SWETE-HOLLE.** A pore in the skin; a sweat-  
hole. "Porus, a swete holle," *Nomi-*  
*nale* MS. xv. Cent.

**SWETELICHE.** Sweetly. (*A.-S.*)

Heo schulen i-*seon* the lavedi

That Jhesu Crist of-kende:

Bi-tweonen hire armes

*Sweteliche* he wende.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.*

**SWETHENS.** Swedes.

Buckling besides in many dang'rous fights,

With Norwales, *Swethens*, and with Muscovites.

*Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 246.*

**SWETTER.** Sweeter. (*A.-S.*)

**SWEVEN.** A dream; a slumber. (*A.-S.*)

As he was in sorowe and dud wepe,

Uppon hys bedd he felle on slepe;

He can mete a strange *swewon*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.*

Now by my faye, sayd jollye Robin,

A *swewon* I had this night;

I dreant me of two wighty yemen,

That fast with me can fight.

*Percy's Reliques, p. 22.*

**SWEVIL.** The swingel of a flail.

**SWEYE.** 1) To fall; to descend.

Downne he *sweye* fulle *swythe*, and in a swounne fallys.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.*

(2) To sound. (*A.-S.*)

**SWEYN.** Noise.

The tables ther held an hond  
Bifuten hem, withouten *sweyn*.

*Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 29.*

**SWHALOUE.** To swallow. *MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.*

**SWICE.** "Swyce or swycers pype, *fleuste dale-mant*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

**SWICHE.** Such. (*A.-S.*)

*Swiche schuld acomber also felle.*

*Arthour and Merlin, p. 26.*

**SWICHEN.** The herb groundsel.

**SWICK:** Den?

He ys black as any pyck,  
And also felle as a lyon in hys *swyck*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.*

**SWIDDEN.** To swéal, or singe. *North.*

**SWIDDER.** To doubt; to hesitate. *Yorksh.*

**SWIDGE.** (1) To smart; to ache. *North.*

(2) A puddle of water. *East.*

**SWIER.** (1) A squire. *Nominal MS.*

(2) The neck. See *Swire* (1).

**SWIFT.** (1) A stupid fellow. *Oxon.*

(2) A wooden revolving frame used in the North for winding yarn, &c.

(3) A newt. "Swyfte worme, *lesarde*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

About A.D. 1686, a boy, lying asleep in a garden, felt something dart down his throat; it killed him; 'tis probable 'twas a little newt. They are exceeding nimble; they call them *swifts* at Newmarket heath.

*Aubrey's MS. Wilts, p. 165.*

**SWIFTER.** Part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood to the waggon. *South.*

**SWIG.** (1) To drink; to suck. *Var. dial.* In some places, any nice liquor is called *swig*.

(2) To leak out. *Suffolk.*

(3) "A game at cards called *swig* or new-cut," Florio, p. 580; "to put up the cards, to swig or deale againe," ib. p. 27. "A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamesters are to be silent, is call'd *swig*," Kennett *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 398.*

**SWIGGLE.** (1) To shake liquor violently. After linen has been washed, it is necessary to move it to and fro in clean water to get the soap out. To this operation this word is applied. "That's right, *swiggle* em right well." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

(2) To drink greedily. *Suffolk.*

**SWIGMAN.** "A swygmán goeth with a pedlers pack," *Frat. of Vacabondes, p. 5.*

**SWIKE.** (1) To deceive; to betray. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, deceitful, treacherous; and when the substantive is understood, a deceiver or betrayer.

Swappede owite with a swerde that *swykede* hym never,

Wroughte wayes fulle wyde and wounded knyghtez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

Thanne Godard was sikerlike  
Under God the moste *swike*  
That evre in erthe shaped was,  
Withuten on, the wike Judas.

*Havelok, 423.*

(2) To stop; to cease. (*A.-S.*)

Sir Tirri, he seyd, forth thou go,  
Night no day thou *swike* thou no.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 228.*

(3) A den, or cave?

Under that than was a *swyke*,  
That made syr Ywain to myslke.

*Ywaine and Gawin, 677.*

**SWIKEDOME.** Treachery. (*A.-S.*)

With gyle and *swikedome*  
Thou lettust thi lord to dethe don.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.*

Of whas mallok his mouth ful is  
Of *swykedome* and of bitternes.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 5.*

**SWIKELE.** Deceitful; wicked.

I-mette wld is soster the *swikele* wimon;  
Judas, thou were wrthe me stende the wld ston,  
For the false prophete that thou bilevest upon.

*Reliq. Antiq. l. 144.*

Mony a *swykyll* swayne then to the swerde gode.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

Menslaers and *swykel*, Laverd, wlate sal,  
And I in mikelhede of thi mercy al.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.*

**SWILE.** (1) To wash. (*A.-S.*)

The thriddé day shal flowe a fiod, that al this world  
shal hylén;

Bothe heye ant lowe the flunle shal it *swyle*.

*Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.*

(2) Hog's-wash. "Bróda, wash, swile or draffe for swine," Florio, p. 68.

**SWILKE.** Such. See *Suilk*.

But they nojt are *swylke* als they seme.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 58.*

And thys me made do dedys *swylke*,  
With whych my goost ys ofte unglade.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.*

A gerfawcon whyte as mylke,

In alle thys worlde ys non *swylk*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.*

**SWILKER.** To splash about. *North.* To swilker over, i. e. to dash over. *Grose.*

**SWILL.** (1) Hog's-wash. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his *MS. Additions to Ray*. See *Swile* (2).

(2) A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. "George Greeinewell, the swill maker," *Chron. Mirab. p. 33.*

(3) To drink; to throw a liquid over anything. *Worc.* The first of these senses is common.

(4) To wash hastily; to rinse. *Var. dial.* "I swyll, I ryncce or clense any maner vessel," Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

(5) The bladder of a fish.

(6) "A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 47.

(7) A shade. *South.*

**SWILL-BOWL.** A drunkard. "Swilbolles, *potores bibuli*," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

**SWILLER.** A scullion; one who washed the dishes, &c. "*Lixa*, a swyllere," *Nominal MS. xv. Cent.*

**SWILLET.** Growing turf set on fire for manuring the land. *Devon.*

**SWILLINGS.** Hog's-wash. *Swilling-tub*, a tub for swillings. *Var. dial.*

**SWILL-PLOUGH.** "Besot, a dilling or swill-plough; the last or yongest child one hath," Cotgrave.

**SWILL-TUB.** A drunkard; a sot.

**SWILTER.** To waste away slowly. *West.*

**SWIM.** To turn giddy. *Var. dial.*

**SWIMBING.** Swimming.

Withynne the castell is whyte shynynge

As is the swan when heo is *swymynge*.

*MS. Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

**SWIMBUL.** Tyrwhitt and some manuscripts read a *romble* and a *stowgh*.

First on the wal was peynted a foreste,

In which ther dwelled neyther man ne beste,

With knotty knarry bareyn trees olde

Of stubbes scharpe and hidous to byholde;

In which ther ran a *swymbul* in a swough,

As it were a storme schuld berst every bough.

*Chaucer's Cant. T. ed. Wright, 1981.*

**SWIME.** A swoon. (*A.-S.*)

In tulle his logge he hyede that tyme,

And to the erthe he felle in *swyme*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

'Bytwene undrone and pryme,

Luke thou come at that tyme,

And one of us selle ly in *swyme*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.*

Tharfore aske hyt be tyme

For deth cumth now as yn *swyme*.

*MS. Hart. 1701, f. 75.*

**SWIMER.** A hard blow. *Devon.*

**SWIMMER.** A counterfeit old coin.

**SWIMY.** Giddy in the head; having a dimness in the sight, which causes things to turn round before you. *Sussex.* "Swymyng in the hed, *bestournement*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**SWIN.** To cut anything aslant. *North.*

**SWINACIE.** The quinsay.

**SWINCHE.** Labour; work.

In stronge *swynche* nlyt and dai to of-swynche here mete stronge;

In such *swynch* and harde lyve hi bilevede, hem thošte, longe.

*Life of Thomas Beket, p. 1.*

**SWINDGE.** The same as *Swinge*, q. v.

**SWINDLE.** A spindle. *North.*

**SWINE-BACKED.** A term in archery.

Fourthlye in coullinge or sheeringe, whether highe or lowe, whether somewhat *swyne backed* (I must use shooters wordes) or saddle backed.

*Aecham's Toxophilus, 1571, f. 47.*

**SWINE-CARSE.** The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

**SWINE-COTE.** A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in the Hallamshire Gl. p. 125. *Swine-crue*, Kennett's Latin Glossary, p. 115. "A swin-hull or swine-crue, a hogs-stye," Ray, p. 47.

At the batell of Brakonwete, ther as the beyre justyd, Sym Saer and the *swynkote* ther wei sworne brodur.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.*

**SWINE-DRONKEN.** Beastly drunk.

**SWINE-PIPE.** The redwing. *Pegge.*

**SWINE-POX.** An ill sore in hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous scab, proceeding sometimes from poverty, at other times from lice in the skin; so that while they have them, they'll never prosper, but will infect one another. *Dict. Rust.*

**SWINE-SAME.** Hog's-lard. *North.*

**SWINE'S-FEATHER.** A sort of small spear,

about six inches long, like a bayonet, affixed to the top of the musket-rest, and which was sometimes concealed in the staff of the rest, and protruded when touched by a spring. Fairholt, p. 609.

**SWINE'S-GRASS.** The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

**SWINE-STY.** A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.*

**SWINE-THISTLE.** The herb sowthistle.

**SWINFUL.** Sorrowful; sad. *Suffolk.*

**SWING.** (1) Scope; room. *To have his own swing*, follow his own inclinations. *Var. dial.*

If they will needs follow their lustes, their pleasures, and their owne *swinge*, yet in the end, he will bring them to judgement. *Dent's Pathway, p. 58.*

(2) Sway, or swing.

And there for a certayne space loytrede and lurked with Sir Thomas Broughton knyght, whiche in those quarters bare great *swynge*, and was there in great authoritie. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 5.*

(3) To shake; to mix. *Pegge.*

(4) A machine on which a person stretched himself by holding a cross board, and formerly used for strengthening the limbs.

(5) The name given to the leader of ruffians who infested the country some years ago by burning stacks, &c. and which has since become proverbial.

**SWING-DEVIL.** The swift. *North.*

**SWINGE.** (1) To beat; to chastise. *North.*

"To beat, swinge, lamme, bethwacke,"

Cotgrave in v. *Dober.*

An ofte dede him sore *swinge*,

And wit hondes smerte dinge;

So that the blod ran of his fleyes,

That tendre was, and swithe neys.

*Havelok, 214.*

O, the passion of God! so I shalbe *swinged*;

So, my bones shalbe bang'd!

The poredge pot is stolne: what, Lob, I say,

Come away, and be hang'd!

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.*

(2) To singe. *Var. dial.*

(3) To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges, and make them neat.

*Swinge* brambles and brakes,

Get forks and rakes.

*Tusser's Husbandry, p. 160.*

(4) A leash or couple for hounds. *East.*

**SWINGE-BUCKLER.** A violent dashing blade.

**SWINGEL.** (1) That part of the flail which falls on the corn in the straw. *Var. dial.* "Fleye swyngyl, *tribulum*," Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut weeds down. *East.*

**SWINGER.** Anything large or heavy.

**SWINGING-STICK.** A stick used for beating or opening wool or flax. *Lanc.*

**SWINGLE.** (1) A swing. *West.*

(2) The first operation in dressing flax, i. e. beating it to detach it from the harle or skimps.

(3) "In the wire-works at Tintern in Monmouthshire is a mill, where a wheel moves several engines like little barries, and to each barrie is fastned a spoke of wood which they call a *swingle*, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel,

and draws back the barre, which falls to again by its own weight," Kennett MS.

**SWINGLE-HAND.** "*Excudia*, a swyngel-hande," Ortus Vocab. "A swingle-head, *excudia*," Coles. *Excudia*, a sungylle stok; *excudiatortum*, a sungylle hande," Nominale MS. "This is a wooden instrument made like a fauchion, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of hemp and flax from the large broken stalks or shoves by the help of the said swingle-foot which it is hung upon, which said stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers, by a brake," Holme.

**SWINGLE-TREE.** The same as *Heel-tree*, the bar that swings at the heels of the horse when drawing a harrow. "These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pins to the coach-pole, to the which horses are fastned by their harnish when there is more then two to draw the coach," Holme, 1688.

**SWING-SWANG.** Swinging; drawing. *North.*

**SWINJIN.** Great; tremendous. "We shall have a *swinjin* frost to-morrow morning."

**SWINKE.** (1) To labour. (2) Labour. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *swinked*, oppressed, vexed, fatigued. "One that works hard at any tasque is said to *swink* it away," Kennett MS. *Swynkyng* and *suetynge* he muste tho, Fore his spendynge was alle go.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.*

Hast thou t-stole mete or drynke,  
For thou woldest not therfore *swynke*,

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.*

But nowe I *swinke* and sweate in valne,  
My labour hath no end,  
And moping in my study still,  
My youthfull yeares I spend.

*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.*

So bide ich evere mete other drinke,  
Her thou leest al t*swinke*. *MS. Digby 86.*

**SWINKY.** Pliant; flexible. *Devon.*

**SWINNEY.** Small beer. *Newc.*

**SWINNYING.** A dizziness in the head, more usually termed a swimming. *North.*

**SWINWROTING.** A ditch, or furrow? It is the translation of *scrobs* in Nominale MS.

**SWINYARD.** A keeper of swine.

Porters, carmen, brick-makers, malsters, chimney-sweepers, bearers of dead corps, scavengers, hostlers, ditchers, shippards, dyers of black cloth and sad colours, chandlers, herds-men, or *swinyards*, coopers, black-smiths, leather-dressers, hat-makers, farmers, plough-men and the like, as colliers, &c.

*Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 36.*

**SWIPE.** (1) To drink off hastily. *Cumb.*

(2) The same as *Swape*, q. v.

**SWIPES.** Poor weak beer. *Var. dial.*

**SWIPINGE.**

But lay ther, as an hound,  
Apone the bare *swyppinge* grounde.

*MS. Addit. 10036, f. 53.*

**SWIPPE.** To move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

A gode man dyes to weende to rest  
Whare hys lyf saille be althyrbest,  
When the sawle fro the body *swyppes*,  
Als saynt Johan says in the Apocalippes.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 71.*

Tharefore thal *swyppe* thorow purgatory,  
Als a fowyle that fleghes smartly.

*Hampole, MS. Ibid. p. 103.*

**SWIPPER.** Nimble; quick. *North.* "Swyppyr or delyvyr, *agilis*; swyppyr and slydyr as a wey, *labilis*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

**SWIPPLE.** The part of a flail which strikes the corn; the *blade* of a flail, as it were. *Warw.*

**SWIPPO.** (1) Supple. *Chesh.*

(2) The same as *Swipple*, q. v.

**SWIR.** To whirl anything about. *Devon.*

**SWIRE.** (1) The neck. (*A.-S.*)

For sorowe he gan hys handys wryng,

And fyl bakward of hys chayre,

And brake on two hys *swyer*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.*

Gye 3yt answerd wyth grete yre,

I schall not leewe, be my *swyre*!

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 170.*

The *swyers swyre-bane* he swappes in sondyre.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.*

(2) A hollow near the top of a hill.

**SWIRK.** A jerk; a blow. *Suffolk.*

**SWIRL.** A whirling wavy motion. *East.*

**SWIRREL.** A squirrel. *North.*

**SWIRT.** (1) A squirt. *North.*

(2) To squirt, or splash with water, &c. "Bilagged wit *swirting*," MS. Arund. 220, f. 303.

**SWIRTLE.** To move about nimbly. *North.*

**SWISE.** Very. (*A.-S.*)

Tho cam ther to hem a junglich man, *swyce* fair and hende,

Falrere man ne mlyte beo, that oure Loverd hem gan sende. *Life of St. Brandan, p. 33.*

**SWISH.** To dash, as water falling. *West.* To go swish, i. e. very quickly.

**SWISH-SWASH.** Slop.

There is a kind of *swish-swash* made also in Essex, and diverse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelle countrie wives, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead, verie good in mine opinion for such as love to be loose-bodied at large, or a little eased of the cough; otherwise it differeth so much from the true metheglin as chake from cheese.

*Harrison's England, p. 170.*

**SWISH-TAIL.** A pheasant. *l'ar. dial.* Also, the uncut tail of a horse.

**SWISSER.** The Swiss.

Leading three thousand must'rd men in pay,  
Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swisser*, and the Dutch;  
Of native English, fled beyond the sea,  
Whose number neere amounted to as much.

*Drayton's Poems, p. 84.*

**SWITCH.** (1) To walk nimbly. *North.*

(2) To cut, as with a switch.

(3) To trim a hedge. *Yorksh.*

**SWITCHER.** A small switch. *North.*

**SWITCHING.** Cheating. *Line.*

**SWITE.** To cut. *West.*

**SWITERF.** "More subtyll in craftes and swyterf than ever they were afore," Caxton's Chronicle, Notary's edition, 1515.

**SWITHE.** (1) Immediately; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe sche went with sorowe y-nogh,

And tyed hur hors to a bogh,

Tylle the throwes were alle y-doo.

A feyre sone had sche borne,

When sche herde the chylde crye hur befor,

Hyt comfortyd hur fulle *swythe*.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 74.*

Thider he wente him anon,  
So *suthe* so he myghte gon. *MS. Digby 86.*  
Two servauntys Gye can calle,  
And bad them hye *suythe* alle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.*  
Tille hur felowes she seide,  
To the church go we, I rede,  
As *suythe* as we may.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*  
For *switheli* drie thai sal als hai,  
And als wortes of grenes tite fal sal thai.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 24.*  
(2) Very; excessively. (*A.-S.*)  
The kyng seid, Let se that drynke,  
I shalle say ryt that I thyнке,  
Me thirstis *swyth* sore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*  
(3) To support? (*A.-S.*)  
In over and to the night  
*Swithed* me mine neeres right.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 8.*  
SWITHER. (1) To scorch; to burn. *North.*

(2) To fear. (3) A fright. *North.*  
(4) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(5) A number; a quantity. *Warw.*

(6) A perspiration. *Worc.*

(7) To sweat or melt away. *Lin.*

SWITHIN (ST.) The notion current, I believe, pretty extensively, that if we have rain on this day, not one of the next forty will be wholly without, is still in full force among us. Nares notices it as an old and often revived superstition; referring to ample illustrations thereof in Pop. Ant., where it is not, however, mentioned that Ben Jonson, in his Every Man out of his Humour, introduces it. In Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, Swithin is recorded; but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy. *Moor.*

SWITHINGE.

And als warme als it may be suffrede lay it on the malady, and suffre it to lygge unto the yokynge and *swythyngs* be alle passede awaye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 303.*

SWITTERED. Flooded. *North.*

SWITTLE. To cut; to hack. *Wills.*

SWITZERS. Swiss. Nares calls them, "hired guards, attendant upon kings." *Switzer's knot*, a fashion of tying the garter. The Switzers were noted for size and fatness. "A swizzers bellie and a drunkards face are no (true) signes of penitentiall grace," Cotgrave.

SWIVE. (1) Futuo.

A! seyde the pye, by Godys wylle,  
How thou art *swyved* y schalle telle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.*

Nor will I *swive* thee though it bee  
Our very first nights jollitie.  
Nor shall my couch or pallat lye  
In common both to thee and I.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 101.*

And now ere sary *swywers* brokyne owte of bande,  
Thay fille alle fulle this Ynglande, and many other lande.

In everilk a tounne ther es many one,  
And everilk wyfe wenys hir selfe that scho hafes one.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

And for to be at this fest funeral,  
I will have called in generale

Alle tho that ben very good drynkers,  
And eke also alle feeble *swywers*,  
And they also that can lyft a bole. *MS. Rawl. C. 56.*  
(2) To cut wheat or beans with a broad hook. *Salop.*

SWIVEL. "Swivel is that which keepeth a hawk from twisting," Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SWIVELLY. Giddy. *I. of Wight.*

SWIVET. A deep sleep. (*A.-S.*)

SWIZZEN. To singe. *North.*

SWIZZLE. Ale and beer mixed. *I. of Wight.*

Also a verb, to drink, or swill.

SWKYR. Sugar. Arch. xxx. 413.

SWOB. Same as *Swab*, q. v.

SWOBBLE. To swagger in a low manner.

SWOB-FULL. Brimful. *East.*

SWOD. A basket for measuring fish. *Sussex.*

SWOGHE. See *Swoughe* and *Swowe*.

SWOGHED. Swooned. *Weber.*

SWOKELLI. Deceitfully. (*A.-S.*)

Openand thrugh es throte of tha,  
With thair tunges *swokelli* dide thal awa.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 7.*

SWOLE. To chain a cow in the stall. *Lanc.*

SWOLK. To be angry. *Sussex.*

SWOLL. For *swill*. To drench with water; to cleanse by dashing down much water upon a thing. *Lin.*

SWOLOWE. The same as *Swallow*, q. v.

SWONGE. Beat; chastised.

SWONGENE. Beaten. (*A.-S.*)

Take *swongene* cyrene in bassyne clene,  
And kreme of mylke, that is so schene.

*MS. Sloane 1986, p. 85.*

SWONKE. Laboured. (*A.-S.*)

Thou haste *swonke* so sore to nyght,  
That thou haste lorne thy syght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.*

SWOOP. (1) The sudden descent of a bird of prey upon its victim. All at one swoop, i. e. at one blow or swoop.

(2) To sweep along, as a river. Pegge has it as the pret. of *sweep*.

(3) The stroke or cut of a scythe.

SWOOP-STAKES. Sweepstakes. *To cry swoop-stakes*, to call the winning of the stakes.

SWOOTE. Sweat. (*A.-S.*)

Off the hete and of the *swoots*

Thei comen, and of grasse that is hote.

*MS. Laned. 793, f. 118.*

SWOOTH. A fright. *Leic.*

SWOP. The same as *Swap*, q. v.

SWOPE. To strike off.

Let me see what ye will doe,  
And lays downe selver here.

For the devell *swope* of my swire,  
And I doe it without hyre,  
Other for soveraigne or sfire:

It is not my manere. *Chester Plays, ii. 16.*

The syxte payne is gret derkenesse

That is in helle, and nevere shal lesse;

So thik it is men may it grope,

But thei may not away it *swope*.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.*

SWORD. (1) The same as *Sward*, q. v.

(2) The sword of a dung-put is an upright bar with holes for a pin, by which the put is set to any pitch for shooting dung.



(3) *On my sword*, formerly a common oath. *Sword and buckler*, martial.

(4) "Sworde for a flaxe wyfe, *guinche*," Palsg. **SWORD-DANCING.** There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays, which seems to be peculiar to the northern part of the kingdom. The sword-dancers are men entirely or chiefly composed of miners or pitmen, and of persons engaged in the various other vocations of a colliery, who, during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's Day, perambulate the country in parties, consisting of from twelve to twenty, partly in search of money, but much more of adventure and excitement. On these occasions they are habited in a peculiarly gaudy dress, which, with their dancing, principally attracts attention. Instead of their ordinary jackets they wear others, composed of a kind of variegated patchwork, which, with their hats, are profusely decorated with ribands of the gayest hues, prepared and wrought by their sisters or sweethearts, the sword-dancers being usually young and unmarried men. This, with slight individual variations, is the description of dress worn by all the members of a sword-dancing party, with the exception of two conspicuous characters invariably attached to the company, and denominated amongst themselves respectively the *Tommy* (or fool) and the *Bessy*. Those two personages wear the most frightfully grotesque dresses imaginable; the former being usually clad in the skin of some wild animal, and the latter in petticoats and the costume of an old woman; and it is the office of those two individuals, who play by far the most important part in sword-dancing excursions, to go round amongst the company which collects to see them dance, and levy contributions in money, each being furnished for this purpose with a huge tin or iron box, which they rattle in the faces of the bystanders, and perform other antics and grimaces to procure subscriptions. A fiddler also is an indispensable *attaché* to a company of sword-dancers; and it is the business of another of the party to carry about a change of wearing apparel for his comrades, which becomes necessary when they make protracted journeys, as they sometimes do, into the country, going round amongst the towns and hamlets, and farm-steadiings, and exhibiting their dance before the inhabitants. This is a peculiar kind of dance, which it would be vain to attempt to describe. It bears some resemblance to an ordinary quadrille dance, with this difference, that the sword-dancers are each furnished with long steel wands, which they call swords, and which they employ with a very peculiar and beautiful effect during the dance. The dance is sometimes accompanied with a song, and a fragment of dramatic action. The fiddler accom-

panies the song in unison with the voice, repeating at the end of each stanza the latter part of the air, forming an interlude between the verses; during which the characters are introduced by the singer, make their bow and join the circle.

1. The first that I call in he is a squire's son;  
He's like to lose his love because he is too young.
2. Altho' he be too young, he has money for to rove,  
And he'll freely spend it all before he'll lose his love.
3. The next that I call in, he is a sailor bold,  
He came to poverty by the lending of his gold.
4. The next that I call in, he is a tailor fine,  
What think you of his work? he made this coat of mine.
5. The next that I call in, he is a keelman grand,  
He goes both fore and aft, with his long sett in his hand.
6. Alas! our actor's dead, and on the ground he's laid,  
Some of us must suffer for't, young man, I'm sore afraid.
7. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the crime,  
'Twas him that follows me, that drew his sword so fine.
8. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the fact,  
'Twas him that follows me that did the bloody act.
9. Then cheer up, my bonny lads, and be of courage bold,  
We'll take him to the church, and bury him in the mould.
10. Cox-Green's a pretty place, where water washes clean,  
And Painshaw's on a hill, where we have merry been.
11. You've seen them all call'd in, you've seen them all go round,  
Wait but a little while, some pastime shall be found.
12. Then, fiddler, change the tune, play us a merry jig,  
Before I will be beat, I'll pawn both hat and wig.

In explanation of the above, it should be stated, that after the fifth verse other characters are generally introduced in a similar manner, and then the sword-dance takes place, in which one of them is killed. After the ninth verse the doctor is introduced, and a dialogue of some length takes place, which terminates in his restoring the dead man to life.

A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for May, 1811, tells us that in the North Riding of Yorkshire the sword-dance is performed from St. Stephen's Day till New Year's Day. The dancers usually consist of six youths, dressed in white, with ribands, attended by a fiddler, a youth with the name of Bessy, and also by one who personates a doctor. They travel from village to village. One of the six youths acts the part of King in a kind of farce, which consists chiefly of singing and dancing, when the Bessy interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords, and is killed. *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. 283.

**SWORDER.** A game cock that wounds its antagonist much.

**SWORD-PLAYER.** A juggler with swords. "*Gladiator*, a swordplayer," *Nominalis* MS.

**SWORD-SLIPER.** See *Slip* (3). The term appears to be now applied to a sword-cutler. "*Sword-sleiper*, a dresser or maker of swords; so used in the North of England; and a cutler with them deals only in knives," Blount, p. 628, ed. 1681.

**SWORE.** An oath. (*A.-S.*)

Haast thou geten wyth fals swore,  
Any thyng lasse or more.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.*

**SWORED.** The neck. (*A.-S.*)

Nicolas he smot in the swored,  
That he laide his hed in wed.

*Kyng Allsaulder, 975.*

**SWOREN.** Swore, i. e. swore to kill him.

All they chacyd me at the lasse,  
And my dethe they sworen faste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 175.*

**SWORLE.** To snarl, as a dog. *Sussex.*

**SWORN-BROTHERS.** Brothers in arms, bound by the ancient laws of chivalry. Afterwards any persons very intimate were so called. "Sworn brother and brethren in iniquity," old proverb.

**SWOSE.**

Ther he saw stedus and stockfische pryckying  
swose in the watur. Ther he saw hennus and  
heryngus that huntod aftur hartus in heggys. Ther  
hee see elys rostyng larkus. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.*

**SWOSH.** A sash. *Suffolk.*

**SWOST.**

Me wule swopen thin hus,  
And ut mid the swost.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.*

**SWOT.** To throw. *Warw.*

**SWOTE.** Sweat. See *Swoote*.

**SWOTHE.**

But sche hed he defaute off *swothe*  
Towardys love, and that was fowthe.

*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 5.*

**SWOTTILING.** Fat and greasy. *East.*

**SWOUGHE.** (1) Swoon; swooning. (*A.-S.*)

Thowe ther were no *swoughe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.*

There he loste bothe mayne and myght,  
And ovyr the tombe he felle in *swoughe*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.*

With that worde hys body can bowe,  
Downe he felle there in a *swows*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.*

(2) Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

A swerde lenghe within the swarthe he swappex at ones,  
That nere swounes the kyng for *swoughe* of his dynntz.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

Into the foreste forthe he droghe,  
And of the see he herde a *swoughe*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.*

(3) A splinter or chip?

Sir Eglamour his swerde owt drowthe,  
And in his eghne it keste a *swoghe*,  
And blyndddid hym that tyde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.*

(4) A sough, bog, or mire.

At a chapell with riche lyghte,  
In a foreste by a *swoughe*. *MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.*

(5) Quiet.

**SWOUND.** To swoon. Also, a swoon. Still in common use in East Anglia.

For grete yoye amonge them all  
In a *swounde* sche dud downe falle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 186.*

Still in a *swound*, my heart revives and faints,  
'Twixt hopes, despair, 'twixt smiles and deep complaints.

As these sad accents sort in my desires,  
Smooth calmes, rough stormes, sharp frosts, and raging  
fircs,

Put on with boldnesse, and put backe with feares,  
For oft thy troubles doe extort my teares.

*Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 174.*

**SWOWE.** (1) To faint; to swoon. (*A.-S.*) Also, a swoon. See *Swoughe* (1).

(2) A noise.

He come to hym wyth a *swowe*,  
Hys gode stede undur hym he slowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.*

(3) To make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice. Also, to foam or boil up. "Swowynne or sowndyn, as newe ale and other lycure," *MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.*

That whate *swowynnes* of watyr and syngynges of byrdez,

It myghte salve hymne of sore that sounde was nevere.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

**SWREDDEZ.** Swords.

And alle done of dawcz with dynttez of *swreddez*,  
For thare es noghte bot dede thare the dragone es rais-  
sede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

**SWUGGLE.** To shake liquids. *East.*

**SWUKEN.** Deceived; betrayed.

Unto the than cried I,  
Whil that *swuken* ~~th~~ mi hert.

*MS. Cott. Veepas. D. vii. f. 41.*

**SWULLOCK.** To broil with heat. *East.*

**SWUNNED.** Swooned.

The duk lay on the ground,  
In hert swyftly he *swunned*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.*

**SWUPPLE.** The same as *Swipple*, q. v.

**SWURLT.** Whirled. *Cumb.*

**SWY.** The herb glasswort.

**SYE.** Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe they went be day lyghte,  
Tylle hyt drewe to the nyghte:  
Londe they *sy*e at the laste,  
Thedurward they drewe faste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.*

**SYER.** Sire; father.

And lokkethe hym in hir herte hooote as fier,  
And seethe the olde, hir colde and cowherand *syer*.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.*

**SYGH.** An error for *Syth*?

And sayd to the duke, my lord, *sygh* by Gods  
hygh provision and your incomparable wysedome  
and pollicie, this noble conjunction is fyrst moved.

*Hall, Richard III. f. 12.*

**SYLES.** The principal rafters of a house or building. *North.*

**SYLLABE.** A syllable. *Jonson.*

**SYNGE.** To sin. A provincial form. More usually, to sing. "*Frigilla*, a brid that *syn-  
get* for cold weder," *MS. Harl. 2181, f. 46.*

Thow myste *syng*e als sore in thoght  
As thou that dede hadest i-wrought.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.*

**SYPIRS.** Cloth of Cyprus.

The stowt dedis of many a knyght  
With gold of *Sypire* was dight.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.*

**T** (1) *Right to a T.* is a very common expression, when anything is perfectly right.

(2) Beards cut in the form of a T are often alluded to by our early writers.

TA. (1) It. *Ta dew*, it does. *East.*

(2) To take. (*A.-S.*)

The sowdane sayse he wille her ta ;  
The lady wille hir-selfe sla,  
Are he that es hir maste fa  
Solde wedde hir to wyfe. *Perceval*, 996.

TAA. (1) A toe. *North.*

And ylike a *taa* and fynger of hand  
War a rote fro that tre growand.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 63.

(2) The one.

And whenne he was over, the lordes of Perse went  
apone the ysz so grete a multitude that thay  
coverde the ysz fra the *taa* banke to the tother, and  
that a grete brede, and thane onane the ysz brake.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.*

TAANT. Tall, or too high for its breadth, or bigness; a *Taant* mast, house, &c. *Kent.*

TAAS. Wood split thin to make baskets with. *Cumb.*

TAB. (1) The latchet of a shoe. *North.*

(2) The tag, or end of a lace. *East.*

(3) Children's hanging sleeves. *East.*

TABARD. A short coat, or mantle. "*Colobium*, a tabard," *Nominal* MS. Strutt describes it, ii. 29, "a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard, it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins." According to Nares, the name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars whose original dress was a tabard. "Tabard, a garment, manteau," *Palsgrave*. Verstegan says in his time, the term was confined to a herald's coat.

Quat wyll thu geve, so Cryst the save !  
And tak the qwyth thu wyll have !  
The man seyde, so mote I the !  
A peny xal I gevyu the.  
He seyde, Nay, withoutyn lak,  
No lece than the tabard on thi bak.

*Reliq. Antiq.* i. 62.

TABBER.

*Tabberys* glosion eny whare,  
And gode feyth comys all byhynde ;  
Ho shall be leyvd the se the wyll spare ?  
For now the bysom ledys the bleynde.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 240.

TABBY. A kind of cloth.

TABERING. Restless in illness. *Somerset.*

TABERN. A cellar. *North.* See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 48. "*Taberna*, a tabyrn," a tavern or inn, *Nominal* MS. Hence *taberner*, a tavern-keeper. "*Tabernarius*, a taberner," *Nominal* MS. A person who played the tabour was also called a taberner.

TABERNACLES. Ornamental niches.

With *tabernacles* was the halle a-bouyete  
With *pynacles* of golde sterne and stoute.

*Syre Gawene and the Carle of Carlyle*, 610.

TABINE. A kind of silk. In a list of female

apparel in the Egerton Papers, p. 252, mention is made of "*tabines* brauncht or wrought with sylver or gold."

TABLE. (1) To go to the table, i. e. to receive the Holy Communion. *Var. dial.*

(2) In palmistry, a space between certain lines on the skin within the hand. According to our first extract, the table is a line reaching from the bottom of the little finger to the bottom of the first finger. It is incorrectly explained the "palm of the hand" in Middleton, iv. 438; but the term was certainly variously applied.

Hit ys to know that the lyne that goth about the thombe ys cleped the lyne of lyfe or of the hert. The lyne that ys betwene the medyllle of the pawme that ys betwene the thombe and the next fynger, is cleped *media naturalis*. The lyne that begynneth under the litle fynger and streceheth toward the rote of the fynger next the thombe ys cleped *mensalis*, that is, the table; it ys sothely the lyne which is cleped the nether triangle, which is sylden founde, and it begynneth fro *mensali*, strechyngh ryzt throw the pawme tille to the wrist. *Lina recepta* ys he that is withyn the ende of the honde, appon the joynt of the hond that is betwene the boone of the arme or of the hond. *Mons pollicis* is fro the lyne of the hert tille to the rote of the wombe, and streceheth itselfe to the wryste. *Mons manus* or the tabulle begynneth fro *mensali* to the wryste.

*Treatise on Palmistry*, MS. xv. Cent.  
Other lines also may be divided into equal sections, as the table line, the natural line, the quadrangle and triangle, which are all to be parted into equal portions, and according to proportion shall shew the time and age of life in which every accident shall happen, which the characters shall signify, in their several natures. This space is called the table of the hand, which hath on the one side the mensal line, on the other the middle natural line.

*Sanders' Chironancy*, p. 87.

(3) A tablet, or table-book; a record of things to be remembered. *Shak.*

(4) To board; to live at the table of another. See *Autobiography* of Joseph Lister, p. 48.

All supper while, if they *table* together, he peereth and prieth into the platters to picke out dainty morsels to content her maw.

*The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

(5) A picture. *Shak.*

(6) In architecture, a horizontal moulding, ornamenting the face of a wall, &c.

TABLE-BOARD. A table. *Cornw.*

TABLE-BOOK. A memorandum-book; a book with leaves of wood, slate, vellum, or asses skin, &c., for the purpose of recording observations and memoranda. It was sometimes accompanied with a calendar, &c.; and was used on all occasions, at theatres, sermons, &c. "A reproofe or a jeer out of your table-book notes," *Nabbes' Bride*, 1640, sig. G. ii. A table-book of wood is in the possession of Mr. J. H. Hearn, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and is described in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii. 193, but very few seem to have been preserved.

His *table-bookes* be a chiefe adjunct, and the most significant emblems of his owne quality that man may beare about him; for the wiping out of olde

notes give way to new, and he likewise, to try a new disposition, will finally forsake an ancient friends love, because hee consists of new enterprises.

*Stephens' Essayes*, 1615, p. 218.

**TABLE-DORMAUNT.** "Tabylle dormund, assidella, *tabula fixa, stapodium*," MS. Dict. C. 1500. See *Dormant*.

**TABLE-LINE.** See *Table* (2).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before.

*Sanders' Chiromancy*, p. 75.

**TABLE-MAN.** "A tabylle mane, *status, timpanum*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

**TABLE-MEN.** Men used at the game of tables. Metaphorically, dice-players.

And knowing that your most selected gallants are the onelyc *table-men* that are plaid withal at ordinaries, into an ordinary did he most gentlemanlike convey himselfe in state.

*Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. D. iv.

**TABLER.** One who keeps boards, one who *tables* people. See *Table* (4). Also, the person who tables, a boarder. "*Commensale*, a fellow border or tabler," Florio, p. 111. "*Convictor*, a tabler, boarder," Coles.

**TABLERE.** The game of tables.

Hauntyst taverne, or were to any pere  
To play at the ches or at the *tablere*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 7.

**TABLES.** The game of backgammon. It was anciently played in different ways, and the term appears to have been applied to any game played with the table and dice. Strutt has given a fac-simile of a backgammon-board from a MS. of the 14th century, which differs little from the form now used. See *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 321. "*Alea*, table," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

Go we now to chaumbur same,  
On some maner to make us game;  
To the chesses or to the *tabels*,  
Or ellys to speke of fabels.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

That es, to play at *tablys* or at dyce,  
Offe the wilke comes neghen manere of vice.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 60.

An honest vicker and a kind consort  
That to the ale-house friendly would resort,  
To have a game at *tablys* now and than,  
Or drinke his pot as soone as any man.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

**TABLET.** Is explained in Baret's *Alvearie*, fol. 1580, an "ornament of gold."

**TABN.** Explained by Polwhele, a bit of bread and butter. *Cornw.*

**TABOURE.** (1) To play on the tabour. (*A.-N.*) (2) "Tabowre for fowlare, *terrificium*," Pr.

Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

**TABOURET.** A pin-case. Also, a little low stool for a child to sit on. (*Fr.*)

**TABOURINE.** A kind of drum. (*Fr.*)

**TACES.** The skirts or coverings to the pockets. See Meyrick, iii. 13.

**TACHE.** (1) A spot, or blemish. (*Fr.*)

(2) A quality, or disposition; a trick; enterprise; boldness of design. (*A.-N.*)

For south this harde I hym saye,  
That he woulde rise the thirde daye;  
Nowe suerlye and he so maye,  
He hath a wonderous *tache*.

*Chester Plays*, ii. 87.

And to his fadris maneris enclyne,  
And wikkid *tachis* and vices eschewe.

*Ooclene, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 279.

It is a *tache* of a devouryng hounde  
To resseyve superfluyt and do excesse.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 157.

(3) A clasp. Also, to clasp; to tie. "I *tache* a gowne or a tippet with a *tache*, *je agraffe*," Palsgrave. "*Spinter*, a *tache*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

Wylt thou have a buckle of golde or a golden pyne, suche as in olde tyme women used to fasten their upper garment with on the left shoulder: Stephanus calleth it a *tache* or a clasp.

*Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

(4) To take a thief.

(5) The piece which covered the pocket, and therefore the belly. Meyrick, ii. 251.

(6) A rest used in drilling holes. *Yorksh.*

**TACHEMENTEZ.** Attachments?

I jif the for thy thyzandez Tolouse the riche,  
The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.

*Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

**TACHING-END.** The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *North.*

**TACK.** (1) A smack, or peculiar flavour. Drayton uses the term, and it is still in common use.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 145.

(2) A slight blow. Also, to clap with the hands, to slap. *West.*

(3) A trick at cards. *Suffolk.*

(4) To attack. *Var. dial.*

(5) The handle of a scythe. *East.*

(6) A shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, &c.

(7) To hire pasturage for cattle. *Heref.*

(8) A lease. *North.*

(9) Timber at the bottom of a river.

(10) Bad malt liquor. *North.* In some places it is applied to eatables of bad quality.

(11) Hold; confidence; reliance. *Chesh.*

(12) Substance; solidity; spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Norf.*

(13) A hook, or clasp. Also, to fasten to anything. "I *tacke* a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke," Palsgrave. A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.

(14) A path, or causeway. *Sussex.*

**TACKELS.** "Tackells are small roapes which runne in three partes, havinge either a pendant with a block to it or a runner, and at the other end a blocke or hoke to cache houlde and heave in goodes into the shipp," MS. Harl. 6268.

**TACKER.** (1) The same as *Taching-end*, q. v.

(2) A person who dresses cloth.

- (3) A great falsehood. *Devon*.  
**TACKES.** To mend apparel. *Essex*.  
**TACKET.** (1) The penis. *North*.  
 (2) A small nail, or tack. *North*. "A takett, *claviculus*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.  
**TACKLE.** (1) To attack. *Var. dial*.  
 (2) To stick to one's tackle, i. e. to be firm, not to give way in the least. "To stand to our tackling," Harrison, p. 115.  
 (3) Food; working implements; machinery of any kind, or of the human frame. *Var. dial*. "Tacle or wepene, *armamentum*," Pr. Parv.  
 (4) A horse's harness. *Var. dial*.  
**TACKLING.** See *Tackle* (2).  
**TACKS.** "Tacks are great ropes havinge a wale knott at one end, which is seased into the clewe of the saile, and so reeved first through the chestrees, and then comes in a hole of the shipp's side," MS. Harl. 6268.  
**TAD.** Excrement. *East*.  
**TADAGO-PIE.** A pie made of abortive pigs from a sow that has miscarried. *Cornw.*  
**TADDE.** A toad. Brackett has *Taed*.  
 That myn herte anon ne barst,  
 Whon ich was from my mooder take;  
 Or ben into a put i-cast,  
 Mid a *tadde* or mld a snake.  
*Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 344.*  
**TADE.** To take. *Salop. Antiq. p. 587.*  
**TADE-PITS.** Certain pits upon some of the downs of Devon where toads live dry.  
**TADOUS.** Cross; peevish; fretful; tiresome. Applied chiefly to children. *Var. dial*.  
**TAFFATY-TARTS.** "Are made like little pasties, round, square, or long, the paste being rolled thin, and apples in lays, strewed with sugar, fennel seeds, and limon peel cut small; then iced in the baking," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.  
**TAFFETY.** (1) Dainty; nice. *West*.  
 (2) Taffeta, a sort of thin silk.  
 When first I saw them, they appeared rash,  
 And now their promises are worse then trash;  
 No *taffaty* more changeable then they,  
 In nothing constant but no debts to pay.  
*Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 40.*  
**TAFFLED.** Entangled. *Dorset*.  
**TAFFY.** A common coarse sweetmeat, made with treacle thickened by boiling. Almonds are often stuck into it. *Var. dial*.  
**TAG.** (1) The common people; the rabble.  
 (2) A sheep of the first year. *South*.  
 (3) To follow closely after. *East*.  
 (4) To cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail of a sheep. *South*.  
 (5) To understand, or comprehend.  
**TAGED.** According to Markham, "a sheep is said to be *tag'd* or belt, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tail in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein," Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 91.  
**TAGGELT.** A loose character. *Cumb*.  
**TAGILLE.** To entice?  
 Consaile es doynge awaye of worldes riches, and

of alle delytes of alle thynges that mane may be  
*tagylde* with in thoghte or dede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

That he may hafe ryste in Goddes lufe without-  
 tene *tagillyngs* of other thynges. MS. Ibid. f. 196.

**TAG-LOCK.** An entangled lock. *Nares*.

**TAGSTER.** A scold; a virago. *Devon*.

**TAG-WOOL.** The long wool of tags or hogs not shorn while they were lambs. *Glouc*.

**TAHMY.** Stringy, untwisted, as tow. *Cumb*.

**TAHT.** (1) Given. (2) Taught. (*A.-S.*)

**TAIGH.** To take. *Chesh*.

**TAIGLE.** To linger about a place. *North*.

**TAIL.** (1) To turn top over tail, i. e. the head over the tail, completely over.

Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,

That the dewke bothe hors and man

Turned toppe ovyr *tail*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

(2) Slaughter. See Weber's Gloss. in v.

(3) To keep the tail in the water, to thrive. To *flea the tail*, to get near the conclusion of any work.

(4) To exchange animals with an even number on each side. *Var. dial*.

(5) Number?

Cotte thow not the wordes *tail*,

But sey hem oute wythowte *fail*.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.

**TAIL-BAND.** A crupper. *North*. "Tayl-band, *subtela*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

**TAIL-BINDER.** A long large piece of cut stone projecting over the corner stone of a wall to give additional firmness to it.

**TAIL-CORN.** The inferior portion of a dressing, not fit for market. About one in twenty, or more, according to the season, will be *tail-corn*. This, though not very much inferior, would, if left in the *boke*, injure the sale at market. By the farmer who prides himself on the goodness of his sample, this is dressed out and *spent* at home. Dross is different. This is undercorn, so light and inferior as to be given to poultry.

**TAILDE.** Carved.

The wardes of the cyte of hefen bryght  
 I lycken tyl warder that stalworthly dyght,  
 And clenely wrought and craftyly *tailde*  
 Of clene sylver and golde, and enamaylde.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 232.

**TAILE.** (1) To cut to pieces. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A tally, or notched stick; an account scored on a piece of wood. (*A.-N.*)

Hit is skorid here on a *tail*,

Have brok hit wel withowt *fail*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

**TAIL-ENDS.** Inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable, are usually consumed at home. See *Tail-corn*.

**TAILLAGE.** A tax. (*A.-N.*)

**TAILLAGER.** A collector of taxes. (*A.-N.*)

**TAILE.** A tally. See *Tale*.

**TAILLIOR.** A tailor. *North*.

**TAILORS.** It is a very old saying that it takes three or nine tailors to make one man.

Some foolish knave (I thinke) at first began

The slander that three *taylers* are one man;

When many a taylers boy I know hath beene,  
Hath made tall men much fearefull to be seene.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 73.

**TAILORS-MENSE.** A small portion left by way of good manners. See Brockett.

**TAILOURS.** A book of ancient cookery receipts thus describes the way of making *tailours* :

Take almondes, and grynde hem raw in a morter, and temper hit with wyne and a litul water, and drawe it thorgh a streynour into a goode stiff mylke into a potte, and caste thereto reysons of coraunce and grete reysons my[n]ced, dates, clowes, maces, poudre of peper, canel, saffrone a good quantité, and salt, and sette hem over the fire, and lete al boyle to-gidre a while, and alay hit up with floure of ryse or elles grated brede, and cast thereto sugur and salt, and serve hit forth in maner of mortrewes, and caste thereone poudre ginger in the dish.

*MS. Harl.* 4016, f. 19.

**TAIL-PIPING.** Tying a tin can or anything to the tail of a dog, which is generally done to prevent his paying visits to the place where this punishment may be inflicted.

**TAIL-ROPE.** Part of a horse's harness, mentioned in *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* 28.

**TAIL-SHOTEN.** A disease in the tail of cattle, in which the spinal marrow is so affected that in a short time the beast is unable to stand. Also called *tail-soke*.

**TAIL-TOP.** The swingle of a flail.

**TAILJOR.** A tailor. *Nominale MS.*

**TAINCT.** A kind of red-coloured spider very common in the summer time.

**TAINT.** (1) A term at tilting, apparently meaning to injure a lance without breaking it. Gifford, Ben Jonson, ii. 55, explains it, to break a staff, but not in the most honorable or scientific manner. See, however, the second example under *Attaint*.

(2) Explained in the *Booke of Hawking*, "a thing that goeth overthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tail, like as it were eaten with worms."

(3) A dirty slattern. *East.*

(4) Explained by Forby, "a large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree."

(5) "A taint or overreach in the backe or shanke of a horse," Florio, p. 47.

**TAINTERS.**

For the outward compound remedies, a plaister made of opponax and pitch is much commended, which Menippus used, taking a pound of pitch of Brutias, and foure ounces of opponax (as Aetius and Acturius doe prescribe) adding withall, that the opponax must be dissolved in vinegar, and afterward the pitch and that vinegar must be boyled together, and when the vinegar is consumed, then put in the opponax, and of both together make like *taynters* or splints and thrust them into the wound, so let them remaine many dayes together, and in the meane time drinke an antidot of sea crabs and vinegar, (for vinegar is always pretious in this confection).

*Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 187.

**TAISAND.** Poising ready for throwing.

And ther biside, on o donjoun,  
He kest a man of cler latoun,  
And in his hond an arblast heldand,  
And therline a quarel taisand.

*Sevyn Sages*, 1978.

**TAISHIES.** Taces, armour for the thighs. This form of the word occurs in Warner's *Albion's England*, xii. p. 291.

**TAISTREL.** A rascal; a villain. *North.*

**TAIT.** (1) The top of a hill. *West.*

(2) To play at see-saw. *Dorset.*

**TAKE.** (1) To give; to deliver up to. (*A.-S.*)

And alle that they aske scho wyll them take,  
For drede of theym, swylke boste they make.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 59.

But take hur an oolde stede,  
And an olde knyzt that may hur lede,  
Tyllesche be paste yowre realme,  
And gyf them some spendynge,  
That them owt of thy londe may brynge,  
Y can no bettyr deme.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(2) A vulgar name for the sciatica, mentioned in Aubrey's *MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* p. 10, in the library of the Royal Society.

(3) A sudden illness. *Dorset.*

(4) A lease. *North.*

(5) "I take the wynde; as a dere dothe of a person, *je assens*," Palsgrave.

(6) *To take up*, to reprove. "*Tanser*, to chide, rebuke, checke, taunt, reprove, take up," Cotgrave. *To take up a horse*, to make him gambol. *To take on*, *to take by*, to be much affected by any melancholy event. *To take in*, to capture, to subdue. *To take one along*, *to take one with you*, to go no faster than he can go with you, i. e. to let him understand you. *To take out*, to copy. *To take one's teeth to anything*, to set about it heartily. *To take a stick to one*, to beat him. *To take on*, to enlist for a soldier. *To take to do*, *to take to task*, *to take a talking to*, to reprove. *To take on*, to simulate. *To take after*, to resemble. *To take off*, to mimic, to ridicule. *To take to*, to capture, or seize; to attack. Also, to marry; to enter on a farm; to own, or acknowledge. *To take shame*, to be ashamed. *To take up for any one*, to give surety, to protect. *To take on*, to associate with. *A take-away*, an appetite. *To take one's ease in one's inn*, to enjoy one's self, as if at home. *To take up*, to borrow money, or take commodities upon trust. *To take up a quarrel*, to settle or make it up. *To take upon*, to suspect any one of a wrong action. *To take forth*, to learn, to teach. *To take order for*, to provide for or against anything. *To take to anything*, to answer for the truth of it; to stand to a bargain. *To take up*, to clear up, said of the weather. Also, to reform one's habits; to commence anything. *To take clothes about one*, to wrap them well over him. *To take about the neck*, to embrace. *To take a breath*, to consider well beforehand or take advice. *To take any one forth*, to set him forwards. *To take heart*, to take courage. *To take one's part*, to defend him. *To take in worth*, *to take in good part*, to take anything kindly or friendly. *To take to one's legs*, to fly. *To take a horse with the spurs*, to spur him onwards. *To take on with one's*

*self*, to torment one's self. *To take a man's ways*, to follow his example. *To take upon*, to carry one's self proudly above one's station. *To take the air*, to go out in the fresh air. *To take any one down*, to tame him.

(7) To contain. Ben Jonson, viii. 301.

(8) To leap. *Shak.*

(9) To blast, as if by witchcraft. Shakespeare uses the term, and it is still current in the West of England. "Taken, as chyldernes lymmes be by the fayries, *faée*," Palsgrave. In an old MS. collection of receipts in my possession is one "for to make a man hole that kechith cold in his slepe that he ys ny *take*," and another "for a man that ys *take* in his slepe."

A horse which is bereft of his feeling, mooving or stirring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so he is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some farriers, not wel understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to bee striken by some planet or evill spiryt, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great abundance of flemme and choler, *simboliz'd* together. The cure is thus. Let him blood in his spur-vains, and his breast vaines, and then by foulding him in abundant number of cloaths, drive him into an extreame sweat, during which time of his sweating, let one chafe his legs with oyle de bay, then after he hath sweat the space of two houres, abate his cloaths moderately, and thoroughly after he is dry, annoint him all over with oyle petrolium, and in twice or thrice dressing him he will be sound.

*Markham, ap. Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 351.

(10) To understand; to comprehend.

(11) To begin to grow in the ground, said of young trees and herbs newly planted.

TAKE-ALL. An old game at dice, mentioned in Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1653, p. 144.

TAKEL. An arrow. (*A.-S.*)

TAKEN. (1) Took. *West.*

(2) *Taken work*, a piece of husbandry work, not done by the day. *East.*

(3) Taken by the face, i. e. put to the blush. A common Lancashire phrase.

TAKENE. (1) Given. (*A.-S.*)

Sweete modir, sayde he,  
What manere of thyng may this be,  
That ze nowe hafe *takene* mee?

What calle ze this wande? *Perceval*, 199.

(2) To declare; to show.

TAKER. Purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,  
The kynys *taker* toke up eche one.

*Interlude of the iij. Elements*, n. d.

TAKIL. Tackle; accoutrements.

TAKING. (1) Infectious. (2) A dilemma.

(3) Captivating; pleasing. *Var. dial.*

(4) A sore; an attack of sickness. *West.*

TALAGE. Appearance?

That passyngly was to the ye clere,  
And of *talage* inly good and fyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 26.

TALBOTES. A receipt for "hares in *talbotes*" occurs in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 21.

TALC. *Oil of talc*, an ancient cosmetic very frequently alluded to. Fuller, mentioning that metal, says, "being calcined and variously

prepared, it maketh a curious white-wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing not changing the complexion." Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 95.

TALDE. Counted. (*A.-S.*)

The gold thane on his mantille thay *talde*,  
And tillo hyme-selvene thay gane it falde.

*Romance of Sir Isumbras*, 306.

TALE. (1) To relate tales; to tell. *Somerset.* Old writers term any discourse a *tale*.

And namely whan they *talen* longe,  
My sorowis thanne ben so stronge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 61.*

Whan they this straunge vessel syze,  
The tone therof hath spoke and *talid*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 239.

(2) An account, or reckoning. (*A.-S.*) *To give no tale*, to make no account of.

There is so muche sorowe and bale,  
And many peynes oute of *tale*,  
Though alle men that evere had witte,  
And y-lernd hadde alle holy writte,  
Thei coude not telle it in her lore  
The peynes that there ben evermore.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.*

Goods in and out, which daily ships doe fraight,  
By guesse, by *tale*, by measure and by weight.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 68.

(3) *To tell a tale*, to turn any matter to one's profit or advantage.

(4) To settle in a place; to be reconciled to any situation. *North.*

(5) "A tale of a tub, *chose ridicule, conte, de cicogne, chanson de ricoche*," Howell.

TALenge. A longing for anything.

TALent. (1) A talon. An old form.

(2) Desire; inclination; lust; taste. (*A.-N.*)

See the example given in *v. Eyrone*.

There he went to the kyngre,  
That had grete yoye of hys comyng;  
Sylvyr and golde he had hym sente,  
Thereof had Gye no *talente*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 155.*

And gefe the sike theroff to ete everi day a spon-  
fulle, and hit schalle do away the clett from his herte,  
and make hym *talent* to ete. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(3) Perhaps as *tablet*, q. v. "These talents of their hair," Collier's Shakespeare, viii. 551, where the term seems to be wrongly explained. Malone says, "loquets consisting of hair platted and set in gold."

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette,  
Hanged low downe to her knee;  
And every ring on her small finger

Shone of the chrystall free. *King Estmere*, 67.

TALENTER. A hawk. Middleton, v. 165.

TALE-PIE. A tell-tale. *North.*

TALE-WIS. Wise in tales. (*A.-S.*)

TALEWORT. Wild borage. *Gerard.*

TALGHE. Fat; grease; tallow.

Of these redes garte Alexander mak bates, and  
anyote thame with terre and *talgha* of bestes, and  
badd his knyghtis row over the water in these bates.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 44.*

Tak thame thane uppe, and do thame in a panne,  
and do to thame a gud porcione of schepe *talgha*,  
and fry thame wele samene. *MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.*

TALIAGE. A tax. *Prompt. Parv.*

TALING. Relating tales. *Chaucer.*

**TALISHE.** Fabulous. This word occurs in Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 4to. 1540.

**TALL.** (1) Explained by Junius, "obedient, obsequious, every way flexible." See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 81.

(2) Valiant; bold; fine; great. This is a very common word in old plays.

They leaping overboard amidst the billows,  
We pluck'd her up (unsunk) like stout *tall* fellows.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, ll. 23.

**TALL-BOYS.** High cups or glasses. Grose says, bottles or two-quart pots.

**TALLE.** To mock. (*A.-S.*)

Unarmed were the pains alle,  
Our folk hem gun to *talle*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 257.

**TALLEE.** "When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee aft the sheate*," MS. Harl. 6268. *Taylia*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 2.

**TALLICHE.** The same as *Tally* (6).

**TALLIT.** A hayloft. *West*. "When the prisoner came in he was *watcherd*, which shewed he had not been all night in the *tallit*."

**TALL-MEN.** Dice so loaded as to come up with high numbers. A cant term.

**TALLOW-CAKE.** A cake of tallow; tallow made up in the form of a cake. *Var. dial.*

**TALLOW-CATCH.** Same as *Keech* (2).

**TALLOW-CRAPES.** See *Craps* (1).

**TALLOW-HUED.** Pale as tallow. *North*. Burton uses the phrase *tallow-faced*.

**TALLOW-LAFE.** *Congiarium*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

**TALL-WOOD.** "Tall woodde, pacte wodde to make bylletes of, *tallie*," Palsgrave. The term is still used in Kent.

**TALLY.** (1) A term in playing ball, when the number of aces on both sides is equal. *North*.

(2) To reckon. See Becon's Works, p. 134.

(3) In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser. *Hunter*.

(4) A kind of small ship.

(5) A company or division of voters at an election. *Somerset*.

(6) Stoutly; boldly.

(7) Seemly; decently; elegantly.

**TALME.** To become dumb?

Hur fadur nero-hande can *talme*,  
Soche a sweme hys harte can swalme.

*Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 769.

I donke upon David. til mi tonge *talmes*;

I ne rendrede nowt. eithen men beren *palmes*;

Is it also mikel sorwe. in song so is in *salmes*?

*Reliq. Antiq.* l. 292.

**TALSHIDES.** "One pound of white lights, ten *talshides*, eight faggotts," Ord. and Reg. p. 162.

**TALT.** Pitched.

There was *talt* many pavyloun  
Of riche sendel and sicaloun.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 5234.

**TALVACE.** A kind of buckler or shield, bent on each side, and rising in the middle.

Alither brought unto the place

A mikel rownd *talvace*.

*Ywaine and Gawin*, 3158.

And after mete thar it was,  
The children pleide at the *talvas*.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 145.

**TALWHE.** Tallow. Nominal MS.

**TAM.** The abbr. of pr. n. Thomasine.

**TAMARA.** A compound of spices.

**TAME.** (1) To broach or taste liquor. "To tame, tap, *dolium relinere*," Coles.

Nowe to weete our mouthe thyme were,  
This flageette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.

*Chester Plays*, l. 124.

(2) To cut; to divide. *West*.

**TAME-GOOSE.** A foolish fellow. "I say cast away; yea, utterly cast away upon a noddy, a ninny-hammer, a *tame-goose*," *The Case is Altered*, 4to. Lond. 1605.

**TAMER.** A team of horses. *Norw.*

**TAMINE.** A sort of woollen cloth.

**TAMLIN.** A miner's tool. *Cornw.*

**TAMMY.** Glutinous, or sizzly. *Cumb.*

**TAMPIN.** A long pellet.

Make two stiffe long rowles or *tampins* of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like sugar-loves; which *tampins* are called of the physicians in Latine *pessi*, and being annointed with the ointment aforesaid, thrust them up into the horses nostrils, and let them abide therein a pretty whilk; then pul them out, and you shal see such abundance of matter come forth at his nose as is marvellous to behold.

*Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 372.

**TAMPING-IRON.** A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. *Cornw.*

**TAMPION.** A piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a large gun. "Tampyon for a gon, *tampon*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

Unadvisedly gave fire to a peece charged with a pellet insteede of a *tampion*, the which lighting on the palaise wall, ranne through one of the privie lodgings, and did no further harme.

*Lambardes Perambulation*, 1596, p. 433.

**TAN.** (1) *Taken*. (*A.-S.*)

When pese was cryed and day *tan*,

Kyng Arthus was a yoyfulle man.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, & 70.

Baptem the first is holden than,

That falleth at the fonte be *tan*.

*MS. Sloan.* 1785, f. 34.

(2) To entice. (*A.-S.*)

The fende of helle agayn skylle

Put in hir a harde wille

Hur fadur luf to wyne;

And also temped was that man

His owne dougter for to *tan*,

To do a dedly synne.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

(3) Then. *Var. dial.*

(4) To dun. (5) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(6) A twig, or small switch. *Lanc.*

**TANACLES.** A kind of pincers, used formerly for torturing. "To pinch or tanacle with tongs, with pincers or tanacles," Florio, p. 552, ed. 1611.



**TANBASE.** To beat; to struggle. *Devon.*

**TANCEL.** To beat; to flog. *Derb.*

**TANCRETE.** A transcript, or copy. (*A.-N.*)

**TAN-DAY.** The second day of a fair; a day after a fair; a fair for fun. *West.*

**TANE.** (1) One. See *Cruke*.

(2) Taken. The same as *Tan* (1).

And such a custome men have *tane* therein,  
That to be drunke is scarce accounted sinne.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 261.

**TAN-FLAWING.** The taking the bark off the oak trees. *Sussex.*

**TANG.** (1) To sound, as a bell. Sometimes, to ring or pull a bell. *Var. dial.*

(2) A taste, or acrid twang. *Devon.*

(3) The sting of a bee, &c. *North.* "A tange of a nedyr, *acus*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

(4) The tongue of a buckle, &c. *East.*

(5) To tie. *Somerset.*

(6) That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft. *West.* "A tange of a knyfe, *piramus*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

(7) The prong of a fork. *North.*

(8) Sea-weed. *North.*

(9) Dirt? "You are in pretty tangs," i. e. very dirty; a Norfolk expression.

It depraves the mind, and leaves that *tang* and filth upon the intellectuals and affections as is not to be washed off without much ado by better counsels.

*A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, 1688, p. 66.

**TANGING-NADDER.** The large dragon-fly.

**TANGLE.** (1) Sea-weed. *North.*

(2) To entangle. *Palsgrave.*

**TANGLESOME.** Discontented; obstinate; fretful. "Tanggyl, or froward, and angry," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

**TANGLING.** Slatternly; slovenly. *North.*

**TANK.** (1) According to Willan, a piece of deep water, natural or artificial. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Warw.*

(3) An idle amusement. *West.*

(4) Wild parsnip. *Gerard.*

*Brydswete* or *tank*. Hilt hath leves lyke to hemlok, and a quite flower. The vertu therof is that hit [is] gud to hcle the drocpey and bytynge of venemes bestus. MS. *Arundel* 272, f. 46.

(5) A hat round at the top, but ascending like a sugar-loaf. Holme, 1688.

**TANKARD-BEARER.** One who fetched water from conduits for the use of the citizens. Before the New River was brought to London, the city was chiefly supplied with water from conduits. See Ben Jonson, i. 24. "This is the manner of carrying water from the conduits in London to every particular family, and is so born both by men and women on their shoulders," Holme, 1688, iii. 259.

**TANKARD-TURNIP.** The long-rooted turnip.

**TANKEROUS.** Fretful; cross. *East.* It is sometimes pronounced *tankersome*.

**TANNIKIN.** A name for a Dutch woman.

Out she would, tucks up her trinkets, ilke a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market on the ice, and away she dings. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

**TANQUAM.** "Tanquam is a fellow's fellow in our Universities, Blount, ed. 1681, p. 638.

**TANS.** Pricklebacks. *Suffolk.*

**TANSAY-CAKE.** Was thus made:

Breke egges in bassyn, and swynge hem sone,  
Do powder of peper thereto anone.  
Then grynde tansay, tho juse owte wrynge,  
To blynde with tho egges, withowte leayinge.  
In pan or skelet thou shalt hit frye,  
In buttur wele skymm et wyrturly,  
Or white grece thou make take thereto,  
Geder hit on a cake, thenne hase thou do  
With plater of tre, and frye hit browne.  
On brodelech es serve hit thou schalle,  
With fraunche-mele or other metis withalle.

*MS. Sloane* 1986, p. 100.

**TANSY.** A dish very common in the seventeenth century. It was thus made:

*How to make a very good tansie.*

Take 15 eggs, and 6 of the whites; beat them very well; then put in some sugar, and a little sack; beat them again, and put about a pint or a little more of cream; then beat them again; then put in the juice of spinage or of primrose leaves to make it green. Then put in some more sugar, if it be not sweet enough; then beat it again a little, and so let it stand till you fry it, when the first course is in. Then fry it with a little sweet butter. It must be stirred and fried very tender. When it is fried enough, then put it in a dish, and strew some sugar upon it, and serve it in.

*A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, pp. 13-14.

**TANTABLIN.** Some dish or tart in cookery, mentioned in Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 146. *Tantadlins*, apple-dumplings, Heref. Gl. 106. Forby has *tantablet*, a sort of tart in which the fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully tricked and flourished with slender shreds of pastry. A cow-plat, or human ordure, is called in ridicule a *tantadlin*, or *tantadlin-tart*.

**TANTARA.** A confused noise. *Var. dial.* It was formerly applied to the noise of a drum.

There's no *tantara*, sa sa sa, or force,  
Of man to man, or warlike horse to horse.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 66.

**TANTARABOBS.** The devil. *Devon.*

**TANTER.** To quarrel. *North.*

**TANTICKLE.** A prickleback. *Suffolk.*

**TANTLE.** To dawdle, or trifle; to go gently; to attend. *North.*

**TANTONY-PIG.** See *Anthony-pig*.

**TANTONY-POUCH.**

Thou for the edge, and I the point, will make the foole bestride our mistres backs, and then have at the bagge with the dudgein hafte, that is, at the dudgein dagger, by which hangs his *tantonie pouch*.

*Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.

**TANTRELS.** Idle persons. *North.*

**TANTUMS.** Affected airs; insolences; whims. *Var. dial.*

**TAP.** (1) To sole shoes. *West.*

(2) To change money. *North.*

(3) The spigot of a barrel. *Var. dial.*

(4) The hare or rabbit was said to *tap*, when making a noise at rutting time.

(5) To tap a tree at the root, i. e. to open it round about the root.

**TAPART.** Of the one part.

**TAPE.** A mole. *South.*

**TAPECERY.** Tapestry. "A broderer of *tape-cery*," Ord. and Reg. p. 99.

**TAPER-BIT.** A joiner's tool, thus described by Holme :—"the *taper-bit* is for the making of a small hole wider and larger, being in the mouth half round, whose edges are sharp, and by reason of its being taper as it goeth into a hole with the small end, and is turned about therein, the edges cut it wide by taking shavings or pairings from the hole side."

**TAPERIE.** Tapers. Ord. and Reg. p. 116.

**TAPER-LADDER.** A kind of small rack having one end broader than the other.

**TAPES.** Bands of linen; pieces of lace such as form chequer-work, &c. (*A.-S.*)

**TAPET.** A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumpter-horse, &c. "Tappet, a clothe, *tappis*," Palsgrave. The term was applied metaphorically to the foliage of trees.

Eke godely Flora, the goddess, ys so gay,  
Hath on her *tapites* sondré hewes sene  
Of fresch floures that so welle browded bene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 11.*

To John Vere, Earl of Oxford, seven *tappets* of counterfeit arras of the story of Solomon.

*Test. Vetust. p. 674.*

**TAP-HOUSE.** A tavern, or inn.

Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,  
Whose heart is Satans *tap-house* or his inne.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 3.*

**TAPILLE.** A taper.

To signifye whoso wille be clene,  
Muste offre a *tapille* togedrly made of three.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.*

**TAPINAGE.** Secret skulking. (*A.-N.*)

Ryzt so thy newe *tupynage*  
Of Lollardy goth aboute  
To sette Cristis feythe in doute.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 138.*

**TAPISED.** Lurked; lay hid. *Hearne.*

**TAPISER.** A maker of tapestry. (*A.-N.*)

"Tappyserry worke, *tapisserie*," Palsgrave.

**TAPITE.** The same as *Tapet*, q. v.

**TAPITER.** The same as *Tapiser*, q. v. See Davies' York Records, Append. p. 235.

**TAP-LASH.** Bad small beer. *Var. dial.* Also, the refuse or dregs of liquor.

His garments stunke most sweetly of his vomit,  
Fæ'd with the *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,  
Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 5.*

**TAPLEY.** Early in the morning. *Erm.*

**TAPLINGS.** The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail.

**TAPPE.** (1) To tap; to beat?

And your foot ye *tappyn* and ye daunce,  
Though hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne.

*MS. Fairfax 16.*

(2)

I crosse out all this; adewe, by Saynt Johan!  
I take my *tappe* in my lappe, and am gone.

*Morality of Every-Man, p. 63.*

**TAPPER.** An innkeeper. *North.*

**TAPPIS.** To lie close to the ground, said of partridges and game. *East.*

**TAPPY.** To hide or skulk, as a deer.

**TAPPY-LAPPY.** In haste, with the coat-laps flying behind through speed.

Nanny Bell's crying out: I just get a gliff  
Gweorge runnin', *tappy-lappy*, for the howdey.

**TAPS.** The round pipes or cells in a beehive which are made for the queen-bee.

**TAP-SHACKLED.** Intoxicated.

**TAPSTERE.** A woman who had the care of the tap in a public-house, or inn. In Shakespeare's time, a man or woman who drew the beer was called the tapster.

**TAPTRE.** *Cervida, clippidra*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

**TAPULL.** Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. Meyrick conjectures it to be the projecting edge of the cuirass.

**TAP-WARE.** A wisp of straw or bottle of basket-work to put within side the tap-hole in a brewing or other straining vessel.

**TAR.** (1) There. *Sevyn Sages, 207*

(2) A childish word for *farewell*.

**TARAGE.** Appearance?

In every part the *tarage* is the same,  
Liche his fader of maneris and of name.

*MS. Digby 232, f. 1.*

**TARATANTARA.** The sound of trumpets.

**TAR-BARELLE.** A combustible missile used in ancient warfare.

With bowes schot and with arblast,  
With *tarbarelle* and with wilde fyre.

*MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.*

**TARBLE.** Tolerable. *West.* Also *tarblish*.

**TAR-BOX.** (1) A box used by shepherds for carrying tar, used for anointing sores in sheep, for marking them, and for other purposes. *Tarre boyste*, Chester Plays, i. 125.

Sheapherds, leave singling your pastorall sonnetts,  
And to learne complements shew your endeavours:  
Cast of for ever your twee shillings bonnetts,  
Cover your coxcombs with three pounds beavers.  
Sell carte and *tarroose* new coaches to buy,  
Then, "good your worshipp," the vulgar will cry.

*MS. Addit. 5839, f. 205.*

(2) A term of contempt.

**TARDLE.** To entangle. *Dorset.*

**TARDRY.** Immodest; bawdy. *East.*

**TARE.** (1) Eager; brisk. *Heref.*

(2) Torn. Vocab. MS. xv. Cent.

**TAREFITCH.** "Tarefytche, a corne, *tupyn*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

**TARGE.** (1) A shield. (*A.-N.*)

Tho that suffr so her wyfes, God let hem never thryf,  
Hyt maykth hem to ley to wed bothe bokolar and  
*targe*.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 74.*

I wolde sey thee ylt a worde of the *targe*. Ther  
is no wight weel armed ne wight defended ne kepte  
withowten *targe*, for the *taarge* defendethe the  
tother harneys from empeyring; by hit is boothe the  
body and the toother herneys ekepte withowten  
empeyring. *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

After I tooke the gaynepaynes and the swerd  
with which I gurdy me, and sithe whane I was thus  
armed, I putte the *targe* to my syde.

*Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

(2) To tarry; to delay. Also, delay.

Otuwel, withoute *targing*,  
Answerede Karnlfees the king.

*Romance of Otuel, p. 79.*

(3) "Targe or chartyr, *carta*," Pr. Parv.

**TAR-GRASS.** Wild vetch. *Staff.*

**TARIE.** To provoke; to betray.

**TARIER.** A terrier. *Palsgrave.*

**TARING.** Great; noisy; blustering. *West.*

**TARKY.** Dark. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word, but it does not seem to be now used.

**TARLEATHER.** A term of contempt.

**TARLETTE.** A tartlet. *Pegge.*

**TAR-MARL.** String saturated in tar. *Linc.*

**TARMINGER.** Harbinger. A corruption.

**TARMIT.** A turnip. *East.*

**TARN.** (1) A lake. *North.* "Riseth out of a lake or tarne," Harrison's England, p. 95.

It appears they had gone early on Saturday morning to angle in the mountain tarn of Hayswater, which abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, and it is conjectured that they sat themselves down in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and being overcome by drowsiness, had sunk into sleep and fallen victims to the inclemency of the day.

*Newspaper Paragraph, 1846.*

(2) Fierce; ill-natured. *Cumb.*

**TARNATION.** A common oath.

**TARNE.** (1) A girl, or wench.

As sengle knave and sengle tarne,  
Whan they synne togedyr gerne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49.*

(2) Tore; razed.

The spere away feyre dud glyde,  
Hyt tarne hys skynne in manere,  
He thoght hyt came a lytull to nere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 182.*

**TARNEL.** Much; equal. *South.*

**TAROCKS.** See *Terrestrial-Triumphs.*

**TAROTS.** A game at cards. Tarots are said to be cards with printed or dotted backs. "Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse?"—The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, p. 148.

**TARPE.**

He toke out the brode tarpe.

*Robin Hood, i. 68.*

**TARR.** To vex; to disquiet.

**TARRA-DIDDLED.** Imposed upon, generally by lies; puzzled; bewildered. *West.*

**TARRANT.** A crabbed fellow. *Yorksh.*

**TARRAS.** A terrace. Arch. x. 422.

**TARRET.** To tarry. *North.*

**TARRIANCE.** Abode; delay. "Taryauunce, abyding, demourance; taryauance, termynye, attente, attention, arrest," Palsgrave.

Where hearta be knit, what helps, if not injoy?

Delay breeds doubts, no cunning to be coy;

Whilst lazie Time his turne by *tarriance* serves,

Love still growes sickly, and Hope daily starves.

*Drayton's Poems, ed. 1637, p. 285.*

**TARR-ON.** "To excite to anger or violence, is still used in Cheshire. It is a good old word, used by Wicliffe in his Path Waye to Perfect Knowledge; and also in a MS. translation of the Psalms by Wicliffe, penes me: 'They have terrið thee to ire,'" Wilbraham, p. 112.

**TAR-ROPE.** Rope-yarn. *Norff.*

**TARS.** Tharsia, a country adjoining Cathay. *Cloth of Tars*, a species of silken stuff formerly much esteemed.

In toges of *Tarses* fulle richelyc attyryde.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*

**TARSE.** Mentula; virga. (*A.-S.*)

Now 3e speke of a *tarse*,

In alle the world is not a warse

Thane hath the my hosbond.

*MS. Pilkington 10, xv. Cent.*

**TARSEL.** The same as *Tercel*, q. v.

**TARST.** Erst?

Tho *tarst* bigan Godrich to go

Upon the Danshe, and faste to slo.

*Havelok, 2688.*

**TARTAR.** (1) Tartarus, or hell.

(2) A covetous, greedy person. *North.*

**TARTARET.** The passenger-hawk.

**TARTARIAN.** A thief. *Nares.*

**TARTARIN.** A kind of silk. *White tartarone* is mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 123.

Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*.

*Test. Vetust. p. 453.*

**TARTARY.** Tartarus; hell.

**TART-STUFF.** Was thus made:

To a dozen pound of prunes take half a dozen of Maligo raisins, wash and pick them clean, and put them into a pot of water; set them over the fire till all these are like pulp, and stir them often lest they burn to; then take them off, and let them be rubbed through a hair sieve hard with your hands, by little and little, till all be through: then season them to your taste with searced ginger.

*A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 14.*

**TAR-VETCHES.** Tares. *South.*

**TARVY.** To struggle; to get free. *Cornw.*

**TAS.** A mow of corn. *Kent.* "Tasse of corne or other lyke, *tassis*," Pr. Parv.

**TASE.** Takes. (*A.-S.*)

He *tase* the ryng and the spere,

Stirrettes up appone the mere,

Fro the moder that hym bere

Forth the ganne he ryde! *Perceval, 429.*

**TASEE.** Clasp; fibula. *Gayane.*

**TASELL.** A teazel. "*Carda*, a thystelle or a tasell," Nominale MS.

**TASES.** "*Batticuli*, the tases or bases that horsemen use behind," Florio, p. 57.

**TASH.** (1) To bespatter; to splash. *North.*

(2) Fretful; froward. *Dunelm.*

**TASK.** (1) "Taske in working synt, *tache*,"

Palsgrave. (2) "Taske that a price gadereth,

*tauke*," *ibid.*

**TASKED.** In full work. *North.*

**TASKER.** A thrasher. In some places, a reaper is so called. It is an archaism in the first sense. "*Triturator*, a tasker," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

**TASKS.** Flax on the distaff.

**TASK-WORK.** Work taken by the piece.

**TASPE.** To pant; to beat; to palpitate.

**TASSAKER.** A cup, or goblet.

**TASSE.** (1) A heap. (*A.-N.*)

Ther lay of palens mani *tasse*,

Wide and side, more and lasse.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 249.*

A povere man, whiche Bardus hyste,

Cam forth walkynge with his asse,

And hadde gadrid him a *tasse*

Of grene stikkis and of drye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 158.*

Thou ridest up, a seily asse,

Aseyne the deveyles gryaly *tasse*.

*MS. Addit. 11307, f. 65.*

(2) A cup; a dish. *Var. dial.*

(3) To dirty; to splash. *North.*

TASSEL. (1) The male of the goss-hawk.

So she, by going the further about, comes the nearer home, and by casting out the lure, makes the tassell gentle come to her fist.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, II. 95.

2) A silly person. *North.*

TASSEL-BUR. A thistle. *Palsgrave.*

TASSELED. Adorned with tassels.

TASSELETS. Small tassels. *Harrison*, p. 160.

TASSES. Armour for the thighs. It is explained in the Unton Inventories, "flaps of armour attached to the bottom of the breast-plate." See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

TASSET. An ill-behaved woman. *Derby.*

TASSEY. A mischievous child; a silly fellow. *North.*

TAST. Touched; felt; examined.

The maiden tast Hornes wounde,  
The kinges doughter, in that stounde.

*Horn Child and Maiden Rimmild*, p. 309.

TASTE. (1) To smell. *North.*

(2) To touch or enter upon a subject.

TASTOUR. "Tastour, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne, *tasse agouster le vin*," *Palsgrave.*

TASTRILL. A cunning rogue. *North.*

TAT. (1) To entangle. *North.*

(2) Dad; father. A child's term. *Tatta* is sometimes heard. *Suffolk.*

(3) To touch gently. *Hants.*

(4) That. *Lanc.*

TATARWAGGES. Perhaps the same as *tatterwallops*, explained by Brockett, "ragged clothes fluttering in the wind."

And with graie clothis nat full clene,  
But frettid full of *tatarwagges*.

*Romant of the Rose*, 7211.

TATCHE. The same as *Tache*, q. v.

TATE. (1) To tilt; to overturn. *West.*

(2) A small lock of hair, wool, &c. *North.*

TATELING. Stammering.

TATER. A potato. *Tater-trap*, a trap for potatoes, i. e. the mouth. *Var. dial.* Potatoes are often termed *taties*. *Tatie-and-point*, a good meal of potatoes, the meat being pointed at in imagination. *To settle any one's taters*, equivalent to settle his hash. *Tater-dropping*, planting potatoes.

TATH. (1) Taketh.

For he therof his parte ne *tath*,  
But kepeth to another that he hath.

*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 127.

(2) Luxuriant grass growing about the dung of animals. Also, to manure land by pasturing cattle upon it.

TATHER. To lay out any kind of work. *Tathering-chain*, a chain by which work is laid out and planned. *Salop. Antiq.*

TATHY-GRASS. Coarse refuse grass. *North.*

TATS. False dice. A cant term.

TATTER. (1) Cross; peevish. *Kent.*

(2) To stir actively and laboriously. *East.*

(3) To make a fool of any one. *Midr.*

(4) To chatter, or gabble. *Pr. Parv. Tatterer*, a female scold. *Norw.*

TATTERDEMAILION. A ragged fellow.

The pox and piles shall reverence thee: one fire strikes out another; and whole families shall maintain their *tatterdemallions*, with hanging thee out in a string.

*Brathwaite's Smocking Age*, 1617, p. 147.

I have carried a great many in my wherry, males and females, from the silken whore to the pitifull poor *tatterdemalion* that have had forty times more whipcord given them for nothing.

*Poor Robin's Visions*, 1677, p. 73.

TATTERWALLOPS. See *Tatarwagges*.

TATY. (1) A board or pole, resting, in the middle only, on some elevated place, and balanced so that two persons, one sitting on each end, may move up and down alternately by striking the ground with the feet.

(2) Fit; suitable. *North.*

TAUBASE. Unruly behaviour. *West.*

TAUCKNET. A small cannon?

Thy fakens, *taucknets*, minlons all,  
Arow thou hast them layde.

*Gaufrido and Barnardo*, 1570.

TAUGHT. Tight. *Var. dial.*

TAUGHTE. Delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

He *taughte* hym sone to the kiste,  
Ther he alle the golde wiste. *Perceval*, 2109.

TAUKE. The herb *daucus asininus*.

TAUM. (1) To faint with sickness; to fall gently to sleep. *North.*

(2) A fishing-line. *Yorksh.*

TAUNT. (1) A certain quantity.

Good ale he doth so haunt,  
And drynke a due *taunt*.

*Doctour Double Ale*, n. d.

(2) To tease; to importunate. *East.*

(3) Lofly; loftily mastered. *I. Wigh.*

TAUNTLING. Tossing the head. *Linc.* "There she was, turling and *taunting*."

TAUNTONS. A kind of broad cloths made at Taunton in Somersetshire.

TAURD. Towards?

Rigt so fares the foule fynde,  
Sen he wos bonden soo;  
He berkes and gremnes *taurd* men,  
Bot he ne may noyt doo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.*

TAURE. The constellation Taurus.

TAUTE. Gave? (*A.-S.*)

on him this shome me haveth spoken.  
Leve Nelde, bi-lef al this;  
Me thinketh that thou art onwils.  
The mon that me to the *taute*,  
He weste that thou hous touhest saute.

*MS. Digby 86.*

TAU3T. Behaved; mannered. *Gawayne.*

TAVE. (1) To kick; to fidget about, especially with the feet; to rage. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the History of Beryn, 1327.

(2) To work up plaster, &c. *Cumb.*

TAVELL. "An instrument for a sylke woman to worke with," *Palsgrave.*

TAVERN. (1) A cellar. *Yorksh.*

(2) The tavern bitch has bit him in the head, i. e. he is tipsy.

TAVERNER. The keeper of a tavern.

Ryght as off a *tavernere*,  
The grene busche that hangeth out  
Is a sygne, it is no dowte,

Outward folkys ffor to telle  
That within is wyne to selle.

*MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 72.*

Mary, at the dore even hereby,  
Yf we call any thyng on hye,  
The taverner wyll answere.

*Interlude of the tiiij. Elements, n. d.*

**TAVERNNGANGE.** *Attaberrio, MS. Dict. c. 1500.*

**TAVERN-TOKEN.** A token coined by a tavern-keeper. To swallow a tavern token, was a cant phrase for being tipsy. See the Honest Whore, i. 4.

**TAVORT.** Half a bushel. *Sussex.*

**TAW.** (1) To dress hemp, or leather.

And whilst that they did nimble spin,  
The hempe he needs must taw.

*Robin Goodfellow, p. 28.*

(2) To soften, or make supple.

(3) A whip. *North.*

(4) A large choice marble.

(5) To twist; to entangle. *North.*

(6) To tie; to fasten. *Somerset.*

**TAW-BESS.** A slatternly woman. *North.*

**TAWDERIED-UP.** Finely dressed. *Linc.*

**TAWDRY.** (1) *Tawdry lace*, a kind of fine lace alluded to by Shakespeare, Spenser, &c. "Tawdry-lace, *fimbria nundinis sanctæ Etheldredæ emptæ*," Coles.

(2) A rural necklace. *Drayton.*

**TAWE.** Tow. (*A.-S.*)

**TAWER.** (1) Aftergrass. *Dorset.*

(2) A leather-dresser. *Var. dial.*

**TAWL.** To stroke, or make smooth. *West.*

**TAWLINGS.** The mark from which boys shoot in playing at marbles. *South.*

**TAWNY.** A bullfinch. *Somerset.*

**TAWNY-MEDLY.** *Tanny mesley*, Palsgrave.

**TAWS.** A piece of tanned leather. *North.*

**TAWSTOCK-GRACE.** Finis. *Devon.*

**TAXAGE.** Taxation. *MS. Dict. c. 1500.*

**TAXERS.** Two officers yearly chosen in Cambridge to see the true gage of all weights and measures. *Blount.*

**TAX-WAX.** The same as *Faxwax*, q. v.

**TAYE.** To manure land. "Tayng of lond, *rueracio, stercoriza*," Pr. Parv. At f. 186 it is spelt *taym*, "taym lond with schepys donge."

**TAYLARD.** A term of reproach.

**TAYSED.** Driven; harassed. *Gawayne.*

**TAYTE.** (1)

There he levede in a *tayte*  
Bothe his modir and his gayte.

*Perceval, 253.*

(2) Plump; fat? *Syr Gawayne, p. 52.*

**TAZZY.** A mischievous child. *North.*

**TAYTE.** Taught. (*A.-S.*)

And bygygne, as I *ger taye*,  
At *simil modo* even straye.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.*

**TE.** (1) To. *Yorksh.*

(2) To go; to draw to. (*A.-S.*)

But she aunswerd hym ay in haste,  
To none bot *Launcelot* wold she *te*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.*

The devel hevede so muche pousted,  
That alle mosten to helle *te*.

*Harrowing of Hell, p. 13.*

Never eft y nil no woman se,  
Into wildernes I chil *te*,  
And live ther evermore  
With wyldre bestes in holtes hore.

*Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 174.*

(3) To tug; to pull. (*A.-S.*)

In the toun he herd belles ring,  
And loude crie and miche wepeing,  
Clothes to tere, her to *te*,  
More sorwe no might non be.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 249.*

(4) Thee. Amis and Amiloun, 1599.

**TEA.** (1) The one. *North.*

(2) Too; likewise. *Yorksh.*

(3) To take tea. *Var. dial.*

**TEAD.** A torch. This word is used several times by Spenser.

Now's the glad and cheerefull day,  
Phœbus doth his beames display,  
And the faire bride forth to lead  
Makes his torch their nuptial *tead*.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.*

**TEADY.** Tired; peevish. *North.*

**TEAGLE.** A crane for lifting goods. *North.*

**TEAGS.**

All ye that love, or who pretends,

Come listen to my sonnet;

Black-baggs or vizards, who have friends,

Or English *teags* or bonnets. *Folly in Print, 1667.*

**TEAK.** A whitlow. *Somerset.*

**TEAKERS.** A running of watery matter from a sore. *Northumb.*

**TEALIE.** A tailor. *Lanc.*

**TEAM.** (1) A tandem. *Var. dial.*

(2) A litter of pigs. *Kent.* Brockett has *teem*, a brood of young ducks. *A.-S. team.* It is a common archaism, spelt *teme*.

(3) Empty. *Yorksh.*

(4) An ox-chain in harness. *North.*

(5) "A teame beast, everie beast that draweth or beareth burdens," Baret, 1580.

**TEAM-BANDS.** The same as *Start-chains*, q. v.

**TEAMER.** (1) A team of five horses. *Norf.*

(2) To pour out copiously. *East.*

**TEAMERMAN.** A waggoner, carter, or driver of a teamer. *Norf.*

**TEAM-FULL.** Brimful. *North.*

**TEANT.** It is not. *Var. dial.*

**TEAP.** A peak, or point. *Somerset.*

**TEAR.** (1) To go fast. *Var. dial.*

(2) To break, or crack. *West.*

**TEAR-A-CAT.** To rant violently.

**TEARING.** Great; rough; topping; noisy; blustering; hot-headed. *Var. dial.*

**TEARN.** (1) The sea-swallow. *Arch. xiii. 352.*

(2) They were. *Lanc.*

(3) To compare; to liken. *Yorksh.*

**TEART.** Sharp; severe; painful. *West.*

**TEAR-THE-MOOR.** "To tear the moor," says Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray, "about Hungerford signifies to gett roaringly drunk. They tore the moor bitterly."

**TEARY.** Weak and thin. *Dorset.* This term is generally applied to plants.

TEASER. (1) A kind of hound.

(2) Anything which causes trouble. *Var. dial.*

TEATA. Too much. *North.*

TEATH. Tithe. *North.*

Therefore, of all that I have wonne  
To geve thee teath I will begine.

*Chester Plays*, i. 58.

TEATHE. The dung of cattle. *Norff.*

TEATHY. Peevish; crabbed. *Yorksh.*

TEATISH. The same as *Teathy*, q. v.

Lightly, hee is an olde man, (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*) yet be he never so olde or so froward, since avarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to strive with another, and alay the anger of oppression by the sweet incense of a newe purse of angels.

*Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

TEATY-WAD. The same as *Sugar-teat*, q. v.

TEAUP. A tup, or ram. *North.*

TEAVE. The same as *Tave* (1).

TEAWSE. To pull, or ruffle. *Lanc.*

TEBLE. Qu. an error for *treble*?

Theophanos for God in *teble* wyse

Therinne apperid, as ye have herde devyse.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

TECHE. (1) To teach. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To intrust; to appoint to.

TECHY. Peevish; cross; touchy. *South.*

TECKEN. Taken; took. *Linc.*

TECTLY. Covertly; secretly.

TED. (1) To spread hay. "I teede hey, I tounre it afore it is made in cockes, *je fene*,"  
Palsgrave. Still in use.

(2) To turn flax when it has been laid on the ground to dry. *West.*

(3) To burn wood-fires. *Linc.*

(4) To be ordered to do anything. *Exm.*

(5) The nickname for *Edward*.

TEDDER. Live within thy tedder, i. e. live within thy bounds. Tusser, p. xxiii.

TEDDING-POLE. The long stick used for turning or tedding flax. *West.*

TEDDY. Edward. *Var. dial.*

TEDY. Tedious; vexatious. *North.*

TEE. (1) The same as *Te* (2).

Telle me the tyme when hyt schall bee,  
When thou schall to hevене tee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.*

Of grete age schal he noyt be

Oute of thys worlde whan he schal tee.

*MS. Harl. 2320, f. 33.*

(2) To tie. *North.*

TEE-DRAW. A place of resort. *North.*

TEE-FALL. A mode of building in the pent-house form, common in Northumberland.

TEE-HEES. Laughters. "Ye tee-heeing pixy,"  
Exmoor Scolding, ed. 1839, p. 6.

For all the *tee-hees* that have been broke by men  
of droll, or dirt that has been thrown from daring  
spleight.

*Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, 1674.

TEEHOLE. The passage in a hive through which the bees pass in and out. *East.*

TEEHT. A lock of wool, flax, &c. *Cumb.*

TEE-IRON. An instrument for drawing the lower box in the barrel of a pump.

TEEL. (1) To place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c. *Wilks.*

(2) To give. *Devon.*

(3) To set a trap. *Devon.*

(4) To sow and harrow in seed. *West.*

TEELED. Buried. *Cornw.*

TEEM. (1) To pour out. *Var. dial.*

(2) To unload a cart. *Yorksh.*

(3) To cause? to contrive?

Ah, said he, thou hast confessed and bewrayed all:  
I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces: with that  
she was afraid, and wound away, and got her into  
companie.

*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

Alas, man, I could *teeme* it to go, and some coun-  
sell me to go to the man at T. B. and some to the  
woman at R. H. And between them both, I have  
lingred the time, and feare I may be spoiled before I  
get remedie.

*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(4) To bring forth young. *Teeming-woman*, a  
prolific woman. *North.*

TEEMING. Overflowing.

Discard that dulness; why should soft delight

Be so oppos'd? why should love affright

Thy tender mind, which *teeming* youth requires?

Why should dull ponderings drink up those desires?

*History of Joseph*, 1692.

TEEMONEER. A sea term, in common use it  
would appear among the Woodbridge seamen,  
and probably elsewhere, meaning, it is be-  
lieved, the man on the look-out. *Moor's  
Suffolk MS.*

TEEN. (1) To light a candle. *Var. dial.* Her-  
rick uses *teend*, to light or kindle.

(2) Angry. Also as *tene*, q. v.

(3) To shut; to close; to change. *West.* Also,  
to hedge or inclose a field.

(4) Taking. *Chesh.*

TEENAGE. The longer wood to make or mend  
hedges with. *Kennett.* In some places it is  
called *teemet*.

TEEN-LATHE. A tithe-barn. *North.*

TEENS. In her teens, i. e. more than twelve  
years old, thirteen, fourteen, &c.

That powder'd girl in blooming *teens*,  
How mellow and how fine!

*Caps Well Fit*, Newc. 1785, p. 12.

TEENY. (1) Tiny; very small. *North.*

(2) Fretful; peevish; fractious. *Lanc.*

TEER. (1) Tar; resin; balsam. (*A.-S.*)

Men fyndeth lumps on the sand

Of *teer*, no finer in that land.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 18.

(2) "Teere of flowre, *amokum*," Pr. Parv.

(3) To daub with clay. *North.* Hence a clay  
wall is sometimes called a *teer-wall*.

TE-ERE. A contraction of "this year," often  
used for *yet*. "I have not seen it *te-cre*."  
*Herefordsh.*

TEERE. To plaster between rafters. *Lanc.*

TEE-RING. A ring on the shaft of a waggon  
or cart, through which the tie of the thill-  
horse is put to enable him to draw.

TEERY. Full of tears? In Warwickshire, the  
term *teery* means smeary, moist, adhesive,  
as the ground is after a frost.

But these things overpast, if of your health and myne  
You have respect, or pity ought my *teery* weeping eye.

*Romeus and Juliet*, 1568.

TEERY-LERRY. The note of the lark.

The larke that many mornes herselfe makes merry  
With the shrill chanting of her *teery-terry*.

*Broune's Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 140.

**TEES.** Iron holdfasts in the shape of the top of the letter T, pendant on short chains from the seals of a horse's collar, or from the thill-bells. They are thrust, one end first, through staples on the shafts. *Moor*.

**TEEST.** A vessel for refining silver.

As golde in fyre is fynid by assay,

And at the *teest* sylver is depurid.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

**TEETHWARD.** "He is clarke to the *teethward*, he hath eaten his service book; spoken in mockage by such as maketh shew of learning and be not learned," Holbyband's Dictionary, 1593.

**TEETY.** Fretful; fractious. *North*.

**TEFFIGIES.** Effigies. "The teffigies and counterfait," Ilonours Academie, 1610, ii. 9.

**TEFT.** The same as *Ileft*, q. v.

**TEG.** A sheep in its second year. *Far. dial.*  
"A teg or sheepe with a little head and wooll under it's belly," Florio, p. 32. Palsgrave applies the term to a young deer, "tegge or pricket, *saillant*;" properly the doe in its second year. Skelton seems to apply the term to a woman.

**TEGH.** Went. (*A.-S.*)

Beves to the hors *tegh*;

Thu the hors him knew and segh.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 85.

**TEGHELL-STANE.** A tile-stone. (*A.-S.*)

If thu wenes the fever sal tak the man or the morne: tak on the even before a gude fatte ele, and do hit al whik in a lital pocenet ful of gude wyne, and cover hit wele with a *teghell stane* that hit gaught oute, and lat hit be swa all nyght.

*Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54.

**TEIGHTE.** Promised. See Chester Plays, i. 95.

It is, perhaps, an error for *heighte*.

**TEIL.** To procure, or obtain. (*A.-S.*)

Go *teyl* thi mete with swynk and swoot

Into thi lyvys ende. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 30.

**TELE.** The birch tree. (*Lat.*) According to Junius, the lime tree was so called.

**TEINE.** Seems to signify a narrow, thin plate of metal. Tyrwhitt's Gl. p. 249.

I say, he toke out of his owen sleve

A *teine* of silver, yvel mote he cheve.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.* 16693.

**TEINTEN.** To die. (*A.-N.*)

**TEISE.** (1) A fathom. (*Fr.*)

In me prisson thow schelt abide,

Under therthe twenty *teise*.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 56.

(2) To pull to pieces with the fingers.

**TEISIL.** "Teysyll, *chardon*," Palsgrave.

**TEITE.** Quick; speedy. (*A.-S.*)

The laddes were kasse and *teyte*,

And un-bi-yeden him ilkon. *Havelok*, 1841.

**TEITHE.** Tithe. Nominale MS.

Teche hem also welle and greythe

How they schule paye here *teythe*.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii.* f. 131.

**TEJUS.** Very. This word is of extensive use.

*Tejus* good, *tejus* bad, *tejus* quick, *tejus* slow, &c. *Sussex*. It is sometimes used for *tedious*.

**TEK.** "Tek or lytylle towche, *tactus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

**TEKE.** A tick. Nominale MS.

**TEKEN.** To betoken; to note; to mark; to observe. (*A.-S.*)

**TEKYL.** Ticklish.

Of hire tayle oftetyne be lyght,

And rygh *tekyl* undyr the too.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 134.

**TELARY.** Pertaining to weaving.

**TELDE.** (1) A tent; a habitation. (*A.-S.*)

And toke ther lawncys and ther sheldes,

And leyde them upon the *teldes*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38, f. 220.

Alle that stode on ilk a syde

Hade joye to se Clement ryde,

Byfore the sowdans *telde*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 107.

There myght they se a wondyr thyng

Off *teldys* riche and ma[n]y a tente.

*MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 119.

(2) To set up; to build; to cover.

**TELE.** Deceit. (*A.-S.*)

So wyth cha[r]mes and wyth *tele*

He ys i-bropte aeyn to hele.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii.* f. 131.

Wycheecrafte and *teylunge*

Forbede thou hem for any thyng.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii.* f. 131.

**TELERE.** A fine linen cloth, formerly worn by ladies as part of the head-dress.

That thay be trapped in gete,

Bathe *telere* and mantelete,

Ryghte of a fyne velvete,

And make we na drayc.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 134.

**TELL.** (1) To talk. *Somerset*.

(2) *I cannot tell*, I know not what to say or think of it. A common phrase in old plays. See Jonson, i. 125. *To hear tell*, to learn by hearsay.

**TELLABILLE.** Speakable.

**TELLE.** (1) To count; to tell. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To recognize. (3) To remember. *Var. dial.*

(4) To proclaim a tournament?

Now of justynges thay *telte*;

Thay sayne that syr Percyvelle,

That he wille in the felde duelle,

Als he hase are done.

*Perceval*, 113.

(5) A teal. Nominale MS.

(6) To eat hastily. *Devon*.

**TELLED.** Told. *Var. dial.*

**TELLY.** A stalk of grass, &c. *North*.

**TELT.** (1) Pitched; set up. (*A.-S.*)

And swithe *telt* her paviloun

A litel withouten Cardoil toun.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 118

(2) A tent. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) "Telte hayyr, *gauda*; teltyd, *gaudatus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

**TELWYNGE.** "Telwyng or twhytyng, *scisulatus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

**TEME.** (1) Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)

Tho said the kyng of Jerusalem,

This child is come of gentille *teme*.

*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 81.

(2) To beget; to propagate. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Anything following in a row, as a team of horses, &c. (*A.-S.*)

## (4) To discourse?

Wan I the wolde *teme* and *teche* [wat] was uvel and  
[wat] was guod. *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 335.

(5) A theme, or subject. *Palsgrave*.(6) To emit vapour. *Somerset*.

## (7) To empty; to make empty.

With swerdis swyftly thay smyte,  
Thay *teme* sadlis fulle tyte.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 134.*

Sire Degrevant, ar he reste,

*Temed*e the eorl one the beste,

And hontede his forste

Wyth berius fulle bolde. *Degrevant*, 498.

TEMERATED. Violated. (*Lat.*)

Nay, they both professed that the case was so  
clear and undoubted, that they both must have  
sinned against their consciences, and have *temerated*  
the oath they had taken when they were made  
judges, if they should have argued otherwise.

*MS. Harl. 646.*

TEMESE. The Thames. (*Lat.*)

And put hem in an erthen pot that be clene, and  
put therto twayne galones of clene *Temese* water that  
be taken at an ebbe. *MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.*

TEMNEST. Most contemned. *Shak.*TEMOROUSLY. Rashly. (*Lat.*)

## TEMPED. Intimidated; made afraid.

That war so temped in that tyde,  
Thare that durst no longer bide.

*The Sevnyn Sages*, 2813.

TEMPER. Heat and moisture as productive of  
vegetation. *Var. dial.*TEMPERAL. "*Temperali*um, a temperal,"  
Nominale MS. among the vestments of a  
priest.TEMPEST. A thunderstorm not necessarily  
accompanied with wind. *East.*TEMPLE-MOLD. A pattern, or mould used by  
masons in fashioning their work.TEMPLES. "The temples belong to the weav-  
ers, and are two staves with broad ends set  
with sharp pins, which being laid together,  
may be stretched out to any reasonable breadth  
as cloth is made; and by the pins putting into  
the selvage of the cloth, it is kept open while  
it is in weaving," Holme. "Tempylle of a  
wefer, *virgula*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.TEMPLET. A model. *North.*TEMPLYS. An ornament of gold set with ru-  
bies, placed upon each temple, and dependant  
from the head. This fashion was prevalent  
with ladies of quality, temp. Hen. VI. "Tem-  
plet, a thyng made of latyn, *templete*,"  
*Palsgrave*, subst. f. 69.

My body to be buried in the abbey of Tewks-  
bury; and I desire that my great *templa*, with the  
baleys, be sold to the utmost, and delivered to the  
monks of that house, so that they grutchted not with  
my burial there. *Test. Vetust.* p. 239.

TEMPRE. (1) To correct; to manage. *Tempre*  
*thy tail*, be moderate and calm.(2) To mix together; to mingle. Still in use,  
according to Moor, p. 423.

Take warmode, stampe it, and *temper* it with  
watur, and than streyne it; and than take a spon-  
e-fulle of that lekour, and putt it in his mowthe,  
and he schal speke. *MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

TEMPS. Time. (*A.-N.*)TEMPT. To attempt. *South*

## TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

TEMPTION. Temptation. *Middleton*.TEMSE. A sieve. *North.*

Marcolphus toke a lytlyl cyve or *temes* in his oon  
hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.

*Salomon and Marcolphus*, n. d.

TEMSING - CHAMBER. The sifting-room.  
*North.*TEMS-LOAF. Bread made of sifted or fine  
flour. "*Miche*, a fine manchet; the country  
people of France call so also a loafe of boulded  
bread or tems bread," Cotgrave. In the notes  
to Tusser, *tems loaf* is explained, "a mixture  
of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser  
bran only is taken."TEMPTIOUS. Tempting; inviting. *West.*TEMZE. Thames. *Prompt. Parv.*TEMZER. "A *temzer*, a range or coarse  
searche," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, an early list  
of Wiltshire words.TEN. Then. *East.*

## TENANDRYE. Houses let to tenants?

His *tenandrye* was alle downe,

The beste innes in ylke towne.

*MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 130.*

TENANT-IN-TAIL. A jocular term applied to  
a lady not very virtuous.

Alyed was countess would be,

For she would still be *tenaunt in taile*

To any one she could be.

*MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession*, xvii. Cent.

## TENANT-RIGHT-MEASURE.

As many use a false mile for our English mile, so  
diverse use false pearches, when we have one onely  
pearch allowed by Statute; for in some places in  
this kingdome, notwithstanding the Statute pro-  
vided for the contrarie, they use twelve foote in a  
pearch, unto the great losse of the buyer, wherewith  
they bee accustomed to meate medowes, calling it  
*tenant-right-measure*; of no word of art, but onely  
implying (as I take it) to be a right and proper mea-  
sure belonging unto tenants; for so the word it selfe  
imports. Others more proper and agreeing unto  
the nature of the said measure, call it curt measure;  
likewise before the said Statute (which many unto  
this day use) a pearch of 18. 20. and 24. feete, called  
woodland measure; all which differ from the true  
and allowed measure, in such sort as ensueth.

*Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. 1614.

TEN-BONES. (1) A boy's game, mentioned in  
Clarke's *Phræseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 254.

## (2) Fingers. A cant term.

TENCE. Cause of dispute. *Weber*.TENCH-WEED. "A sort of pond-weed, having  
a slime or mucilage about it, supposed to be  
very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish. It  
is *Potamogeton natans*, Lin." Forby, p. 344.TEN-COMMANDMENTS. See *Commandments*.TEND. (1) To watch. *North.*(2) To wait at table. *East.*(3) Injured; spoilt? (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou i-smelled any thyng

That hath *tend* thy lykynge?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 144*

TENDABLE. Attentive. *Palsgrave*.

## TENDE. (1) Tenth. Also, tithe.

The *tende* branche may men calle

Foly play, that es laste of alle.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 60.*



Riȝtwiſ he was Goddes frende,  
And trewely ȝaf to him his tende.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.*

- (2) To offer; to present; to hold out; to stretch forth. (*A.-N.*)

TENDER. A waiter at an inn. *East.*

TENDERINGS. "Dintiers, the cods, dowcets, or tenderings of a deere," Cotgrave.

TENDER-PARNELL. A tender creature, fearful of the least puff of wind or drop of rain. As tender as Parnell, who broke her finger in a posset drink.

TENDRON. (1) A stalk of a plant. (*Fr.*)

(2) "Tendron of a wayne, *ceps*," Palsgrave.

TENE. (1) Grief; sorrow; anger; hurt; injury; trouble. Also, to grieve, &c. (*A.-S.*)

But they wyste not what they myȝt sey,

Hur stode they ſonde, ſche was awaye,

Then had that traytur tene;

Ther jurney then they thought evyle sett,

But they wyth the lady not mett,

They wyste not what to mene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.*

His graciouſ granſeres and his grawndame,

His fader and moderis of kyngia thay came.

Was never a worthlier pryncce of name,

So exelent in al our day.

His fader fore love of mayd Kateryn,

In Fraunce he wroȝt turment and tene,

His love hee ſayd hit ſchuld not ben,

And ſend him ballis him with to play.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 29.*

- (2) Heed; attention.

Wherby ye maye take good tene.

That unbeleffe is a fowle syne.

*Chester Plays, i. 118.*

- (3) To lose, or suffer loss. *Lanc.*

- (4) Hard; difficult; perilous; fatiguing.

TENEABLE-WEDNESDAY. *Meccredy de la semayne peneuse, Meccredy saint*, Palsgrave. The three nights before Easter were termed *tenebræ*. "Coles, suche as be gyven in tenebre weke," Palsgrave.

Therefore men clappes to *tenebryas*

To kyrke men for to brynge,

Bothe with claperes and with stones,

And no bellis ryng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88.*

TENEBRUS. Dark. (*Lat.*)

The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus

Auſter gan cover with clowde tenebrus.

*Partime of Pleasure, p. 15.*

TENEFUL. Injurious. (*A.-S.*)

TENEL. "Tenel, vessel, *tenella*; tenel or crele, *cartallus*," Pr. Parv. f. 178.

TENENT. Opinion. The word occurs with this explanation in a table appended to the Academy of Complements, Lond. 1640.

TENGED. Stung. *Yorksh.*

TEN-GROATS. Ten groats were formerly the customary fee to priests, lawyers, &c.

TENIENTE. A lieutenant. (*Span.*)

TEN-IN-THE-HUNDRED. Was formerly the usual rate of usury, and hence the term was jocularly applied to a miser. The epitaph on Combe, attributed to Shakespeare, calls the former ten-in-the-hundred.

He that puts forth money dare not exceeds the

rate of 10 in the 100, but he that uttereth ware doth make his rate to his owne contentment.

*The Death of Usury, 1594, sig. B. iv.*

TENISLYE. Angrily. (*A.-S.*)

TENNEL. To die away, as trees. *North.*

TEN-PINS. A kind of game.

To play at loggets, nine holes, or ten pinnes,

To trie it out at foot-ball by the shinnies.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.*

Nine, a favourite and mysterious number every where, prevails in games. We have, like others, nine-pins, which we rather unaccountably call *ten-pins*, or rather *tempins*, although I never saw more than nine used in the game.

*Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 249.*

TEN-POUNDING. A method of punishment practised amongst harvest-men. *Suffolk.*

TEN-SIGHT. Ten times. *West.*

TENT. (1) To attend to; to guard; to hinder; to prevent. *North.* To take tent, i. e. to take heed or care, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 34. Ray gives the following Cheshire proverb, "I'll *lent* the, quoth Wood; if I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good."

He let hur have wemen at wyllc

To tent hur, and that was skylle,

And broght hur to bede;

What so evyr ſche wolde crave,

Alle ſche myȝt redlyly hyt have,

Hur ſpeche was ſone ſpeeld.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

- (2) Intent; purpose; design.

The feirthe es diſpite off penaunce,

When a man thorow wickud comberance

Es nevere in wille ne in tēte

Off hys syn hym to repente.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21.*

Apon the feild his fader went,

And ſoght Abel wit al his tent.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.*

- (3) A roll of lint, or other material, used in searching a wound. "Tente of a soore, *tente*," Palsgrave. To tent, to search a wound, &c.

- (4) Attention; observation. *North.*

- (5) I cannot tent, I have no time.

- (6) To scare, or frighten. *Yorksh.*

- (7) A little piece of iron which kept up the cock of a gun-lock.

- (8) "Tent, or tent-wine, is a kind of alicant, though not so good as pure alicant, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white," Blount, p. 643. "Hollock and tent would be of small repute," Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 65.

- (9) A man's penis. *Blount.*

TENTAGE. Tent; camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt,

And in the towne the barons lay in sight,

When as the Trent was risen so betwixt,

That for a while prolong'd th'unnatural fight.

*Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 29.*

TENTATION. Temptation; trial.

Nor's any place exempted from *tentation*,

Save heaven, to ill that never had relation.

*MS. Addit. 10311, f. 22.*

TENT-BOB. A very small spider. See Aubrey's Miscellanies, ed. 1721, p. 145.

TENTE. To content; to satisfy.

TENTER. (1) A person who tents cows, &c. *Linc.*

- (2) A watcher; a hired collector of tolls. *North*.  
 (3) A stretcher or trier of cloth used by dyers and clothiers, &c. *Jacob*.

## TENTERBELLY.

Bell, the famous idoll of the Babylonians, was a meere imposture, a juggling toye, and a cheating bable, in comparison of this Nicholaitan, Kentish *tenterbelly*. *Taylor's Worke*, 1630, i. 145.

TENTER-HOOKS. He sits on tenter hooks, i. e. is very fidgety or uneasy.

TENTHEDEL. Tenth part. *Will. Werv.*

TENTYFLY. Attentively. See Maundevile's *Travels*, p. 299, ed. 1839.

TEONE. To injure?

Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye,

Ichot thart a-marstled into the mawe;

Thah me teone with hym that myn teh mye,

The cherld nul nout adoun er the day dawe.

*MS. Harl.* 2253, f. 115.

TER. Anger; passion. *North*.

TERAWNTRYE. Tyranny. *Pr. Parv.*

TERCEL. The male of the gosshawk. It was called the *gentle tercel* from its tractable disposition. According to some, the term was also applied to the male eagle.

TERCEL-GENTLE. A rich man. *Grose*.

TERCIAN. Eighty-four gallons of liquor.

TERE. (1) Tedious; wearisome.

To telle the metis were to tere

That was at that soper.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 136.

(2)

The kyng commaundit a squyer tere,

Goo telle the scheparde in his ere

That I am the kyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* 48, f. 55.

(3) To hurt; to injure.

He wenes to live and hem tere.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 50.

(4) To cover with earth; to inter.

TEREMENT. Interment; funeral.

Massyngers were sent to Rome

After the Pope, and he come sone

To here *terement*.

*Syr Goughter*, 595.

TEREPYS.

To telle hir botonus were dure,

Thay were anamelde with asure,

With *terepys* and with tredoure

Glemerand hir syde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 133.

TEREY. Tapering. *Salop*.

TERIAR. "Teryare or ertare, *irritator*; teryar or longe lytare, *morosus*," *Pr. Parv.*

TERINS. A sort of singing-bird. (*A.-N.*)

And thrustils, *terins*, and mavisae,

That songin for to winne hem prise.

*Romaunt of the Rose*, 665.

TERLYNCEL. The name of a devil.

Than ys thys *terlyncel* skylle,

Slepe thou long and y shal hele.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 29.

TERM. To call; to name.

TERMAGANT. The name of an old Saracen deity, corrupted from *Tervagant*. He was represented in our old plays as of a most violent character, and hence the term came to be applied to anything violent or fiery. A scold is still termed a *termagant*.

For this teare-throat *termagant* is a fellow in folio,

a commander of such great command, and of such greatnesse to command, that I never saw any that in that respect could countermand him.

*Taylor's Worke*, 1630, lii. 79.

TERMERS. Persons who visited the metropolis at term-time, which was formerly the fashionable season. The term is generally applied to those who came for intrigues or tricks.

TERMES. Times for work. (*A.-N.*)

TERMINED. Judged; determined. (*A.-N.*)

Whiche to my lady stant enclyned,

And hath his love nougt *terminated*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 62.

And thus, with the helpe of Almighty God, the moaste glorious Virgin Mary his mothar, and of Saint George, and of (all) the Saynts of heven, was begon, finished, and *terminated*, the reentrie and perfecte recover of the juste title and right of our sayd soveraygne Lord Kyng Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England, within the space of xj. wekes. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 39.

TERM-TROTTER. A resorser to the capital during term-time. Middleton, i. 330.

TERNE. A thrust in fencing.

TERR. To uncover. *North*.

TERRA. A turf. *Exmoor*.

TERRA-FIRMA. A name given by the Venetians to their continental possessions.

TERRAGE. Earth, or mould. (*Lat.*)

Nor the vyne hys holsum fresche *terrage*,

Wych gyveth comfort to all manner of age.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1653, p. 213.

TERRE. (1) To stir; to provoke. *Baber*.

(2) To strike to the earth. (*Lat.*)

TERREMOTE. An earthquake.

Whereof that alle the halle quok,

As it a *terremote* were.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 190.

TERRENE. Earthly. (*Lat.*)

And far more lovely than the *terrene* plant,

That blushing in the alre turnes to a stone.

*The Taming of a Shrew*, 1607.

TERRER.

The *terror* of the house being master thereof, as being appointed to give entertainment to all sorts, noble, gentle, and of what degree soever, that came thither as strangers.

*Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 139.

TERRESTRE. Earthly. (*A.-N.*)

TERRESTRIAL-MULLET. "A kind of a stone which hath also a kind of motion with it, especially if it be put in vinegar," Holme.

TERRESTRIAL-TRIUMPHS. "*Germi*, a kind of playing-cards called *terrestriall triumphs*," Florio, p. 207.

TERRET. The ring on the saddle through which the gig-reins pass. *East*.

TERRIBLE. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

TERRICK. A trifle, or little thing. *Devon*.

TERRIER. A kind of auger. *Howell*.

TERRIFY. To tease; to torment. *Var. dial.*

TERRIT. A clump of trees. *Warw*.

TERSE. "A firkin, rundlet, or *terse*, containing nine gallons of our measure," Hignis' *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 340.

TERTAGATE. A target, or buckler.

TERTIA. That portion of an army which is levied out of one particular district. (*Span.*)

**TERVEE.** To struggle, or kick about. *Exm.*  
**TERWYD.** Tired; wearied. *Pr. Parv.*  
**TESE.** To teasel wool.  
**TESING.** A ringworm.  
**TESSEL.** Order, condition, said of land.  
**TEST.** To take the test, i. e. to take the Sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.  
**TESTE.** (1) The head. (*A.-N.*)  
 (2) The same as *Teest*, q. v.  
**TESTED.** Made pure as gold. *Shak.*  
**TESTER.** (1) A sixpence. See *Testone*.  
 Tarlton, seeing himself so over-reacht, greatly commended the beggers wit, and withall, in recompence thereof, gave him a *teaster*. With that the begger said that hee would most truly pray to God for him. No, answered Tarlton, I pray thee pray for thy selfe, for I take no usury for almes-deeds. *Tarlton's Jestes*, 1611.  
 (2) The fixed top and head parts of a bedstead. *Var. dial.*  
 Ther was at hur *testers*  
 The kyngus owne banere;  
 Was nevere bede rythere  
 Of empyrce ne gwene! *Degrevant*, 1485.  
**TESTERE.** A piece of iron armour which covered the head of a horse. (*A.-N.*)  
**TESTIF.** Headstrong. (*A.-N.*)  
**TESTIFICATION.** Testimony.  
**TESTONE.** The testone was in Henry VIII.'s reign applied to the English shilling, but in the time of Elizabeth the sixpence was so termed. "She restored sundrie coines of fine silver, as peeces of halfe penie farding, of a penie, of three halfe pence, peeces of two pence, of three pence, of foure pence (called the groat), of sixpence, *usuallie named the testone*, Harrison, p. 218.  
**TESTORN.** Testy; touchy; angered.  
**TESTY.** A witness. *Howell*.  
**TETCH.** (1) A spot, or blemish. (*A.-N.*)  
 (2) "Tetche or maner of condycion, *mos*," *Pr. Parv.* MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.  
**TETCHY.** (1) Touchy; quarrelsome. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) Applied to land that is difficult to work or to manage. *East*.  
**TETE.** A woman's teat. *Palsgrave*. It also occurs in *Pr. Parv.* MS. Harl. f. 179.  
**TETER-CUM-TAWTER.** A seesaw. *East*.  
**TETHDE.** Full of tempers; ill-tempered. *Towneley Mysteries*, Gloss. in v.  
**TETHER.** (1) To marry. *Warw.*  
 (2) The royal name Tudor. *Drayton*.  
 (3) A cord or chain to tie an animal at pasture. "To live within the *tether*," to live within bounds. *Kent*.  
**TETHER-DEVIL.** The plant woody nightshade.  
**TETHER-STAKE.** A stake driven into the ground to which cattle are tied up. *Var. dial.*  
**TETHINGE.** Tidings; intelligence.  
 So that the *tethinge* therof to the kyngs com,  
 That a lither theof and a manquellere hadde so llyt dom. *Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 19.  
**TETHTERE.** The tester of a bed.  
**TETINE.** To writhe, or turn about.  
**TETRICALL.** Sour; sullen; gloomy.

**TETRIFOL.** The plant trefoil. "To the flowring tetrifol," *British Bibl.* ii. 283.  
**TETRINE.** Foul; horrible? "Mystes blake and cloudeis tetryne," *Skelton*, ii. 396.  
**TETSY.** Elizabeth. *Linc.*  
**TETTA.** Shall we? *Devon*.  
**TETTERWORT.** The plant celidony.  
**TETTIES.** Teats. *Var. dial.*  
**TETTY.** (1) Betty. *Pegge*.  
 (2) Peevish; fractious.  
**TEUGH.** Tough. *North*.  
**TEUK.** The redshank. *Essex*.  
**TEW.** (1) To tow along. Also, the rope by which a vessel or boat is towed.  
 Some on their breasts, some working on their knees,  
 To winne the banke whereon the Barons stood;  
 Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew*,  
 To shed that bloud which many an age shall *rew*.  
*Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 31.  
 (2) To be actively employed; to labour; to work hard; to fatigue. *North*.  
 (3) To pull, or tear about; to tumble over; to discompose; to tease. *Var. dial.*  
 (4) Tender; sickly. *I. of Wight*.  
 (5) To mix together. *North*.  
 (6) A hempen string. *Somerset*.  
 (7) A number, or quantity. *West*.  
**TEWED.** When applied to a muslin cover, means that it is creased and soft. *Yorksh.*  
**TEWEL.** A tail. *Dunelm.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 7730, spelt *towel*. The fundament of a horse is still so called in Norfolk.  
**TEWELL.** A pipe, or funnel; a louvre. "A tewelle of a chymney, *epicaustorium*," MS. Dict. c. 1500. "In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, which comes thro the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows; this pipe is calld a *tewel*, or a *tewel-iron*," Kennett MS. f. 411.  
**TEWFET.** A lapwing. *North*.  
**TEWHE.** To taw leather. *Lydgate*.  
**TEWKE.** "Tewke to make purses of, *trellis*," *Palsgrave*, subst. f. 69.  
**TEWLY.** A word in common use in the counties of Essex and Cambridgeshire, particularly the latter, and signifying qualmish. *Ex.* A person feeling rather poorly in the morning, and not relishing his breakfast. "You are rather *teuly* this morning." A person in delicate health is called a *teuly* one.  
**TEW-TAW.** To *tew-taw* hemp, i. e. to beat or dress hemp. More's MS. Additions to Ray's South and East Country Words.  
**TEWTER.** An instrument for breaking flax, as a brake for hemp. *Chesh.*  
**TEXT.** Truth. *Marston*.  
**TEXTUEL.** Ready at citing texts. (*A.-N.*)  
**TEYE.** "Teye of a cofyr or forcer, *teca, thecarium*," *Pr. Parv.* f. 178.  
**TEYL.** Scorn.  
 But thogh a man sey never so weyl,  
 Unto hys sawys men syden *teyl*.  
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

TEYELLEYER. A tailor. *North*.

TEYSE. To poise it for shooting.

And he with that an arrow hath hente,  
And gan to teyse it in his bowe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 167.*

THA. (1) Then.

That for hir sake righte tha,  
Sone he gane undir-ta  
The sory sowdane to sla,  
Withowttene any lett.

*Perceval, 1329.*

(2) Those. *Hampole, MS.*

THAC. That. *Wills.*

THACKE. (1) Thatch. "Erige, holme or thacke," Huloet, 1552. "And also for thack," Tusser, p. 164. *Thakkid*, thatched, Leland Itin. ii. 39. "Thakke, tegmen, tectura," Vocab. MS. "The original meaning of this word is straw or rushes, our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more ancient materials, was called a thacker, or thatcher," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 162. "To thack on, to lay on or cover," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 412.

(2) To thump; to thwack. (*A.-S.*) "Thacked him with stones," Brit. Bibl. i. 361.

THACKER. A thatcher. *Var. dial.*

A proud *thacker* of Thecoa would laugh them to scorn and contemn their dispiling discipline.

*Pitkington's Works, p. 381.*

THACK-PRICKS. Pegs for securing thatch.

THACK-TILES. Roof-tiles. *Grose.*

THACSTARE. A thatcher. *Pr. Parv.*

THAFFER. Therefore. *Norf.*

THAGGY. Thick and misty. *Yorksh.*

THAGII. Though. (*A.-S.*)

And *thagh* the chylde bote half be bore,  
Hed and necke and no more,  
Bydde hyre spare never the later  
To crystene hyt and caste on water.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 128.*

THAIRE. Their. *North.*

That es to say, we sulde ay  
Thaire persones love and for thayme praye.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.*

THAKNALES. The same as *Strabrods*, q. v.

THAME. A thumb. *Lanc.*

THAMPY. Damp. *Yorksh.*

THAN. (1) A common form of *then*.

(2) A den. Octovian, 553.

THANDER. Yonder. *Warw.*

THANDON. "Thandon for wyld digges, swannus, and piggs," is thus described:

Take washe the isues of swannes anon,  
And skoure the guttus with salt ichon;  
Seth alle togedur and hew hit smalle,  
The fleshe and eke the guttus withalle.  
Take galingale and gode gynger,  
And canel, and grynd hom al in fere;  
And mynde bred thou take therto,  
And tempur hit up with broth also:  
Colour hit with brened bred or with blode,  
Seson hit with veneger a lyttle for gode.  
Welle alle togedur in a posnet,  
In servyce forth thou schalt hit sett.

*MS. Sloane 1906, p. 58.*

THANK. (1) Thankfulness; good will.

(2) *Thanks and a thousand*, a thousand thanks.

*Thanks be praised*, a common exclamation of thankfulness after an unexpected blessing.  
*Thank God, thank you*, a reply after grace is said after dinner, and addressed to the host.  
*Thank you for them*, an answer to an inquiry after absent friends, meaning they are very well, I thank you for them.

THANKWORTH. Thankworthy.

That was *thankworth* is thanne blame.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.*

THANKYNGYS. Thanks.

The vj.<sup>the</sup> tokene ys that he doythe dewe  
*thankyngs* to the good wyll of God.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.*

THANNA. Then.

Item if any woman take any monee to lye with any man, but she ly stille with hym til it be the morwe tyme and *thanna* arise, she shal make a fyn of vi. s. viij. d.

*MS. Bodl. e Mus. 229.*

THANNE. Then. (*A.-S.*)

THANY. Damp. *Craven.*

THARBOROUGH. A third-borough, or constable.

THARD-CAKE. A thin circular cake of considerable size made of treacle and oatmeal. Brockett calls it, "a cake made of unfermented dough, chiefly of rye and barley, rolled very thin and baked hard." It appears to be a corruption of *tharf*, unleavened.

THARE. Behoveth; needeth. (*A.-S.*)

Of his comynng the frere was fayne;  
The *thare* noghte be so bayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

THARF. (1) Need?

And wele y-sen, gif thai willen,  
That hem no *tharf* never spillen.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 2.*

(2) Stiff; backward; shy. *North.*

THARFE. A number, or company.

THARFLY. Slowly; deliberately. *Yorksh.*

THARKY. Dark. *South.*

THARLLE. A slave or vilein.

Lorde, sende it unto the syke *tharlle*,  
And gyff me lysens to lyve in ease.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.*

THARMES. Entrails. *North.* "Trutum, Anglice a tharme," Nominale MS.

Of the chylde that she bare yn here armys,  
Al to-drawe were the *tharmys*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5.*

THARN. To mock; to scorn. *Devon.*

THARNE. (1) To yearn; to need; to want.

That es *tharnyng* for ever of the syght namely  
Of owre Loverd Godd Almyghty.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 213.*

(2) To be deprived of. (*A.-S.*)

THARNEN. Made of thorn. *Wills.*

THAROWTE. Out in the air.

THARRY. Dark. *Suffolk.*

THARST. Daring.

What, arte thou bolde or *tharst* in eny wyse.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 26.*

THART. Need. (*A.-S.*)

He thoht that whan Jhesu was dede,  
He *thart* have of hym no drede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 35.*

THAR-VORE. Therefore. (*A.-S.*) \*

*Thar-vore, mon, thu the bi-thench,  
Al schal falewi thi grene.*

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**THARWE.** Throw; moment.

**THASER.** A Thatcher; a builder.

**THAT.** (1) It. *East.*

(2) So; so much; so great. *North.*

**THATADONNET.** See *Adonnet.*

**THAT-A-WAY.** That way. *Yorksh.*

**THATCH'D-HEAD.** One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. *Nares.*

**THATCH-GALLOWES.** A rogue.

**THATENS.** "A *thatens*" and a *thisens*. In that manner and this manner.

**THAT-I-LEAVE.** That is a point I will not determine. "So folks sah, but *that I leave*," i. e. to others to decide. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

**THAT-NOT.** Wherefore.

**THAT-OF.** Although.

**THAT'S-ONCE.** That is, that's once for all, that's flat. See *Peele's Works*, i. 129.

**THAT'S-WHAT.** That's what the matter is.

**THAT-THERE.** (1) That. *Var. dial.*

(2) A London rider. *Devon.*

**THAU.** Though. *Thauf, Jennings*, p. 75.

*Bot thau he wrothe hym never so sore,  
For sothe I nylle prove hym no more.*

*Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 61.

**THAVE.** To give, bear, sustain. (*A.-S.*)

**THAVEL.** A pot-stick. *North.*

**THAW.** Thou. *Var. dial.*

**THAYN.** A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

**THE.** (1) A thigh. (*A.-S.*)

*If I fonde ever grace in the,  
Lay thi honde undir my the,  
And hete me truly bi covenonde,  
That I not graven be in this londe.*

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.*

*The fendys here crokys fasted yn hys knees,  
And al to-drowe and rente hys thes.*

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.*

*Beholde my shankes, behold my knees,  
Beholde my hed, armes, and thees.*

*Bissh's Bibl. Miscell. p. 48.*

(2) To thrive; to prosper. (*A.-S.*)

*God that sittis in trinite,  
Gyffe thaym grace wel to thes  
That lystyns me a whyle.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

*He is wys that is wood,  
He is riche that hath no good;  
He is bynd that can y-see,  
Wel is hym that nere may thee.*

*MS. Bodl. 100, f. 1.*

(3) This. *Heref.*

(4) There; though. (*A.-S.*)

**THEABES.** Gooseberries. *Norf.*

**THEAD.** A strainer placed at the bottom of a mash-tub in brewing. *East.* "Thede, brues instrument, *quahus*," Pr. Parv.

**THEAK.** To thatch. *North.* Also, thatch. "Tector, a theker," *Nominales MS.*

**THEAL.** A board; a plank; a joist. *Leic.*

**THEAN.** Moist; damp. *Westm.*

**THEAT.** Firm; close; staunch. Spoken of barrels when they do not run. *North.*

**THEAVE.** An ewe of the first year. Ray gives this as an Essex word, but Pegge says it is applied in the North to a sheep of three years old.

**THEC.** That. *I. of Wight.*

**THECCHE.** To thatch. (*A.-S.*)

*And some he taughte to tille,  
To dyche and to thecche.*

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 410.

**THECHE.** To teach. (*A.-S.*)

*Theche hem to come and schryve hem clene,  
And also hoesle hem bothe at ene.*

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

**THE-DAY.** To-day. *North.*

**THEDE.** (1) A brewer's instrument. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Country; land; kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

*Scho says, bloody are his wede,  
And so es his riche stede,*

*Siche a knyght in this thede*

*Saw I never nane.*

*Perceval*, 1255.

**THEDAM.** Prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

*Now thrifte and thedam mote thou have, my leve  
swete barn.*

*The Goode Wif*, p. 14.

**THEDURWARDE.** Toward that place.

*He harde beayde at a place  
A grete mornnyng of a man;  
Thedurwarde he drew hym than.*

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.*

**THEE.** You; your; thy. *West.*

**THEEZAM.** These. *Somerset.*

**THEEFE.** A term of reproach, not necessarily applied to one who thieves.

*Fiftene yeres es it gane  
Synne he my brodire hade slane,  
Now hadde the theefe undirtane,  
To sla us alle thenne.*

*Perceval*, 923.

**THEER.** Deer.

*But sone he was besette  
As theer ys yn a nette.*

*Lybeaus Disconus*, 1133.

**THEFELY.** Like a thief. (*A.-S.*)

**THEGITHER.** Together. *North.*

**THEI.** Though; although. (*A.-S.*)

**THEINE.** Thence; therefrom.

*And Alexander gert spizre thame in the langage  
of Inde whare thay myste fynde any fresche water;  
and thay talde whare, and schewed thame a place a  
littille theine.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28.*

**THEINES.** Servants. (*A.-S.*)

*Hwer bedh thine theines  
That the leove were.*

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 246.*

**THEIR.** Used sometimes for *their's*.

**THEIRSELS.** Themselves. *North.*

**THEKE.** Thatch. Still in use.

**THELOURE.**

*Gold and silver and riche stones,  
That vertu bere mani for the nones;  
Gode clothes of sikelatoun and Alisaundrinis,  
Theloure of Matre, and purper, and blis.*

*Sir Gy of Warwike*, p. 95.

**THEM.** Those. *Var. dial.*

**THEMEL.** "Save nedel and threde and *themel* of lether," Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 254.

**THEMMIN.** Those. *Wilts.*

**THEMMY.** Those. *Somerset.*

**THEN.** That time. *Var. dial.*

**THENCH.** To think. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, let sunne and lustes thine;  
Wel thu do and wel thu *thench*.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**THENE.** (1) To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

Thai schal have aysr ham betwene,  
That schal have grace to thryve and *thene*;  
Thothor schul have turment and tene.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 1.*

(2) To reach. (*A.-S.*)

Non mai longe lives *thene*,  
Ac ofte him lieth the wrench.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**THIENKE.** To think. (*A.-S.*)

Thus thow myzte syngededlyche,  
Jef thow *thenke* theron myche.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.*

Upon his worde hire herte aflyte,  
*Thenkende* what was best to done.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.*

**THIENNES.** Thence. (*A.-S.*)

But who that cometh therein certeyn,  
So lightly may he not turne ayen,  
For he shal nevere *thennes* come,  
These sawes hath the boke y-nome.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.*

**THIENOUTEZ.** Sinews?

Namely, of bonez, of cartilagez, of invicturez, of  
grosse nervez, of *thenoutes*, and of colligacionez.

*MS. Sloane 965, f. 28.*

**THIEOFLICHE.** Like a thief. (*A.-S.*) See  
Kyng Alisaunder, 4002.

**THIEOFTHIE.** Theft. (*A.-S.*)

And do *thiefthe* and robberie in al the lond aboute.

*Life of Thomas Beket, p. 19.*

**THIEOLOGY.** A theologian.

**THEORBO.** A kind of lute. (*Ital.*)

And wanting nothing but a song,  
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain.

*Hudibras, l. iii. 166.*

**THEORIQUE.** Theory. *Shak.*

**THIEPES.** Gooseberries. An East country  
word, given in Sir Thomas Brown's Tracts,  
p. 146.

**THER.** (1) Those. *North.*

(2) There; where. *Therafter*, in proportion to  
it. Still in use. "*Therafter*, at that rate, in  
proportion," Smith's I. of Wight Gloss. *Ther-*  
*myd*, therewith.

**THERE-A-WAY.** There.

**THEREAWAYS.** Thereabouts. *There* and  
*thereaways*, thereabouts. *Var. dial.*

**THEREFORE.** Therefore I say it, i. e. that is  
my argument! *West.*

**THERENCE.** From that place. *West.*

**THERE-RIGHT.** (1) Straight forward. *Var.*  
*dial.*

(2) On this very spot. *West.*

**THERF-BREED.** Unleavened bread. (*A.-S.*)

With *therf-breed* and letus wilde,  
Whiche that groweth in the flide.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.*

**THERKENES.** Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

**THERLE.** Ill-nourished; gaunt; delicate.  
*Devon.*

**THERST.** Durst.

That wyf *therst* not say nay,

For wordes ylle,

But graunteded well that ylike day

Her lordes wylle.

*Octavian, 681.*

**THERTHURF.** There-through.

And *therthurf* me tajte hire the wel, so that hco  
thider com,

And jeode aboute as a best that ne couthe no wysdom.

*Life of Thomas Beket, p. 4.*

**THERUPPE.** Thereupon. (*A.-S.*)

**THERWE.** Through. *Will. Werv.*

**THERJEN.** There-against; against.

To hasten love is thyng in vayne,

Whan that fortune is *therjen*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.*

**THESE.** This. *Heref.*

**THESELF.** Itself. *East.*

**THERSTER.** Dark; obscure. (*A.-S.*) "In thester  
stede," Kyng Alisaunder, 4906.

For it is alle *theater* thing,

Nil ich make therof no telling.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 64.*

On an *theater* stude I stod

An lultel striff to here.

*MS. Digby 86, f. 195.*

**THETCHES.** Vetches. *Oxon.*

**THETHEN.** Thence. (*A.-S.*)

**THIETHORNE.** "Thethorne tre, *ramnus*," Pr.

Parv. *Ramnus* is the medlar tree.

**THIEUT.** Giveth. See *Ungunde*.

**THEVE.** "Theve, brusch," Pr. Parv.

**THEW.** (1) Manner; quality. (*A.-S.*)

Ful selde ys synger gode yn *thew*,

But that yn sum poynnt he ys a shrew.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21.*

His vertues and good *thewys*,

And good ensaunple that he schewys.

*MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 72.*

For wymmenes speche that ben schrewes,

Turne ofte away gode *thewes*?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

Also thy chylde that were schrewes,

Hast thow i-taght hem gode *thewes*?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.*

(2) Thawed. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cucking-stool. Brand, iii. 52. "Thewe or  
pylory, *collistrigium*," Pr. Parv.

**THEWE.** (1) Subjection. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A slave, or bondsman. (*A.-S.*)

**THEWED.** Towardly. *North.*

**THEWES.** Shakespeare seems to use this term  
in the sense of *sinews*. See 2 Henry IV. iii. 2.

&c. Can it mean *thighs*?

**THEWID.** Educated; mannered. (*A.-S.*)

It silt a preste to be wel *thewid*,

And schame it is yf he be lewid.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.*

**THEY.** (1) Those. *Var. dial.*

(2) Thy. Skelton's Works, i. 125.

**THE3.** Though; although.

This child, *they* hit were jung, wel hit understod,

For sell child is sone i-lered ther he wole beo god.

*Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8.*

**THIBEL.** (1) A smooth round stick used for  
stirring broth, porridge, &c. *North.*

(2) A dibble, or setting-stick. *North.*

**THIC.** This; that. *West.*

**THICEY.** That. *Cornw.*

**THICK.** (1) Very intimate. *Var. dial.*

(2) *To go through thick and thin*, to overcome every kind of obstacle.

(3) Frequent; plentiful. *Var. dial.*

(4) Stupid; obstinate. *South.*

(5) A thicket, or close bush. Moor has *thicks*, groves or woods with close underwood. Suffolk Words, p. 426.

**THICK-BILL.** The bullfinch. *Lanc.*

**THICKED.** Thickened.

Thither they conveie their clothes to be *thicked* at the fulling milles, sometimes ten milles for the same. *Harrison's Britaine*, p. 52.

**THICKEE.** This. *Devon.*

**THICKENNY.** That. *Somerset.*

**THICK-END.** A considerable part; as if you ask how far such a place is, the answer would probably be, "The *thick-end* of a mile." *Linc.*

**THICK-HOTS.** Water-porridge. *North.*

**THICKLISTED.** Short-winded. *Devon.*

**THICK-PODDITCH.** Thick water-gruel. *Lanc.*

**THICK-SET.** (1) Strong. (2) Closely planted.

**THICK-SKINNED.** Coarse; vulgar; unpolished.

**THICK-SPINNING.** Bad conduct. *North.*

**THIDER.** Thither. (*A.-S.*)

Wher wer were aldermost,  
Thal were *thider* set on hast.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 83.

**THIEF.** (1) *As safe as a thief in a mill*, very secure. Still in common use.

There she may lodge, and trade too if she will,  
As sure and safe as *theeves* are in a mill.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630, iii. 9.

(2) An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. *Var. dial.*

**THIIGGE.** To beg. *North.*

Thaym were betere *thygge* thayre mete,  
Than any gode on that wyse gete. *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 60.

**THIGH.** (1) To cower down.

(2) To carve a pigeon.

**THIKFOLD.** Very frequent.

**THILKE.** This same; that same. (*A.-S.*)

**THILL.** (1) A shaft. *Thill-horse*, a shaft-horse.

"Thyll horse, *limonnier*," Palsgrave. "Thyll of a carte, *le lymon*," Ibid.

(2) In a coal mine, the surface upon which the tram runs. *Newc.*

**THILLER.** The same as *Filler*, q. v.

**THILL-HANKS.** The leather thongs fastened into the hames of the collar of the thiller.

**THILTUGS.** Chains attached to the collar of the shaft-horse.

**THIMBLE.** The boll of a gate-hook on which the gate turns. *Staff.*

**THIMBLE-PIE.** A flip given with a thimble on the finger, a common term in girls' schools.

**THIMMEL.** A thimble. *North.*

**THIN.** *To run thin*, to try to get released from a disadvantageous bargain.

**THINDER.** Yonder. *East.*

**THIN-DRINK.** Small beer. *Var. dial.*

**THING.** (1) "The worth of a thing is what it will bring," is a common proverb, the origin of which is often erroneously attributed to Butler.

For what is worth in any thing,  
But so much money as 'twill bring.

*Hudibras*, II. i. 465.

(2) That's the thing, i. e. quite right.

(3) This term is constantly applied to a lady in early metrical romances.

Seyde Organata that swete *thyng*,

Y schalle geve the a gode golde ryng,

Wyth a fullere ryche stone. *Eglamour*, 616.

Gye starte to that maylyn syng,

And seyde, Make no dole, my swete *thyng*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 176.*

(4) The pudendum. *Var. dial.*

**THING-DONE.** An old game described in Cynthia's Revels, ed. Gifford, ii. 306.

**THING-OF-NOTHING.** Anything worthless.

**THINGUMMITE.** An unmeaning word used when the name of a person or thing is forgotten. "Hew tow'd ye?" "Why, Mr. *Thingummit*." This is generally applied to a person. *Thingumdo* and *Thingumerry* are terms about equivalent, or perhaps applied more frequently to things. I have, however, heard them all applied to persons. *Thingomy*, *thing-omightum*, are also used.

**THINK.** (1) Thing. This very common vulgarity is found in Lelandi Itin. ii. 39.

(2) *To think scorn*, to disdain. *To think shame*, to feel ashamed. *To think on*, to remember or remind.

**THINKE.** To seem. (*A.-S.*)

**THINNE.** (1) Slender; small. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To the, or prosper. See *Thene*.

And on myne errand go thou tye,  
Also mot thou *tyne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

**THINNY.** To whine. *Devon.*

**THIN-SKINNED.** (1) A term applied to land with a thin superstratum of good soil.

(2) Easily offended. *Var. dial.*

**THIN3TH.** Thinketh. (*A.-S.*)

**THIR.** To frighten, hurt, or strike dead. *Erm.*

**THIRD.** For *thrid*, thread.

**THIRD-BOROUGH.** A constable. Lambarde says, "In some shires, where every third borow hath a constable, there the officers of the other two be called *thirdborows*."

Hobb Andrw he was *thridborro*;

He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!

For y mey arrest yow best.

*Huntlyng of the Hare*, 109.

**THIRDEDEALE.** (1) A third part.

(2) A measure containing three pints. *West.* Anciently it was eighty-four gallons, according to a note in Pr. Parv. p. 117. Kennett has *thurindale*, q. v.

Hit holdis a gode *thrydendele*,

Ful of wyne every mele.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 59.*

**THIRD-FATHER.** A great-grandfather.

**THIRDING.** (1) Doing a thing the third time, particularly, I think, hoeing turnips. "Ar them there tahnups done woth?" "No, we are *thirдинг* 'em." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

(2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.

**THIRDINGS.** The Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

**THIRETELLE.** The herb *apium risus*.

**THIRLABILLE.** Easily penetrated.

**THIRLAGE.** The service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill.

**THIRLE.** (1) To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

And now to see tham *thyrilte* with a nayle,  
How shulde my sorowfulle harte bot fayle?

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 130.

(2) Lean; thin; meagre. *Devon.*

(3) A hole. (*A.-S.*)

If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and  
alle the *thirles*, dores and wyndows ware stoknye  
that na sone myght enter.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241.*

**THIRSTLE.** A thrush. *Devon.*

**THIRSTY.** Sharp; eager; active.

**THIRTEEN.** *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny* was formerly the wages of a hangman, and hence the term was jocularly applied to him.

**THIRTOVER.** Perverse; morose. *South.*

**THIRTY-ONE.** See *One-and-Thirty*.

**THIS.** Thus.

**THISAN.** This. *North.*

**THIS-A-WAY.** This way. *Yorksh.*

**THISE.** These. (*A.-S.*)

**THIS-HERE.** This. *Var. dial.*

**THISSEN.** This way. *Var. dial.*

**THISSUM.** This. *West.*

**THISTLE-CROWN.** According to Snelling, p. 24, a gold coin worth about four shillings.

**THISTLE-FINCH.** "*Carduelis*, a linnnet, a thistlefinch," Nomenclator, 8vo. 1585, p. 57.

**THISTLE-HEMP.** A kind of early hemp.

**THISTLE-TAKE.** A duty of a halfpenny, anciently paid to the lord of the manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat but a thistle. *Bailey.*

**THISTLE-WARP.** Same as *Thistle-finch*, q. v.

**THITE.** Tight; close; compact. *East.* "Thylt, hool fro brekyng, not brokyne," Pr. Parv.

"Thylt, not hool within, *solidus*," ib.

**THITER.** (1) A dung-cart. *Linc.*

(2) A foolish fellow; an idiot. *North.*

**THIVEL.** The same as *Thibel*, q. v.

**THIXILLE.** An axe, or hatchet.

**THIJANDEZ.** Tidings. "I jif the for thy *thyzandez*," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 70.

**THO.** (1) Then; when. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the first sense in Somerset.

*Tho* he hadde it y-seyd,  
The king sore was amayed.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 86.

(2) Those; the. (*A.-S.*)

**THQDDEN.** Sodden; not well baked. *North.*

**THODS.** Gusts of wind. *North.*

**THOFE.** Though. Still in use in the Northern counties, pronounced *thof*.

And *thofe* the bryde blythe be  
That Percyvelle hase wone the gree,  
Ȝete the rede knyghte es he  
Hurte of his honde.

*Perceval*, 81.

**THOFFER.** Because. *Suffolk.*

**THOFT.** Thought. *Devon.*

**THOFT-FELLOW.** A fellow oarsman.

11.

**THOGFE.** Though. (*A.-S.*)

*Thogfe* Percevelle hase slayne the rede knyght,  
Ȝitt may another be als wyghte,  
And in that gere be dyghte,  
And takene alle hym fra!

*Perceval*, 1485.

**THOGHE.** Though; although.

*Thoghe* every day a man hyt haunte,  
Ȝyt wyl no man be hyt agraunte,

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 23.

**THOISE.** The tusk of a boar.

**THOKE.** "Thoke, as onsadde fysch, *humorosus*, *insolidus*," Pr. Parv. See Blount, in v. *Thokes*.

**THOKISH.** Slothful; sluggish. *East.* In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky*.

**THOLD.** Told. Octovian, 634.

**THOLE.** (1) To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

And suche a stenche is in that hole,  
Noon ertly man ne myght it thole.

*MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 96.

Bad him orpedliche he schuld kethe,  
For he no schuld there *tholy* dethe.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 80.

Fro Lumbardy comyn y am,  
There have y *tholed* moche schame.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

(2) The dome of a vaulted roof.

(3) To stay; to remain. *North.*

(4) To afford. *Yorksh.*

(5) To give freely. *North.*

**THOLEMODE.** Patient; forbearing. (*A.-S.*)

Be he wykked or be he gode,  
Thou shalt to hym be *tholemode*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72.

The fyfte es to be *tholemode* whenne mene mys-  
dose us; the sexte es gladly to forgyffe when mene  
haves grevede us.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 217.*

**THOLEMODNES.** Patience. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne evene commys, withe gretjoye I lofe my  
Lorde. The cnde of my lyfe I habdeye in gude  
hope and *tholemodnes*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 195.*

**THOLES.** Are the small pins which they bear against with their oars when they row, and stand in holes on the upper side of the gunwale of the boat, being commonly made of ash, for toughness. They are also termed *thole-pins*.

**THOLLE.** "Tholle, a cart pynne, *cheville de charette*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**THOMASING.** A custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour.

**THOMAS-OF-KENT.** St. Thomas a Becket was frequently called St. Thomas of Kent.

**THOME.** The thumb. "*Pollex*, a thome," Nominale MS. Still in use in Linc.

**THOMELLE-TAA.** The great toe. *North.*

Thane blede one the fute on the same syde, and  
one the veyne that is bitwix the *thomele* taa and the  
nexte.

*MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 301.

**THONE.** (1) Thawed. *Linc.*

(2) Damp; moist; limber. *Var. dial.*

(3) Then. (*A.-S.*)

They wolde not leit long *thone*,  
Bot lavede in hir with a sponne,  
Then scho one slepe felle also sone,  
Right certeyne in hy.

*Perceval*, 2248.

(4) A kind of stone. "*Terebentus*, Anglice a thone," Nominale MS.



THONER-FLONE. A thunderbolt. (*A.-S.*)

THONG. To rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Somerset.*

THONGEDOWN. Thanked. (*A.-S.*)

They *thongedown* God and mourndoun no more.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 13.

THONGY. Ropy; viscid. *Somerset.*

THONKE. Favour. (*A.-S.*)

This lorde whiche wolde his *thonke* purchase,  
To eche of hem gaf them a gifte.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 43.

THONKYNG. Thanking; thanks. (*A.-S.*)

THONLY. The only. The elision of the *e* is very common in early writers.

To intercede for me to his excellent Matie that the farme of the French wyne may retorne to hym that was the auncient tennant and *thonly* improver of it.

*Egerton Papers*, p. 460.

THONNERE. To thunder. *North.*

Over watres that ere kalde,  
God of masthele thonnered he.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D.* vil. f. 17.

THONWANGE. The temple. (*A.-S.*)

Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges*, bot anynte hym firste with popillone if he hafe anger in his lyver.

*MS. Lincoln A.* l. 17, f. 305.

Take pullol ryalle, and seeth it in oyle, and anynte thi fronte and thi *thonwanges*.

*MS. Linc. Med.* f. 280.

THONWRING. A thundering. (*A.-S.*)

THONY. Damp. *North.*

THOR. These. *North.*

THORE. There. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth chylde waxe the lady *thoré*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 82.

They sayled forthe withowten ore,  
The syghte of Ynglonde loste they *thore*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 150.

THORES. Doors. *Ritsyn.*

THORH-RECHE. To reach through. (*A.-S.*)

That londe ichulle *thorh-reche*,  
And do mi fader wreche.

*Geste of Kyng Horn*, 1291.

THORNBUSH. A bush of thorns. "Thorn-busshe, *espine noire*," Palsgrave.

THORNE. A bush, or briar.

Alle als nakede als thay were borne

Stode togedir undir a *thorne*,

Braydede owe of thaire bedd. *Isumbras*, 103.

THORN'S-BULL. The stout part of a thorn, the branches being cut off. *East.*

THORN-TREE. The medlar tree.

THOROUGH. (1) Through. *Var. dial.*

*Therow* the grace of God almyjt,

A worde into hir body lyt

That the bisshop speke;

Terys felle hir een froo,

Down on hir brest cowth thei goo;

Hur colars thei al to-breke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, f. 46.

(2) An interfurrow between two ridges.

(3) *Thorough go nimble*, a diarrhoea.

THOROUGH-POLE. A pole in a waggon which connects the fore axle with the hinder one.

THOROUGH-SHOT. A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse's hough or hock; called also Thorough-pin.

THOROW-STONE. A flat gravestone.

Over the midst of the said vault there did lye a fair *thorow-stone*, and at either side of the stone it was open, so that when any of the monks was buried, whatsoever bones were found in his grave, they were taken out of the grave where he was buried, and thrown through the same into the said vault.

*Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 89.

THORP. A village. (*A.-S.*) "Thorpe, *hameu*,"

Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.

Ther been in Ingland withowt smale *thorpes* lij. ml. and lij. townes. *MS. Cotton. Titus D.* xx. f. 90.

THORPS-MEN. Villagers. (*A.-S.*)

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-houses, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less filching *thorps-men*.

*Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge*, 1674.

THORTE. Feared. *Hearne.*

THORUE. Through. (*A.-S.*)

For that prayer es so presuous,

And so haly and so vertuous,

That *thorue* vertu of and *thorue* myzt,

Some grace sal in thare hertus lyzt.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 2.

THORUN. Thorn; bush.

Sire Degrivaunt on the morwoun

Com age to the *thorun*,

Ther hys stede stod by-forun,

And lenges all that day.

*Degrivaunt*, 1339.

THORUTHLIKE. Thoroughly. (*A.-S.*)

THORJ. Through. (*A.-S.*)

That *thorz* the myzt of the Holy Gost,

Is in urthe of power most.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A.* ii. f. 133.

THOSTE. Dung, or ordure. It is used in Gloucestershire, according to Hole's *MS. Gloss.*

THOTEEN. Thirteen. *Yorksh.*

THOUCTE. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

THOUGHT. (1) The same as *Catch* (1).

(2) Opinion. *North.*

(3) A very minute difference in degree, as in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

(4) A rower's seat. *Var. dial.*

(5) Sorrow; sadness; grief. Hence *thoughtful*, heavy, anxious, sorrowful.

THIOM. A thumb. *Craven.*

THOUNTHER. Thunder. (*A.-S.*)

Duste drofe up on lofte dryvyng abowe,

As *thounther* in thykke rayne persheth the skyes.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A.* ii. f. 114.

THOUSANDEELE. A thousand times.

For in good feythe this levehelle,

My wille was bettre a *thousandeelle*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 43.

THOU'S-LIKE. You must. *Kent.*

THOUT. Thought. *North.*

THOWE. (1) Though. See *Eglamour*, 592.

I drede me noghte withowt blame,

*Thowes* thou do me payne and schame.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 37.

(2) To thaw. *Pr. Parv. MS.* f. 187.

(3) Then. *Gawayne.*

THOWGHTS. Pieces of wool matted together, and hanging down in lengths of about four inches. *Linc.*

THOWTHYSTYLLE. "Thowthystylle herbe, *rostrum porcinum*," *Pr. Parv.*

THOWTS. The seat of rowers in a boat; the *thwarts* perhaps, or what go across. "The

- thoughts, the seats of rowers in a boat,"* Dict. ap. Moor.
- THOWTYNE. "Thowtyne or seyne thow to a mane, *tu*," Prompt. Parv.
- THOȚT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)  
Kyng Aylbryt gret dyspyt adde in ys thoȚt,  
That the Brutons nolde Seynt Austyn abue noȚt.  
*Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 235.
- THIRAA. Bold. *Thraeste*, boldest.  
To forgyffe hym his werkes wyld,  
That he had bene so *thraa*. *MS. Lincoln A.1. 17*, f. 148.  
Thare they thronge in the thikke and thristis to the erthe  
Of the *thraeste* men thre hundrethe at ones.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.
- THIRAFE. Thrived.  
Thus he welke in the lande  
With hys darte in his hande;  
Under the wilde wodde wande  
He wexe and wele *thrafe*. *Perceval*, 212.
- THRAG. To fell, or cut down.
- THIRAGES. Busy matters. *Speght*.
- THIRAIL. A flail. *Beds*.
- THIRALAGE. Perplexity. *Linc*.
- THIRALL. (1) A slave, or villain.  
This kyng, as thou herdest er this,  
Hede a *thral* that dede amys. *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.  
(2) Cruelty; severity.  
Wherefore good Christian people, now  
Take warning by my fall:  
Live not in strife and envious hate,  
To breed each other *thral*.  
Seeke not your neighbors lasting spoyle,  
By greedy sute in lawe;  
Live not in discord and debate,  
Which doth destruction draw.  
*Ballad on the Burning of Beccles*, 1586.
- (3) Hard; cruel.  
At Beverley a sudden chauce did falle,  
The parish chirch stepille it felle  
At evynsonge tyme, the chauce was *thralle*,  
Ffourscore folke ther was slayn thay telle.  
*MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 160.
- (4) A stand for barrels. *Warw*.
- (5) A short space of time.
- THIRALY. Hardly; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)  
Thay toylede the bytwene thayme,  
And threted the *thraly*. *MS. Lincoln A.1. 17*, f. 232.
- THRAMP-WITH. A sliding noose of withy or rope to fasten cows in their stalls. *Clesh*.
- THRANGE. (1) Thrusted; went through.  
Thurch the bodi ful neythe the hert  
That gode swerd thurc him *thrang*.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 51.
- (2) To crowd; to squeeze. *North*.  
At morne when day sprange,  
Gentyl men to haruds *thrange*,  
Syr Degrabelle was dyght. *Eglamour*, 1109.
- THRAP. (1) To erowd. A place is said to be *thrap full* when excessively crowded. *Essex*.  
(2) "As busy as Thrap's wife, who hung herself in the dishcloth." A Derbyshire proverb.
- THRASHLE. A flail. Lhuyd's *MS. Additions* to Ray, Ashmolean Museum.
- THRASTE. Thrusted out. (*A.-S.*)
- THRATE. Urged; pressed. (*A.-S.*)  
There as he was moste hate,  
For to drynke y-nogh he *thrats*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30*, f. 199.

- THRATLE. To speak with a hollow rattling voice. Honours Academie, 1610, i. 80.
- THRATTE. To threaten. (*A.-S.*)
- THRATTLES. Sheep's dung. *East*.
- THRAVE. (1) Thrived. Perceval, 226.  
(2) A company, properly of threshers, but applied to any indefinite number.  
Many a man wyll go bare,  
And tak moche kark and care,  
And hard he wyll fare  
Alle the days of hys lyfe;  
And after comyth a knave,  
The worst of a *thraue*,  
And alle he shalle have  
For wedding of hys wyffe.  
*MS. Lansd.* 210, f. 80.
- (3) Twelve fads of straw. Also, twenty-four, or twelve sheaves of wheat. *North*.
- (4) To urge. *Linc*.
- THRAW. (1) A twist, and v. to twist. Hence *heads and thraws*; hence, also, *thraw hook*, a rude instrument for making coarse hay ropes. *North*.  
(2) To turn wood. *North*.
- THRAWL. A stand for a barrel. *Linc*.
- THRAWN. A scolding, or chiding. *Dunelm*.
- THREAD. To spin a good thread, i. e. to succeed in any undertaking. *Thread and thrum*, the good and bad together.
- THREADEN. Made of thread.
- THREAD-NEEDLE. A game, in which children stand in a row joining hands, the outer one, still holding her neighbour, runs between the others, &c.  
Eight people, four of each sex, who had arranged themselves together, a man and a woman alternately, and joining hands like children at *thread-needle*, form'd a straight line that reach'd across the Mall.  
*Adventures of Mr. George Edwards*, 1751, p. 140.
- THREADS. "In a skew-plate and screw-pin, the dents or hollows are call'd grooves, and the prominent or rising parts are the threads; the outer threads of the skew-plate make the grooves on the skew-pin, and the grooves in the skew-plate make the threads on the skew-pin," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.
- THREAP. (1) Obstinately to maintain or insist upon a thing in contradiction to another, e. g. "He *threaped* me down it was so." *Linc*.  
"I threpe a mater upon one, I beare one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing amysse," Palsgrave, verb. f. 389.  
It's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,  
Unless he first gave oer the plea;  
As wee began wee now will leave,  
And Ile take mine old cloake about mee.  
*Percy's Reliques*, p. 52.
- (2) To beat, or thrash. *North*.
- (3) To urge; to press. *Linc*.
- (4) To cozen, or cheat. *Lanc*.
- THREAP-GROUND. Disputed land. *North*.
- THREAT. To threaten. *Palsgrave*.  
Which should they joyne, would be so strongly sided,  
Two mighty hoasts, together safely met,  
The face of warre would looke so stern and great,  
As it might threat to heave him from his seat.  
*Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 18.

**THREAVE.** The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

**THRECHE.** To pinch. *Palsgrave*.

**THREDEGAL.** Unsettled, as applied to weather, and I never heard the word applied to anything else. I lately heard this speech. "The weather fare ta look thredgal, and the clumps of the evening are coming on." *Moor*.

**THREDTENE.** Thirteen.

**THREE-COCKED-HAT.** A cocked hat.

**THREE-FARTHINGS.** A three-farthing piece of silver current in Shakespeare's time, and frequently alluded to for its thinness, &c.

**THREE-FOLD.** Bog-bean; buck-bean. *Yorksh.*

**THREE-HALFPENNY-HORSE-LOAF.** A nickname for a very little person.

**THREE-MAN.** A cluster of three nuts is called a three-man cluster of nuts.

**THREE-MENS-SONG.** A song for three voices. "To sing rounds, catches, giggies, or *three mens songs*," Florio, p. 538. Compare pp. 59, 80, ed. 1611.

**THREE-OUTS.** When three persons go into a public-house, call for liquor generally considered only sufficient for two, and have a glass which will divide it into three equal portions, they are said to drink *three outs*.

An alewife in Kestrawe neare to Ipswich, who would needs force three serving men (that had been drinking in her house, and were taking their leaves) to stay and drinke the *three outs* first (that is, wit out of the head, money out of the purse, ale out of the pot) as shee was comming towards them with the pot in her hand was suddenly taken speechlesse and sicke, her tongue swolne in her mouth, never recovered speech, the third day after dyed.

*Woe to Drunkards, a Sermon by Samuel Ward, Preacher of Ipswich, 1627.*

**THREE-PILE.** The finest kind of velvet. Hence, metaphorically, *three-piled*, refined.

My will is that if any roaring boy springing from my race happen to be stabd, swaggering, or swearing *three-pil'd* oaths in a tavern, or to bee kild in the quarrell of his whoore, let him bee fetched hither in my own name, because heere he shall be both lookt too and provided for.

*Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.*

**THREE-SHEAR.** A sheep of two or three years, having been thrice shorn.

**THREESOME.** Treble. *North.*

**THREE-SQUARE.** Triangular, like a bayonet or small sword-blade. *Four-square*, die-shaped; a cube.

**THREE-SQUARE-SHEEP.** A four-year sheep.

**THREE-THREADS.** Half common ale, mixed with stale and double beer.

**THREE-THRUM.** When a cat purrs she is said to sing *three-thrum*. *Linc.*

**THREE-TREES.** The gallows, so called from their ancient triangular form.

**THREE-WAY-LEET.** When three roads meet, it is called a *three-way-leet*. *Suffolk.*

**THRENES.** Lamentations. (*Gr.*)

**THREO.** Three. (*A.-S.*)

In Noe is flood in the shippe were heo,  
Noe and hys sonys *threo*.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

**THREP.** Torture; cruelty. (*A.-S.*)

**THREPE.** (1) To speak; to call; to shout. It has likewise the same meanings as *threap*, q. v.  
3e are sloge and lyen to slepe  
Whan 3e agens the prechur *threpe*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.*

Of the nyghtgale notes the noisiez was swette;  
They *threpede* wyth the theostills thre hundreth at ones.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

Because I was arayed with some clothes of sylke of my sayde maisters, came unto me and *threped* upon me that I should be the Duke of Clarence sonne that was before tyme at Develyn. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 50.*

**THREPIEL.** A flail. *Lanc.*

**THREPPE.** To rush?

Woundes those whydyrewyns, werrayed knyghtes,  
*Threppede* thorowe the thykkyss thryttene sythis.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

**THREPS.** Threepence. *Var. dial.*

**THRESH.** Same as *Thrashle*, q. v.

**THRESHER.** A duster of furniture.

**THRESHFOD.** A threshold. *Yorksh.*

**THRESTE.** To thrust. (*A.-S.*)

**THRESWOLD.** A threshold. (*A.-S.*)

**THRET.** Threatened.

Withoute thi castel I am biset,

Harde with thre fomen *thret*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.*

**THRETE.** To threaten. (*A.-S.*)

He *thretyth* me to be slayn,

And for to wyne hys lond agayn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.*

**THRETENETHE.** The thirteenth.

The *thretenethe* artykele, as telle I may,  
That Cryst hymself on Holy Thursday  
Stegh into hevne in flesh and blood,  
That dyede byforn on the rod.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.*

**THRETTY.** Thirty. (*A.-S.*)

Yn the halle that he there hadd,

V. and *thretty* knyghtys he madd,

Be that our day abowte none. *Eglamour, 1004.*

**THREVE.** The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

**THRIBBLE.** Treble; threefold. *Yorksh.*

**THRICHIE.** To thrust or press down. *Lanc.*

**THRIDDE.** Third. (*A.-S.*)

The Holy Gost, persons *thrydde*,

Leveth also I ȝow bydde.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

The *thridde* folc ladde Breteil,

Strong and doinde knight wel.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 143.*

When hyt come to the *thrydd* day,

That alle knyghtys went away.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.*

**THRIDDE-HALF.** Two and a half.

Hard gates havy gon,

Sorewen soffred mony on :

Thritty wynter and *thridde-half* yer.

Havy woned in lond her.

*Harrowing of Hell, p. 15.*

**THRIDDEN.** Of thread.

Which did reveale him then to be indeede

A *thridden* fellow in a silken weede.

*Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 5.*

**THRIDDENDEL.** A third part.

And asked gif and wer so bold ;

*Thriddenel* his lond have he schold.

*Gy of Warwick, p. 299.*

**THRIDE.** A thread. See Florio, p. 12.

And of this wolfe I will spyne *thride* by *thride*,  
To hill me from the coulede. *Chester Plays*, i. 37.

**THRIE.** (1) *Thrice*. (*A.-S.*)

Petter, I saye thee sicklerlye,  
Or the cocke have crowen *thrye*,  
Thou shalte forsake my companie,  
And take thy worde againe. *Chester Plays*, ii. 25.

(2) Trouble; affliction. (*A.-S.*)

**THRIFT.** (1) Growing pains. *Lanc.*

(2) Scurf on a horse. *Var. dial.*

(3) The sea-pink. *Var. dial.*

**THRIFT-BOX.** An earthen box for saving money  
in, so contrived that the coin cannot be got  
out without breaking it.

**THIRILE.** To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

His arrowes that er scharpe sentence *thiriland* mens  
herthes. *MS. Coll. Eton*, 10.

**THRILLY.** Thrilling. *North.*

**THIRIMMEL.** To pull out; to gripe hard; to  
part with money reluctantly. *North.*

**THRIMMER.** To handle anything. *Lanc.*

**THIRIN.** Three. *Thrinfulde*, threefold.

Selcouth thing he seide withyn  
Is closed in these yerdas *thrin*.  
*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 40.  
Cristofere in Criste I calle the here,  
In my name, by *thryne* manere.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17*, f. 125.

Als witty men ful wele has talde,

Schrift aw to be *thrinfulde*.

*MS. Galba E. ix. f. 66.*

**THRINGE.** (1) To thrust. (*A.-S.*)

Who strengthes the poor, and pridful men down *things*,  
And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.

*Works of Du Bartas*, p. 369.

(2) To crowd; to press forward. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To rumble. In *MS. Med. Linc. f. 289*, is a  
receipt for "thryngyng in the wambe."

**THIRINGID.** Quite covered over?

His kneys coveryd with plates many,  
His thies *thryngid* with silk, as I say.

*Roland, MS. Laned. 338, f. 388.*

**THIRIPPA.** To beat. *Chesh.*

**THRIPPLE.** To labour hard.

**THRIPPLES.** The rails of a waggon; the move-  
able ladders. *Chesh.*

**THRISTY.** Thirsty. *Spenser.*

**THRIVE.** So mote I thrive, i. e. if I may prosper,  
a common expletive phrase.

Nay, seyde Gye, so mote y *thryve*,  
Never whylle y am on lyve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*

**THRO.** (1) Eager; earnest; sharp.

As Jewes fond he none so *thro*,  
For ofte thel sougte him to slo.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.*

When sche come undur a wode syde,  
Sche myght no lenger abyde,

Hur peynys were so *thro*;

Sche lyghtyd downe, that was so mylde,  
And there sche travaylyd of a chylde,  
Hysselfe allone, withowtyn moo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

(2) Bold. See *Thraa*.

Ther is no lady of fleshe ne bone,  
In this world so *thryve* or *thro*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 94.*

Thoghe the knyzt were kene and *thro*,  
The owtlawys wanne the chylde hym fro.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.*

**THROAT.** He lies in his throat, i. e. he lies  
flatly, a phrase implying great indignation in  
the person who employs it.

And therefore, reader, understand and note,  
Whoever sayes I lye, he lies in's *throat*.

*Taylor's Travels from London to the Isle of Wight*,  
with his *Returns* and occasion of his *Journey*,  
1648, p. 14.

**THROAT-BALL.** "Throte gole or throte bole,  
*neu de la lagorge, gosier*," Palsgrave. "Epi-  
glotum, a throte gole," *Nomina* MS.

Thi mahe and thi milte, thi live and thi lunge,  
And thi *throte bolle* that thu mide sunge.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 246.*

And to leave the folowyn of such a doubtful cap-  
taine which with a leaden sword would cut his owne  
*throte-bolle*.

*Hall's Union*, 1548.

**THROAT-LATCH.** (1) The narrow thong of  
the bridle which passes under a horse's throat.  
"The throat-thong or throat-band of a bridle,  
*sousgorge*," *Sherwood*. It is also called the  
throat-hap.

(2) The strings of a hat, cap, &c. fastened under  
the chin.

**THROAT-PIECE.** "The throat-piece (or fore-  
part of the neck) of a hog," *Sherwood*.

**THROAT-WORT.** The giant bell-flower.

**THROCK.** The piece of wood on which the  
blade of a plough is fixed.

**THROC-NEDILS.** A kind of herb mentioned  
in *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286*.

**THRODDEN.** To thrive; to increase. *North.*

**THROE.** Eager; willing.

There as the swift hound may no further goe

Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *throe*.

*The Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

**THROH.** A coffin. (*A.-S.*)

Ase me wolde him nymen up,

Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.

*Chronicle of England*, 747.

**THIROLY.** Earnestly; eagerly; hardly.

In at the durres thei *thiroly* thrast

With staves ful gode ilkone;

Alas! alas! seid Robyn Hode,

Now mysse I litulle Johne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.*

The theeffe at the dede thrawe so *throly* hym thryngez,  
That three rybbs in his syde he thyrstez in sundere.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

**THROM.** From. *Salop.*

**THIROME.** Company, or body of people.

Whilles thou were in our *throme*,

No were we never overcome.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 9.

Tho thai thider weren y-come,

Ordeind and told her *throme*,

Fourti thousand men thai founde.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 138.

**THIRONG.** (1) Busy. *North.*

In these times, great men, yea and men of justice,  
are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and  
setting up hedges. *Sanderson's Sermons*, 1689, p. 113.

(2) A press of business. *North.*

(3) To crowd; to press.

**THRONGE.** Thrust down. (*A.-S.*)

Yn yustying ne yn turnament,

Ther myzt no man with-sytt hys dynte,

But he to the erthe them *thronge*. *Eglamour*, 1023.

**THROO.** A slip or width of corn which a set

of reapers drive before them at once, whether it consist of one or more lands or ridges.

**THROPE.** A thorp, or village. (*A.-S.*)

Noght [fer] fro that paleyse honorable,  
Where as this Mark[i] is shope his marlage,  
There stode a *thrope* of site delltable,  
In whiche that pore folke of that village  
Hadden here bestis and here herborage,  
And of her labour toke here sustynance,  
Affir that the erthe yewe hem habundance.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 68.

**THROPPLE.** (1) The windpipe. *Var. dial.*

(2) To throttle, or strangle. *North.*

**TIROSHEL.** The threshold. *Suffolk.*

**THROSSEN.** Thrust; pressed. *North.*

**THROSTEL.** A thrush. *North.* "*Merulus, merula*, Anglice a thyrsstyle cok," Normale MS. xv. Cent. "Thrussie a hyrde, *gryue*," Palsgrave. "Thrustell cocke, *maulvis*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 70.

Gladde is the *throstel* whane the floures spring,  
The somer is to him so acceptable.

*MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 20.

Or if thou wilt goe shoote at little birds,

With bow and bout, the *thrastle-cocke* and sparrow,  
Such as our cuntry hedges can afforde,  
I have a fine bowe, and an yvorie arrow.

*The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

The nytyngale, the *throstyleoke*,  
The popejay, the joly laverocke.

*MS. Vorkington* 10, f. 55.

**THROUGH.** (1) From. *North.*

(2) To be through with any one, i. e. to complete a bargain with him.

(3) The same as *Perpent-stone*, q. v.

(4) A flat gravestone. *North.* "Thurwhe stone of a grave, *sarcophagus*," Pr. Parv.

**THROUGH-CARVED-WORK.** Carved work in which spaces are cut entirely through the material.

**THROUGHEN.** Another copy of the Siege of Jerusalem in MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 123, reads "bounden togedur."

xxx.<sup>4</sup> Jewes in a thrumme, *throughen* in ropes.

*MS. Cott. Vespas.* E. xvi. f. 83.

**THROULLID.** Pierced. (*A.-S.*)

And to be *throullid* hond and food

With charp naylus to the rod,

And to be lift up in the cros,

Betwene two thevys for to hyng;

Of aysel and gal that propherd the drynke,

With a spere thil hert persid was.

*MS. Douce* 302, xv. Cent.

**THROUSHOT.** The hole of a rabbit under ground through a bank. It is an expressive word, where the animal has *shot through*. It is also applied to a spendthrift, "a *through-shot* sort of a fellow." *Moor.*

**THROW.** (1) Time. (*A.-S.*)

Syr, soché ys Godys myghte,

That he make may hys lowe,

And lowe hys in a lytylle *throwe*.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

Hayle and pulle I schall fulle faste

To reyse housys, whyle I may laste,

And so, within a lytell *throw*,

My mayster gode schall not be know.

*MS. Ashmole* 61.

Syr, be myn hore berd

Thou schall se within a *throw*.

*MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61

And gadred them togyder

In a lytell *throwe*,

Seven score of wight yonge men

Came redy on a rowe. *Robin Hood*, i. 79.

(2) To work at the tin mines. *North.*

(3) A thoroughfare; a public road. *South.*

**TROWE.** To turn wood for cups, &c. A turner's lathe is still called a *throwe*.

**TIROWER.** A sort of knife used for cleaving lath or hurdle stuff. It appears to have been formerly called *frower*. See *Moor*, p. 151.

**TIROW-IN.** To pay a forfeit. *East.*

**THROWING-CLAY.** "At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays*, because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414.

**THROWING-THE-STOCKING.** A curious custom, thus described in a poem dated 1733:

Then come all the younger folk in,  
With ceremony *throw the stocking*;  
Backward, o'er head, in turn they toss'd it,  
Till in sack-posset they had lost it.  
Th' intent of flinging thus the hose  
Is to hit him or her o' th' nose;  
Who hits the mark, thus, o'er left shoulder,  
Must married be ere twelve months older.  
Deucallon thus, and Pyrrha, threw  
Behind them stones, whence mankind grew.

*Brand's Pop. Antiq.* ii. 108.

The first use the two lads of the castle made of their existence was to ply the bridegroom so hard with bumpers, that in less than an hour he made divers efforts to sing, and soon after was carried to bed, deprived of all manner of sensation, to the utter disappointment of the bridemen and maids, who, by this accident, were prevented from *throwing the stocking*, and performing certain other ceremonies practised on such occasions.

*Peregrine Pickle*, chap. 4.

But as luck would have it ye parson said grace,  
And to frisking and dancing they shuffled apace,

Each lad took his lass by the fist;

And when he had squeez'd her, and gaum'd her untill

The fat of her face ran down like a mill,

He toll'd for the rest of the grist.

In sweat and in dust having wasted the day,

They enter'd upon the last act of the play,

The bride to her bed was convey'd;

Where knee deep each hand fell down to the ground,

And in seeking the garter much pleasure was found,

'Twould have made a man's arm have stray'd.

This clutter ore, Clarinda lay

Half bedded, like the peeping day

Behind Olympus cap;

Whiles at her head each twitting girl

The fatal *stocking* quick did whirl

To know the lucky hap.

The bridegroom in at last did rustle,

All dissap-pointed in the bustle,

The maidens had shav'd his breeches;

But let him not complain, tis well,

In such a storm, I can you tell,

He sav'd his other stitches.

*Account of a Wedding, Fletcher's Poems*, p. 230.

**THROWLY.** Thoroughly. *North.*

**THROWN.** Disappointed. *Yorksh.*

**THROWSTER.** One that throws or winds silk or thread. "Throwstar, *devideresse de soye*," Palsgrave, 1530.

**THRUBCHANDLER.**

Then take they did that lodly boome,  
And under *thrubchandler* closed was hee.

*Syr Gawayne*, p. 280.

**THRUCK.** The piece of wood that goes through the beam of a plough, at the end of which the suck or share is fastened. *Chesh.*

**THRUFF.** (1) Through. *North.*

(2) A table-tomb. *Cumb.*

**THIRULL.** To piece. See *Thrire.*

**THRUM.** (1) Green and vigorous, usually applied to herbage. *Glouc.*

(2) The extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven. Generally, a small thread. *North.* Also, to cover with small tufts like thrums.

(3) Futuo. See Florio, pp. 5, 144.

(4) To beat. *Suffolk.*

(5) To purr, as a cat. *East.*

(6) Sullen; rough; bearish. *North.*

(7) A bundle of twigs through which the liquor percolates from a mash-tub.

**THIRUMBLE.** To handle awkwardly. *North.*

The term occurs in Howell, 1660.

**THIRUM-CHINNED.** Rough chinnied.

**THIRUMMED.** Knitted. *Thrum-cap*, a knit cap. A thrummed hat was one made of very coarse woollen cloth. *Minsheu.*

**THIRUMMELD.** Stunted in growth. *North.*

**THIRUMMY.** Fat; plump. *Yorksh.*

**THIRUMMY-CAP.** The name of a sprite who occasionally figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He is generally described as a "queer-looking little auld man," and the scene of his exploits frequently lies in the vaults and cellars of old castles.

**THRUMP.** To gossip. *North.*

**THRUMS.** Threepence. *Grose.*

**THRUNCH.** Much displeased. *North.*

**THRUNK.** (1) Busy. *Lanc.*

(2) Thronged; crowded. *Chesh.*

**THRUNK-WIFE.** A fussy, busy woman. *Lanc.*

**THRUNTY.** Healthy; hardy. *North.*

**THRUSFIELD.** A thrush. *Salop.*

**THRUSHIES.** A disease in horses.

**THRUSH-LICE.** Millepes. *North.*

**THRUST.** "*Boute-hors*, the play called *Thrust out the harlot*, wherein the weakest ever come to the worst," Cotgrave.

**THRUSTE.** A thirst. (*A.-S.*)

And such a *thruste* was on him falle,  
They he muste other deye or drynke,

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 53.

**THRUSTLE-COCK.** See *Throstel.*

**THRUSTY.** Thirsty. *North.*

**THRUT.** The throw of a stone; also a fall in wrestling. *Lanc.*

**THRUTCH.** For thrust. *Chesh.* Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch, Prov.

**THRUTCHINGS.** The last pressed whey in the making of cheese. *Lanc.*

**THRUȝ.** Through. (*A.-S.*)

Thorow the grace of God almyȝt,  
That is mercifulle to every wyȝt,  
And thruȝ his modur Mary.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

**THRYDDYTH.** Third. (*A.-S.*)

For hit byfell thus in the same *thryddyth* day.

*Chron. Wlodon.* p. 61.

**THRYNGE.** Throng, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)

The sowdan dud before hym brynge,  
All hys goddys in a *thryng*.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 169.

**THRYȝT.** (1) Threw. (2) Given. *Gawayne.*

**THUCK.** That. *Wilts.*

**THUD.** A heavy blow, or the sound which it emits. The stroke of a sledge hammer against the wall of a house is of that kind. *North.*

**THUE.** Slave. (*A.-S.*)

The eric was sone wide couth, among *thue* and free,  
That seint Thomas scholde after him archebischoþ beo.

*Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 11.

**THUELLE.** The same as *Tewell*, q. v. "*Epi-causterium*, a *thuelle*," *Nominale MS.*

**THULGED.** Endured. *Gawayne.*

**THULLE.** This. *Hearne.*

**THUM.** To beat.

For he's such a churle waxen now of late, that and he be  
Never so little angry he *thums* me out of all cry.

*The Tuning of a Shrew*, 1607.

**THUMB.** To have the thumb under the girdle, i. e. to be very melancholy.

**THUMB-BAND.** A small band of hay, &c.

**THUMB-BIT.** A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it.

**THUMBING.** A Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please, under pain of losing their situations.

**THUMB-NAIL.** See *Supernaculum.*

**THUMB-RING.** A large ring, generally plain, formerly worn on the thumb.

**THUMB-SNACK.** A fastening to a door in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it.

**THUMMEL-TEE.** See *Thomelle-taa.*

**THUMP.** The same as *Bang*, q. v.

**THUMPING.** Large; great. *Var. dial.*

**THUMPKIN.** A clown, or bumpkin. *Oxon.*

**THUMPLE.** To fumble. *North.*

**THUNCHE.** To seem. (*A.-S.*)

Of fleysh lust cometh shame,  
Thath hit *thunche* the body game,  
Hit doth the soule smerte. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 111.

**THUNDER-BOLT.** (1) The corn poppy. *West.*  
(2) The fossil belemnite. *North.*

**THUNDER-CRACK.** A clap of thunder.

**THUNDER-PICK.** The pyrites. *Suffolk.*

**THUNDER-STONE.** The water-worn gypsum is so called in the North by the vulgar.

**THUNDER-THUMP.** To stun with noise.

A very clown in his own language comes off better  
than he that by a romantick bumbaste doth *thunder-*  
*thump* his hearer into an *æquilibrium* between scorn  
and wonder.

*A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, 1689, p. 81.

**THUNK.** A thoug. *North.*

**THUNNER.** Thunder. *North.*

**THURCH.** Through. (*A.-S.*)

Whar *thurc* y tel moder thine  
Dingner to be ded than moder mine.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 41.

He stayed about hym with his spere,  
Many *thurgh* gane he bere. *Perceval*, 1170.

**THURF.** Through. *Thurfout*, throughout.

This child *thurf* his fader heste.

*Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 9.

**THURGHFARE.** To pass through. (*A.-S.*)

Bot in liknes *thurghfare* man,  
Bot and ydel es he droned onan.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.*

**THURGHOUT.** Throughout; quite through.

**THURH.** Through. (*A.-S.*)

Heo brohte us blisse that is long,  
Al *thurh* hire childeringe.

*MS. Cotton. Catig. A. ix. f. 243.*

**THURIBLE.** A censer. (*Lat.*)

**THURIFICATION.** Burning incense.

**THURINDALE.** A pewter flagon holding about three pints. *Wills.* See *Thriddendel*.

**THURL.** A long adit in a coal-pit.

**THURLES.** Holes. (*A.-S.*)

Til I se and fele his flesche,  
The *thurles* bothe of honde and fete.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 114.

**THURLGH.** Through. (*A.-S.*)

Mony wonders oure Lorde ther wrogt  
*Thurlgh* the cardenales rede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.*

**THURLINGS.** "In coal-pits there be several partitions or divisions call'd wallings or stauls separated by pillars or ribs of earth and coal, with passages through them call'd *thurlings* opened for convenience of air and easier carriage of the coal," Kennett *MS.*

**THURROK.** The hold of a ship. (*A.-S.*)

**THURROUGH.** A furrow. *Leic.*

**THURRUCK.** A drain. *Kent.*

**THURS-HOUSE.** "A thurs-house or thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton, and another near Wettonmill, com. Staff.," Kennett.

**THURSE.** 'A giant. (*A.-S.*)

With schankez unschapy schowande togedyrs,  
Thykke theefe as a *thurse* and thikkere in the hanche.

*Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

**THURSTLEW.** Thirsty. (*A.-S.*)

In *revis* *thurstlew*, and moyst upon the londe;  
Gladde in mornynge, in gladnes compleyneng.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 75.

**THURT.** (1) Across. *South.*

(2) An ill-tempered fellow. *Berks.*

**THURTE.** Need. (*A.-S.*)

Als fayre a lady to wyfe had he

Als any erthly mane *thurte* see,

With tunge als I zow nevene. *Inmbras*, 26.

**THURT-HANDLED.** Cross-handled; thwart-handled, having a handle standing across from side to side, as a short-handled basket.

**THURTFIER.** Unruly. *Wills.*

**THURTLE.** To cross in discourse; to contradict. *Somerset.*

**THURT-SAW.** A cross-cut saw. *Somerset.*

**THUS.** So; this. *North.*

**THUS-GATES.** In this manner.

Bot a mane of the citee that highte Hismonne,  
whene he saw his cuntree *thusgates* he destroyed,  
come and felle one knees before Alexander, and  
bigane for to syng a sange of musyke and of mury-  
nyng with an instrument of musike.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11.*

**THUSSOCK.** A tussock, or tuft.

**THWACK.** (1) To fill to overflowing.

How deere and enter friends he and I were one  
to the other durling his life, the letters he addressed  
me from time to time, to the number of six hun-  
dred, *thwackt* with love and kindnesse, doo mani-  
festile declare.

*Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 42.

(2) Same as *Thwange* (2).

**THWAITE.** Land, which was once covered with wood, brought into pasture or tillage; an assart. *Thwaite* enters into the name of many places in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

**THWANGE.** (1) The latchet of a shoe.

"Thwange, *ligula*," Nominale *MS.*

(2) A large piece. *North.*

**THWARLE.** Tight; hard. *Gawayne.*

**THWARTE.** To fall out, or quarrel. *To thwart the way*, to stop one in the way.

**THWEYN.** To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

Addiwyt yt wyll not bee,  
I wot I mune never more *thweyn*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.*

**THWITE.** To cut; to notch. *North.* See *Stanihurst's Ireland*, pp. 16, 18. "I *thwyte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peces from a thyng," Palsgrave, verb. f. 390.

**THWITEL.** A knife. (*A.-S.*)

**THWITTEN.** Cut. *North.*

**THY.** (1) They.

And of these berdede bukkes also  
Wyth hemself *thy* moche mysdo,  
That leve Crysten mennys acyse,  
And haunte al the newe gyase.

*MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.*

(2) Therefore. *Gawayne.*

**THYRCE.** A spectre. (*A.-S.*) "Thyrce, wyk-kyd spyryte, *ducius*," Pr. Parv. "A thurse, an apparition, a goblin, Lanc.," Kennett *MS.*

**THYTED.** Cut, as with a knife. List of old words prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, fol. Lond. 1582.

**THYZLE.** A cooper's adze. *North.*

**TIAL.** A tie. *Fletcher.*

**TIB.** (1) The anus. *North.*

(2) The ace of trumps in the game of gleek was so called. See the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1721, p. 8.

(3) A calf. A term of endearment. *Tib* and *Tom* were names for low persons.

(4) The flap of the ear. *Linc.*

(5) *Tib* of the *buttery*, a goose.

(6) The extreme end of a cart. *East.*

**TIBBET.** The overhanging peak of the bonnet. *Linc.*

**TIBBY.** Isabella. *North.*

**TIB-CAT.** A female cat. *Yorksh.*

**TIBERT.** A name for a cat.

**TICE.** To entice. *Var. dial.*

All these and more Ile give thee for thy love,  
If these and more may tye thy love away.

*The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

TICHER. A sheaf of corn. *South.*

TICHING. Setting up turves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. *Devon. Cornw.*

TICHY. Fretful; touchy. *Howell.*

TICK. (1) A slight touch. A game called *tick* is mentioned by Drayton, and is still played in Warwickshire. A boy touched by one who is in the first instance fixed upon to commence the game, is in his turn obliged to overtake and touch another of the party, when he cries *tick*, and so the game proceeds.

(2) To toy. See *Forby*, p. 348.

Such *ticking*, such toying, such smiling, such winking, and such manning them home when the sports are ended, that it is a right comedie to marke their behaviour. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.*

(3) Loving; fond. *West.*

TICKET. A tradesman's bill, formerly written on a card or ticket. *Run o' the ticket*, run in debt, *Shirley*, iii. 56, since corrupted into *tick*. "Plaies upon ticket," *Stephens' Characters*, 1615, p. 239.

TICKETINGS. Weekly sales of ore. *Derb.*

TICKLE. (1) To excite. *Becon.*

(2) Tottering; unsteady; uncertain; inconstant. "Tyckyll, nat stedy, *inconstant*," *Palsgrave*. A thing is said to be *tickle* when it does not stand firmly and may easily be overturned. Sometimes, in harvest, they say, "It's very *tickle* weather," meaning thereby that it threatens rain, that it is not set fair. *Linc.*

Yet if she were so *tickle*, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no lure. *Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.*

TICKLE-BRAIN. A species of liquor.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY. An old game mentioned in Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv.

TICKLE-MY-FANCY. The pansy.

TICKLE-PITCHER. A drunkard. *Var. dial.*

TICKLER. (1) Any smart animal; also a shrewd, cunning person. *I. of Wight.*

(2) Something to puzzle or perplex.

(3) An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask. *Var. dial.*

TICKLE-TAIL. (1) A wanton. *Hall.*

(2) A schoolmaster's rod. *North.*

TICKLISH. Uncertain. *Var. dial.*

TICKLY. Ticklish. *Palsgrave.*

TICK-TACK. (1) A kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. The game is frequently alluded to, as in *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv; *Poems on State Affairs*, ed. 1705, p. 53; *Howell*, 1660, sect. 28. To play at tick-tack was sometimes meant in an indelicate sense; as in *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. iii; *Hawkins*, i. 150.

In this lande I did see an ape plaie at *ticko-tacke*, and after at *Irishe* on the tables, with one of that lande, *Bullein's Dialogues, 1573.*

(2) A moment of time. *Yorksh.*

TID. (1) Silly; childish. *West.*

(2) Quickly; promptly; readily.

(3) A small cock of hay. *Linc.*

(4) The udder of a cow. *Yorksh.*

TIDDE. Happened. *(A.-S.)*

TIDDER. Sooner. *West.*

TIDDIDOLL. An over-dressed, affected, young woman in humble life. *Suffolk.*

TIDDLE. (1) To rear tenderly; to pet. *Tiddling*, a young pet animal. *West.*

(2) To fidget or trifle about. *South.*

TIDDLIN-TOP. The summit. *East.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at gleek. See the *Compleat Gamester*, p. 8.

TIDDY-WREN. A wren. *West.*

TIDE. (1) Time; season. *(A.-S.)*

Oure kyng went hym in a *tyde*

To play hym be a ryver side.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 47.*

Save thou that mowe not abyde,

For peryle of deeth, to that *tyds*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

(2) The tithe. *Kent.*

(3) Tidings; news. *Perceval*, 1173.

TIDEFUL. Seasonable. *(A.-S.)*

TIDIFE. The titmouse. *Skinner*. Drayton mentions a singing bird called the *tidy*, perhaps the same, for Skinner's explanation appears to be doubtful.

TIDLWINK. A beer-shop. *West*. It is called in some places *kidlwink*.

TIDN. It is not. *Somerset.*

TIDY. (1) A pinafore. *North.*

(2) A workbag. *Var. dial.*

(3) Considerable; much. *East.*

(4) Clever; ready; neat. *(A.-S.)*

(5) Honest; well-disposed. *West.*

TIE. (1) A short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hopping the hind legs of a cow while milking. *North.*

(2) To fasten, as the door, &c.

(3) A foot-race. *Kent.*

(4) The tick of a bed. *Somerset.*

(5) A casket, or box. *(A.-S.)* *Loken in hurtye*, a phrase sometimes meaning simply, in her possession.

TIED. Compelled. *North.*

TIE-DOG. A bandog, or mastiff.

TIED-UP. Costive, said of cattle.

TIENS. Upright poles behind the cribs in a stall for cows. *West.*

TIER. (1) A bitter drink or liquor.

(2) Moreover. *Cumb.*

TIERING. Coarse half-ceiling. *Lanc.*

TIERS. Two persons who *tie*, or count equal in a game. *Var. dial.*

TIE-TOP. A garland. *North.*

TIFE. To dress, or put in order.

Or *tyf* thou *tyfyst* the over proudly  
Over mesure on thy body.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.*

TIFF. (1) To excite. *Somerset.*

(2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.*

(3) To deck out; to dress.

(4) Thin small beer. Still in use.

That to shall quickly follow, if  
It can be *rais'd* from strong or *tyffe*.

*Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 165.*



(5) To fall headlong. *Yorksh.*

TIFFANY. A portable flour sieve.

TIFFITY-TAFFETY-GIRLS. Courtesans, so called from the dress they formerly wore.

TIFFLE. To trifle. Still in use.

TIFFLES. Light downy particles.

TIFFY. Fretful; touchy. *Sussex.*

TIFFY-TAFFY. A difficult piece of work. Also, a poor silly trifier. *North.*

TIFLE. To turn, to stir, to disorder anything by tumbling in it; so standing corn, or high grass, when trodden down, is said to be tified. *North.*

TIFLED. A tified horse, i. e. one broken above the loins. *North.*

TIFT. (1) A small draught of liquor, or short fit of doing anything; also, condition, as to health of the body; as a verb, it means fetching of the breath quickly, as after running, &c.

(2) A tiff, or fit of anger.

(3) To irritate. *Linc.*

(4) A small boat. *North.*

(5) To adjust. *North.*

TIG. (1) A slap, as a mode of salutation.

(2) The last blow in sparring.

(3) A play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch. *Willan's Yorksh.*

(4) A call to pigs. *Var. dial.*

TIGGY-TOUCHWOOD. A game where children pursue each other, but are exempt from the laws of the game whilst touching wood.

TIGHT. (1) Firm; smart; thriving. Also, prompt, active, alert. *Var. dial.*

(2) Furnished; provided.

(3) Promised. *Chester Plays*, ii. 16.

A stward was with king Ermin,

That hadde tight to sle that swin.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 35.

(4) Begun; pitched; fixed. *Ritson.*

(5) For *tife*, soon, quickly.

TIGHTED-UP. Finely dressed. *East.*

TIGHTISH. In good health. *Var. dial.*

TIGHT-LOCK. Coarse sedge. *East.*

TIGHTLY. Smartly; quickly. *Shak.*

TIHING. Laughing?

Liper lok and tuinkling,

Tihing and tikeling,

Opln brest and sling,

Deise midoutin lesing

Arin toknes of horelinge.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 14.

TIHY. To laugh. See *Tee-hees*.

TIKE. (1) A common sort of dog. *North.*

Aubrey says, "The indigence of Yorkshire are strong, tall, and long legg'd; them call'em opprobriously long-legd *tyke*," *MS. Royal Soc.* p. 11. The term occurs very early as one of contempt. "*Jone heythene tykes*," *MS. Morté Arthure*, f. 91.

*Tykes* too they had of all sorts, bandogs,

Curs, spaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs.

*Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 77.

(2) An old horse or mare. *North.*

(3) A small bullock. *Coles.*

(4) Corn. *North.*

TIKEL. The same as *Tickle*, q. v.

TIL. (1) To. Still in use.

(2) Manure. *North.*

TILBURY. Sixpence. A cant term.

TILD. To incline, or tilt. *East.*

TILDE. Turned; moved. *Hearne.*

TILDER. A machine in a cellar, wedge-formed, for being interposed between a cask and the wall behind it, to *tild*, or *tilt* it up. The article is called *tilder*, and the operation to *tilld* or *tilt*.

TILE. (1) To set a trap; to place anything so that it may fall easily. *West.*

(2) To cure. (*A.-S.*)

Ic have so *tyled* him for that sore,

Schel hit never eft ake more.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 118.

TILE-KILL. A kiln for tiles.

TILESHARD. A piece of a tile. "*Chiapia*, a brick-bat, a *tillesharde*," Florio, p. 97.

TILE-STONE. A tile.

TILET-TREE. The linden tree.

TILIERS. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)

TILL. (1) Than. *West.*

(2) A drawer in a cupboard, &c. It is now only applied to the money-drawer.

(3) To prop up. *Var. dial.*

(4) Tame; gentle. *Kent.*

(5) To come; to bring. *Devon.*

TILLE. To obtain. (*A.-S.*)

TILLER. (1) To germinate. *North.*

(2) A sapling. *Kent.*

(3) The stalk of a cross-bow. Sometimes used for the bow itself. The term is applied in Suffolk to the handle of any implement.

TILLET. "*Tyllet* to wrap cloth in, *toyllette*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 70.

TILLETH. Moveth. *Hearne.*

TILLE-THAKKERS. Tilers.

TILLEUL. "*Tylleull* a kynde of frute, *tilleul*,"

Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.

TILLING. Crop, or produce. *West.*

TILLOR.

I woll that the said Cecillie, in full contentation of all such summes of money as I owe unto her, have my bed of arres, *tillor*, testor, and counterpane, which she late borrowed of me. *Test. Vetust.* p. 452.

TILLS. Pulse; lentils. *Var. dial.*

TILLY-VALLY. A phrase of contempt.

TILLY-WILLY. Thin and slight; unsubstantial; thus, cloth, tape, &c. are said to be poor *tilly willy* things when they are deficient in substance. *Linc.*

TILMAN. A farm-labourer. *Palsgrave.*

TILSENT. Tinsel.

TILSTERE. A magician, or charmer.

TILT. (1) Violence. *North.*

(2) On the tilt, i. e. on the saddle by the thigh. *Meyrick*, ii. 252.

(3) A forge. *Yorksh.*

(4) To tilt, or tournay.

This grousse attaint so *tilteth* in my thoughts,

Maintaining combat to abridge mine ease.

*The Troublsome Raigne of King John*, 1611

(5) To tilt up, i. e. to canter. *Devon.*

(6) To totter. *Exmoor.*

TILTER. (1) Order. *Suffolk.* See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 12mo. 1674, p. 75.

(2) A sword. A cant term.

TILTH. (1) The produce of tilling.

So that the *tilthe* is nyge forlorne,  
Whiche Criste sewe with his owen honde.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 136.*

(2) A place for tilting in.

TILTISH. Apt to kick, said of a horse.

TILTURE. Cultivation. *Tusser.*

TILTY. Touchy. *West.*

TIMARRANY. Two poor things. *Norw.*

TIMBER. (1) Forty skins of fur. See a note in Harrison's England, p. 160.

(2) Strength; build; might.

Sith thy dwelling shalle be here,  
That thou woldist my son lere,  
Hys *tymber* flor to asay.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 99.*

(3) To timber a fire, i. e. to supply it with wood. To timber-cart, to go with a team for timber.

(4) A timbrel. *Palsgrave.*

(5) A kind of worm.

(6) To make a nest. *Dict. Rust.*

(7) A crest. Howell, 1660.

TIMBER-DISHES. Trenchers. *Devon.*

TIMBERED. Built. See *Timber* (2).

Alanson, a fine *timbered* man, and tall,  
Yet wants the shape thou art adorn'd withall:  
Vandome good carriage, and a pleasing ele,  
Yet hath not Suffolk's princely majestie.

*Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 299.*

TIMBER-LEAVES. Wooden shutters.

TIMBERN. Wooden. *Devon.*

TIMBERSOME. Timorous. *West.*

TIMBER-TASTER. A person in a dockyard who examines timber and pronounces it fit for use.

TIMBRE. To build. (*A.-S.*) *Timbred his tene*, occasioned his trouble.

TIMBRELL. A pillory. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TIMBRES. Basins. (*A.-N.*)

TIMDOODLE. A silly fellow. *Cornw.*

TIME. (1) Tune. Jonson, v. 180.

(2) A theme, or subject. *Palsgrave.*

(3) Apprenticeship. *Var. dial.*

(4) To give one the time of the day, i. e. to salute him. This phrase is still common in the country.

(5) To summon; to call. "Whenne thus wele tyme," MS. *Morte Arthure*.

(6) The times. *Shak.*

TIMELESS. Untimely. *Shak.*

TIMELY. Early; recently. *Var. dial.*

TIMERSOME. Timid. *Var. dial.*

TIMES. (1) Hours. (2) Times and often, very frequently. *By times*, early. *Times about*, in turns. *In times*, now and then.

TIMINGS. Grounds of beer. *Kent.*

TIMMER. (1) Timber. *Var. dial.* "Tymmyr, meremium," Cathol. Anglic. MS.

(2) Provision; fare. *North.*

(3) To trifle, or idle.

TIMMY. Timid; fretful. *West.*

TIMOROUS. (1) Difficult to please; uncertain; fretful. Sometimes *timoursome*.

(2) Terrible. Skelton, ii. 306.

TIMOTHY. A child's penis. *South.*

TIMP. The place at the bottom of an iron furnace where the metal issues out.

TIM-SARAH. A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind.

TIM-WHISKY. A light one-horse chaise without a head. *South.*

TIN. (1) Cash; money. *Var. dial.*

(2) Till. *Chesh.*

TINCT. Tincture. *Shak.*

TIND. To kindle. *West.*

As the seal maketh impression in the wax, and as fire conveyeth heat into iron, and as one caudle tindeth a thousand.

*Sanderson's Sermons, 1669, p. 56.*

TINDES. Horns.

The thrydd hownde fgyhtyng he fyndys,  
The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 78.*

TINDLES. Fires made by children in Derbyshire on the night of All Souls, Nov. 2.

TINE. (1) To lose. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the meaning, to perish, to cause to perish.

Of the turtly that *tynes* hire make,  
That nevere aftere othere wille take.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.*

For yf thou make any man falsly *tyne*,  
As for theft, thou shalt have pyne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.*

For yf thou doust, thou mayst hem *tyne*,  
And for that pryde go to pyne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.*

He hath smetyn the dewke Segwyne,  
Hys hors he made hym for to *tyne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.*

I dar saye, withouten fyne,  
That we shul so oure londes *tyne*.

*Curetor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 35.*

That ys owre God so gracyous,  
And ys so looth mannys sowle to *tyne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.*

For alle if he levede als a swynne,  
He wenes God wille hym noyt *tyne*.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.*

(2) The prong of a fork, &c. *Var. dial.* Tined hooke, Harrison's England, p. 232.

(3) To divide a field with a hedge. Also, to mend a hedge. *West.*

(4) To light; to kindle. *Var. dial.*

(5) Wild vetch, or tare.

(6) To shut; to inclose. *North.*

(7) A forfeit, or pledge. *North.*

(8) A moment, or brief space of time.

TINESTOCKS. The short crooked handles upon the pole of a scythe. *West.*

TING. (1) The girth which secures the panniers of a packsaddle. *Devon.*

(2) To beat; to girth; to bind. *West.*

(3) To sting. (4) A sting. *North.*

(5) To ring a bell. *East.* "To ting as a bell," Cotgrave in v. *Sonner.*

(6) A prong fork. *Devon.*

(7) To chide severely. *Exmoor.*

(8) To split; to crack. *North.*

**TINGE.** A small red insect. *Pegge.*

**TINGER.** A great falsehood. *Devon.*

**TINGLE-TANGLE.** A small bell.

Now hang the hallowed bell about his neck,  
We call it a mellisnant *tingle-tangle.*

*Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.*

**TINGLING.** Sharp. *Var. dial.*

**TING-TANG.** The saints-bell. *Var. dial.*

**TING-WORM.** A venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. *Glouc.*

**TINING.** (1) Dead wood used in tining or repairing a hedge. *Chesh.*

(2) A new inclosed ground. *Wills.*

**TINK.** To tinkle, as bells.

**TINKER.** To mend clumsily. *West.*

**TINKLE.** To strike a light. *Northampton.*

**TINKLER.** A tinker. *North.* "A tincker, or tinkeler," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

**TINLEY.** The same as *Tindles*, q. v.

**TINNET.** The same as *Tining*, q. v.

**TINO.** A contracted form of "aught I know," generally joined to a negative. *Devon.*

**TINSED-BALL.** A child's ball wrought with worsted of various colours. To *tinse* a ball is to work such a covering upon it. *Hunter.*

**TINSEY.** A water can. *Oxon.*

**TINSIN.** A kind of satin.

**TINT.** (1) Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Tille thou at helle come, thou walde noghte stynte,  
And ware sesede of thas that thou hade *tynte.*

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.*

(2) Destroyed. See *Tine* (1).

It rayned fire fra heven and brunsfane,  
And *tynt* al that thare was and spared nane.

*MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 97.*

(3) *Tint* for *tant*, tit for tat.

(4) It is not. *West.*

(5) A goblin. *North.*

(6) Half a bushel of corn.

**TINTED.** Lost; neglected. *North.*

**TINTERNELL.** The name of an old dance.

**TINTH.** The same as *Tining*, q. v.

**TINTY.** Tinted. *Northampton.*

**TIP.** (1) To overturn. *West.*

(2) To give. (3) A donation. *Var. dial.*

(4) A draught of liquor. *West.*

(5) A smart but light blow.

(6) To adjust the top of a stack.

**TIP-CAT.** A boy's game, fully described in Strutt, ed. 1830, p. 109.

**TIP-CHEESE.** A boy's game.

**TIPE.** (1) A ball, or globe.

(2) A trap for rabbits, &c. *Yorksh.*

(3) To empty liquor from one vessel into another. *North.*

(4) To toss with the hand. *Linc.*

**TIPER-DOWN.** Strong drink. *Yorksh.*

**TIPE-STICK.** The piece of wood which, reaching from shaft to shaft, keeps the body of a cart in its place, and prevents it from *typing* up or over. *Linc.*

**TIPPED.** Headed; pointed.

**TIPPERD.** Badly dressed. *North.*

**TIPPET.** To *turn tippet*, to make a complete change. An old phrase.

**TIPPLE.** (1) To tumble: to turn over, as is done in tumbling.

(2) Drink. *Var. dial.*

**TIPPLER.** A tumbler: hence, when they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!"

**TIPPLING.** Haymaking. *Norf.*

**TIPPLING-HOUSE.** A beer-shop.

**TIPPY.** (1) Smart; fine. *Var. dial.*

(2) The brim of a cap or bonnet.

**TIPS.** (1) Small faggots. *Suff.*

(2) Irons for the bottoms of shoes.

**TIP-TEERERS.** Christmas mummers. *Hants.*

**TIPTOON.** Tiptoes; the extremities of the toes. Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 15313.

**TIP-TOP.** (1) Quite at the top.

(2) The best of anything. *Var. dial.*

**TIRANDYE.** Tyranny.

But wrougten upon *tirandye*

That no pité ne myste hem plye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.*

But now *tyrauntrye* ys holden ryzt,

And sadnesse ys turned to sotelté.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.*

**TIRANT.** Special; extraordinary. *West.*

**TIRDELS.** Sheep's dung. *Huloe.*

**TIRE.** (1) To tear; to pluck; to feed upon, as birds of prey. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To attire; to dress. Also, to dress food.

Then xij. knyghtys he dud *tyre*

In palmers wede anon.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.*

He brougt me to a feyre palas,

Wele *tyred* and rychly in all case;

He shewyd me hys castellus and tourys,

And hys hey haules and bouet,

Forestes, ryvers, frutes and flouras.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Let my moyst hair grow rich with perfume sweats,  
And *tyre* my brows with rose-bud coronets.

The royal tombes commands us live: since they  
Teach that the very gods themselves decay.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 45.*

(3) The head-dress.

Wyth wimpils and *tyris* wrappid in pride,

Yelow under yelow they covyr and hyde.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 74.*

In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the calles, and the round *tires*, the sweete-balles, and the bracelets.

*Dent's Pathway, p. 46.*

(4) Prepared; ready; dressed; attired.

By that the shyppes were gon and rowed in the depe,  
Trussed and *tyred* on toteryng waves.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

(5) A tier, row, or rank.

(6) The iron rim of a wheel.

**TIREDER.** More tired. *East.*

**TIRELING.** Worn out; tired.

**TIREMAN.** A dealer in dresses, and all kinds of ornamental clothing.

**TIREMENT.** Interment.

**TIRET.** A leather strap for hawks, hounds, &c.

**TIREWOMAN.** A milliner.

**TIRFE.** The tuck of a cap, &c.

**TIRING-BOY.** One who stirs the colour about in printing cloth, &c. *Lanc.*

**TIRING-HOUSE.** An old term for the dressing-room at theatres, tennis-courts, &c.

**TIRL.** To put in motion. In many old ballads we read, "he *tirled* the pin at the castle gate;" as one would say, he rang the bell. *North.*

**TIRLINS.** Small pebbles, coals, &c.

**TIRNEDEN.** Turned. (*A.-S.*)

**TIRPEIL.** Trouble; broil; villany; base action; vileness; roguery. *Hearne.*

**TIRSTY.** Trusty. *Ritson.*

**TISAN.** Barley-water. (*A.-N.*)

**TISCAN.** A handful of corn tied up as a sheaf by a gleaner. *Cornw.*

**TISE.** To entice.

Lytyl or mochel synne we do,  
The fend and oure fleshe *tyssyn* us therto.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.*

Hast thou i-seyn any thyng  
That *tysed* the to synnyng?  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.*

Adam ansuwerd with wykyd wyll,  
The eoddyre he *tyased* me thertyll.  
*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.*

Y may evyr aftur thys  
That thou woldyst *tyse* me to do amys,  
No game schulde the glewe!  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

**TISEDAY.** Tuesday. "The tuesday tharaftyre,"  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

**TISS.** To hiss. *Somerset.*

**TISSICK.** Atickling faint cough. *East.*

**TISSUE.** A riband. (*A.-N.*)

**TISTY-TOSTY.** (1) The blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *tisty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a *tosty*.

(2) Swaggering. The term was formerly applied to swaggering swashbucklers, &c.

**TIT.** (1) A horse. *Var. dial.*

This he spake to intice the minde of a lecherous young man,

But what spurres need now for an untam'd *titt* to be trotting,

Or to add old oile to the flame, new flaxe to the fier?  
*Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

(2) A teat. *Var. dial.*

(3) Bit; morsel. *Somerset.*

(4) This. *Yorksh.*

(5) A nice smart girl. *Var. dial.*

(6) A dam in a river.

**TIT-BIT.** A delicate morsel. *Var. dial.*

**TITCHED.** Touched. *Var. dial.*

**TITE.** (1) A spring of water. *Oxon.* I believe this word is now obsolete; but one part of Chipping Norton is, I am informed, still called *Tite-end*.

(2) For *tideth*, happeneth.

(3) To put in order. *North.*

(4) Soon. Still in use.

The steward also *tyte*  
The kyng let drawe hym, with grete dyspyte,  
Wyth horsys thorow the towne,  
And hanged hym on the galowe tree,  
That al men myght hyt see,  
That he had done tresone!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

(5) Weight. *Somerset.*

**TITELERIS.** Tatblers.

**TITERING.** Courtship. (*A.-S.*)

**TITE-TITY.** To balance on the hand; to play at seesaw. *Somerset.*

**TIT-FAGGOTS.** Small short faggots.

**TITH.** Tight, or strong.

**TITHANDE.** Tidings.

Then tolde the kyng hur *tythande*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

Knyghtys of dyvers londys,  
When they harde of these *tythandys*,  
They gysed them fulle gay;  
Of every londe the beste,  
Thedur they rode withowten reste,  
Fulle wele arayed and dyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

**TITHING.** A company of magpies.

**TITHINGE.** Tidings.

There fadurs be not well lykynge,  
When they harde of that *tythyng*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160.*

**TITIMALE.** The herb *euphorbia*.

**TITIVIL.** A worthless knave.

For the devill hymself, to set farther division  
betwene the Englishe and Frenche naclon, did  
apparell certain catchepoules and parasites, commonly  
called *titivile* and tale tellers, to sow discord and  
dissencion.  
*Hall, Henry VI. f. 43.*

Tynckers and tabberers, typlers, taverners,  
*Tyttyfyllos*, fryfullers, turners and trumplers.

*Therrytes, p. 67.*

**TIT-LARK.** A sort of lark differing from the skylark, of a lower flight and inferior note.

**TITLELES.** Without title. (*A.-S.*)

**TITLERES.** Hounds. *Gawayne.*

**TITLING.** "The birde that hatcheth the cuckowes egges," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 57.

**TITMOSE.** The pudendum.

Hir corage was to have ado with alle;  
She had no mynd that she shuld die,  
But with her prety *tytmose* to encrease and multieply.  
*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28.*

**TITMUN.** Qu. *titmus*, a titmouse?

That can finde a *titmus* nest,  
And keape a robin redbreaste.

*Minogonus, ap. Collier, ii. 479.*

**TITTE.** (1) Soon; quickly.

And for I may nozt thys dette quyte,  
Lorde, that I have done forgyve me *tytte*.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.*

(2) Tightened?

And the feete upward fast knytted,  
And in strang paynes be streyned and *tytted*.  
*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 210.*

**TITTER.** (1) Sooner; earlier. *North.* "Titter up ká," i. e. the earliest riser call the rest. This example is taken from Urry's MS. Additions to Ray.

A! fadir, he said, takes to none ill,  
For with the geaunt fighte I wille,  
To luke if I dare byde;  
And bot I *titter* armede be,  
I salle noghte lett, so mote I the,  
That I ne salle to hyme ryde.

*MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 103.*

(2) To tremble. *Suffolk.*

(3) To seesaw. *East.*

**TITTERAVATING.** Tiresome. *East.*

**TITTERS.** A kind of weed.

**TITTER-TOTTER.** The game of seesaw.

**TITTIVATE.** To dress neatly. *Var. dial.*

**TITTLE.** (1) To tickle. *East.*

(2) The mark on dice.

(3) To bring up by hand.

**TITTLE-BAT.** The stickleback.

**TITTLE-GOOSE.** A foolish blab. *West.*

**TITTUP.** A canter. *Var. dial.*

**TITTY.** (1) A cat. *North.*

(2) The breast, or milk therefrom.

(3) Sister. *Cumb.*

(4) Tiny; small. *Var. dial.*

**TITTY-MOUSE.** A titmouse. *Barcl.*

The mouse a titty-mouse was no doubt,

A birde and generation,

That may appeare yet more at large

By oughen propagation.

*MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession.*

**TITTYRIES.**

No newes of navies burnt at seas;

No noise of late spawn'd tittyries.

*Herrick's Works, l. 176.*

**TIV.** To. *North.*

**TIVER.** Red ochre. *East.*

**TIXHIL.** A needle.

**TIXTE.** A text. (*A.-S.*)

**TIZZY.** Sixpence. A cant term.

**TIJANDIS.** Tidings.

The maydene rymes to the haulte

*Tyzandis to frayne. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137.*

**TIJST.** (1) Position?

The biishop seyde anonryzt,

Abide, woman, in that tijt

Tillle my sermonde be done.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.*

(2) Made; did.

Stinte hit wolde he, if he myzt,

The foly that his bretheren tijt.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.*

(3) Fastened; tied. (4) Prepared.

**TLICK.** To click the fingers.

**TO.** (1) Until.

Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,

To thay unto the ceté wanne.

*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 116.*

(2) In Lincolnshire, *to* is used for *of* and *for*.

As "think *to* a thing," and "bread *to* break-

fast." In Devonshire it often occupies the

places of *at* and *with*. "When were you *to*

Plymouth?"

(3) Two; twice; too. *North.*

(4) Contr. of *tobacco*.

(5) Took. Same as *Ta*, q. v.

His panter to a lofe tho y wys.

*Chron. Vilodun, p. 15.*

(6) Compared with. Still in use. "That man is nothing to him."

(7) To harass, or fatigue. *Yorksh.*

(8) Thou. *North.*

(9) Shut; put to. *Var. dial.*

(10) Almost. *Heref.*

(11) *To and again*, from time to time.

**TO-** A prefix to verbs of A.-S. origin, implying destruction or deterioration.

**TOAD.** Like a toad under a harrow, i. e. in a state of torture. *Var. dial.*

**TOAD-BIT.** A disease in cattle. *North.*

**TOAD-EATER.** A parasite. *Var. dial.*

**TOAD-IN-A-HOLE.** Beefsteaks baked in batter; or, rather, a piece of beef placed in the middle of a dish of batter, and then baked.

**TOAD-PADDOCK.** A toadstool. *Lanc.*

**TOAD-PIPES.** The herb horse-tail.

**TOAD'S-CAP.** Toadsstool. *Todayshatte, Pr.*

*Parv. East.* Called *toads-meat* in the Isle of Wight.

**TOAD-SKEP.** Fungus on old trees.

**TOAD-SLUBBER.** The mucus or jelly which incloses the eggs of a toad.

**TOAD-SPIT.** Cuckoo-spittle.

**TOAD-STONE.** A stone formerly supposed to be found in the head of a toad, and considered a sovereign remedy in many disorders.

**TOADY.** (1) Hateful; beastly. *West.*

(2) To flatter any one for gain.

**TOAK.** To soak. *Somerset.*

**TOARE.** Grass and rubbish on corn-land after the corn is reaped; or the long sour grass in pasture fields. *Kent.*

**TOART.** Towards. *West.*

**TOATLY.** Quiet; easily managed. *Chesh.*

**TOB.** To pitch; to chuck. *Beds.*

**TO-BRASTE.** Burst in pieces.

Thaire gud speris al *to-braste*

On molde whenne thal mett.

*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 135.*

**TO-BROKE.** Broken in pieces.

The gatis that Neptunus made

A thousande wynter theretofoe,

They have anone *to-broke* and tore.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.*

**TOBY-TROT.** A simple fellow. *Devon.*

**TOCHER.** A tether. *Norf.*

**TO-CLATEREN.** Clattered together.

The cloudyis alle *to-clateren*, as they cleve wolde.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.*

**TOD.** (1) A fox. Still in use.

(2) Two stone of wool.

(3) A bush, generally of ivy. In Suffolk, a stump at the top of a pollard.

And, like an owle, by night to goe abroad,

Roosted all day within an ivie tod,

Among the sea-cliffes, in the dampy caves,

In charnell-houses, fit to dwell in graves.

*Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 254.*

(4) A disease in rabbits. *West.*

(5) Toothed. Still in use.

(6) The upright stake of a hurdle.

**TO-DAISTE.** Dashed in pieces.

And daste out the teth out of his heved,

And *to-daiste* his bones.

*MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57.*

**TO-DAY-MORNING.** This morning.

**TODDLE.** To walk with short steps, as a child. *Toddles*, a term of endearment.

**TODDY.** (1) Rum and water. *Var. dial.*

(2) Very small; tiny. *North.*

**TODELINGE.** A little toad.

**TODGE.** The same as *Stodge*, q. v.

**TOD-LOWREY.** A bugbear, or ghost. *Linc.*

**TO-DO.** Fuss; ado. *Var. dial.*

**TO-FALL.** The same as *Tee-fall*, q. v.

**TOFET.** Half a bushel. *Kent.*

**TOFFY.** The same as *Taffy*, q. v.

TOFLIGHT. A refuge. (*A.-S.*)

TO-FORNE. Before.

That a maide hath a childe borne,  
The whiche thyng was not se to-forne.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55.*

TO-FRUSCHED. Dashed to pieces.

Downe into the dyke, and thare he feile and was  
alle to-frusched.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.*

TOFT. Open ground; a plain; a hill. Kennett  
explains it "a field where a house or building  
once stood."

TOG. To go, or jog along. *Glouc.*

TOGACE. The name of a cat.

TOG-BELLIED. Very fat. *Glouc.*

TOGE. A toga. *Shak.* The term is explained  
a coat in the canting dictionaries.

TOGGERY. Worn-out clothes.

TO-GIDERE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TO-GINDE. To reduce to pieces.

TOGITHERS. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TOGMAN. A coat. A cant term.

TO-GRYNDE. Grind to pieces.

Wyld bestys me wyll to-grynde,  
Or any man may me fynde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.*

TOIL. (1) The piece of armour which was buckled to the tasset, and hung over the cuishes.  
*Meyrick, ii. 180.*

(2) An inclosure into which game was driven.

TOILE. To tug. (*A.-S.*)

TOILOUS. Laborious. *Palsgrave.*

TOINE. (1) Shut. *Lanc.*

(2) To tune a musical instrument.

TOIT. (1) Proud; stiff. *West.*

(2) A cushion, or hassock. *Devon.*

(3) A settle. *Somerset.*

(4) To fall, or tumble over. *North.*

TOITISH. Pert; snappish. *Cornw.*

TOKE. (1) Gave; delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To glean apples. *Somerset.*

TOKEN. (1) A fool. *Wills.*

(2) A small piece of brass or copper, generally worth about a farthing, formerly issued by tradesmen.

(3) A plague-spot on the flesh.

(4) To betroth. *Cornw.*

TOKENYNG. Intelligence.

But forthe he went monythis three,

But tokenyng of hur never harde hee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

*Tokenynges* sone of hym he fonde,

Slayne men on every honde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.*

TOKIN. An alarm-bell. (*Fr.*)

TOKNE. A token, or sign. *Pr. Parv.*

TOKYTES. Kites? The printed edition reads  
"gleides or puttocks."

These women haddyn wyngges like tokytes, that  
with crying voyse sekyn her mete.

*Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 15.*

TOLD. Accounted. (*A.-S.*)

TOLDERED-UP. Dressed out. *Lin.*

TOLE. (1) To draw. Hence, to entice. It occurs  
in the last sense in very early writers. See  
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 103.

(2) A mass of large trees. *Sussex.*

(3) To tear in pieces.

(4) A weapon.

TOLEDO. A sword, or dagger, so called from  
the place of manufacture.

TOLERATE. To tyrannize. *East.*

TOLKE. A man; a knight.

TOLLACION. Abduction. (*A.-N.*)

The vice of supplantacione,

With many a fals tollacion,

Whiche he conspreth alle unknowne.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.*

TOLL-BAR. A turnpike. *Var. dial.*

TOLL-BOOTH. A town-hall. *North.*

TOLL-BOY. Cheap goods. *Dorset.*

TOLLE. To incite one to do anything.

TOLLEN. To measure out; to count.

TOLLER. (1) Tallow. *South.*

(2) A toll-gatherer. (*A.-S.*) *Tollers*, Skelton,  
i. 152, erroneously explained by Mr. Dyce  
*tellers, speakers.*

*Tollers* officy 3it es ille,

For they take tolle oft agayn skylle.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 59.*

TOLLETRY. Magic. This term is derived  
from *Tollet*, or Toledo, in Spain.

TOLL-NOOK. A corner of the market-place  
where the toll used to be taken. *North.*

TOL-I-OL. Tolerable. *Var. dial.*

TOLMEN. Perforated stones.

TO-LOOKER. A spectator. *Devon.*

TOLPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOLSERY. A penny. A cant term.

TOLSEY. The place where tolls were taken.

TOLTER. To struggle; to flounder.

TOLYONE. To plead. *Pr. Parv.*

TOM. (1) A close-stool. *Somerset.*

(2) The knave of trumps at gleek.

TOMBESTERE. A dancing woman. (*A.-S.*)

TOM-CAT. A male cat. *Var. dial.*

TOM-CONY. A simple fellow.

TOM-CULL. The fish miller's-thumb.

TOM-DRUM. "Tom Drum his intertainment,  
which is, to hale a man in by the head, and  
thrust him out by both the shoulders," Stan-  
hurst's Ireland, p. 21.

TOME. (1) Time; leisure.

And 3e wille here and holde 3ow stille,

And take 3ow tome awhile ther-tille.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 122.*

I have no tome to com therto,

I have no tome thider to fare.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 90.*

Here may a man reede, that has tome,

A lang processe of the day of dome.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 184.*

(2) Fanciful; light.

It is gude powder to ete if ye thynk that thi  
hevede be tome abovene.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 280.*

(3) Heartburn; flushings. *North.*

(4) Empty. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 303.

So dud these wrecches of joye tome,

Thei doutod not Goddes dome.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19*

(5) A hair-line for fishing. *Cumb.*

(6) To go towards. *Somerset.*

(7) To faint away. *North.*

TO-MEDIS. In the midst. (*A.-S.*)

## TOMEHED.

Schent be alle are quede doand  
Over tomehed in anil land.

*MS. Cott. Voepas. D. vii. f. 15.*

TOMEREL. A dung-cart.

TOM-FARTHING. A silly fellow.

TOMMY. (1) Provisions. *Var. dial.*

(2) A simple fellow. *North.*

(3) A small spade for excavating the narrow bottoms of under drains. *North.*

TOMMY-BAR. The ruff fish. *North.*

TOMMY-LOACH. The loach fish.

TOM-NODDIES. Puffins are so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

TOM-NODDY. A fool. *Var. dial.*

TOM-NOUP. The titmouse. *Salop*

TO-MONTH. This month. *Linc.*

TOMOR. Some kind of bird.

The pelican and the popynjay,  
The tomor and the turtill trw.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.*

TO-MORROW-DAY. To-morrow. *West.*

TOM-PIN. A very large pin.

TOM-PIPER. The name of a personage in the ancient morris-dance.

TOM-POKER. A bugbear for children.

TOMRIG. A tomboy. *Glouc.*

TOMS-OF-BEDLAM. These vagabonds have already been noticed under *Abraham-men*, q. v., their other appellation. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 259, relates the following anecdote concerning Sir Thomas More:—"Where this gate now stands [at Chelsea] was, in Sir Thomas More's time, a gate-house, according to the old fashion. From the top of this gate-house was a most pleasant and delightfull prospect, as it to be seen. His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place, to apricate and contemplate, and his little dog with him. It so happened that a Tom ô Bedlam gott up the staires when his lordship was there, and came to him, and cryed, "leap, Tom, leap," offering his lo. violence to have thrown him over the battlements. His lo. was a little old man, and in his gown, and not able to make resistance, but having presentnesse of witt, seyde, "Let's first throw this little dog over." The Tom ô Bedlam threw the dog down. "Pretty sport," sayd the Lord Chancelour, "goe down, and bring it up, and try again." Whilest the mad-man went down for the dog, his lordship made fast the dore of the staires, and called for help, otherwise he had lost his life by this unexpected danger."

To this Aubrey appends the following note: "Till the breaking out of the civill warres Tom ô Bedlams did travell about the country; they had been poore distracted men that had been putt into Bedlam, where recovering to some sobrenesse, they were licentiated to goe a begging, e. g. they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn printed in some workes, about four inches long; they could not gett it off.

They wore about their necks a great horn of an oxe in a string or bawdrie, which when they came to an house for almes, they did wind; and they did putt the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did putt a stopple. Since the warres I doe not remember to have seen any one of them." In a later hand is added, "I have seen them in Worcestershire within these thirty years, 1756."

TOM-TAILOR. The daddy-long-legs.

TOM-TELL-TRUTH. A true guesser.

TOM-TILER. A henpecked husband.

TOM-TIT. The wren. *Norff.*

TOM-TODDY. A tadpole. *Cornw.*

TOM-TOE. The great toe. *Var. dial.*

TOM-TOMMY. See *Double-Tom*.

TOM-TROT. A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together; when it is getting cool and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces about four inches long, and from its adhesive nature each piece is wrapped up in a separate bit of paper.

TOM-TUMBLER. The name of a fiend? See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

TON. (1) To mash ale.

(2) The one. (*A.-S.*)

The erle of Lancastur is the ton,  
And the erle of Warryn sir Johne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

(3) Taken. Sir Tristrem, p. 214.

(4) The tunny fish? Middleton, iv. 401.

(5) A spinning-wheel. *Essex.*

TONDER. Tinder. (*A.-S.*)

TONE. (1) Toes. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Betaken; committed. *Gawayne.*

TONEL. A kind of fowling net.

TON-END. Upright. *North.*

TONG. (1) To toll a bell. *West.*

(2) Twang, or taste. Also as *Tang*, q. v.

TONGE. Thong. Skelton, ii. 274.

TONGUE. (1) A small sole. *Suffolk.*

(2) The sting of a bee.

(3) "Tong of a balaunce, *languette*," Palsgrave.

(4) To talk immoderately. *West.*

TONGUE-BANG. To scold heartily. *South.*

TONGUE-PAD. A talkative person.

TONGUE-TREE. The pole of a waggon.

TONGUE-WALK. To abuse. *Var. dial.*

TONIKIL. Same as *Dalmatic*, q. v.

TONKEY. Stumpy and short. *Devon.*

TONMELE. A large tub, or tun.

TONNE. A barrel, or tun.

The abot that was thider sent,  
Biheld the tonne was made of tre.

*Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 19.*

TONNE-GRET. As large as a tun.

TONNIHOOD. The bullârch. *North.*

TONOWRE. "Fonel or tonowre, *fusorium*, *infusorium*," Pr. Parv. p. 170.

TONPART. Of the one part.

TONSE. To dress, or trim. *North.*

TONSILE-HEDGE. A hedge cut neat and smooth. *North.*

TON-TOTHER. One another. *Derb.*

## TONTYGH. A ton?

Item, sol. Petro sire pro flj. quarters of a *tontygh*  
of ffreston, vlij s. vijd.

*Norwich Corporation Records*, temp. Hen. VI.

TONUP. A turnip. *Linc.*

## TONY. A simpleton.

TOO. A toe. (*A.-S.*)

And who so on the fire goos,

He brenneth bothe foote and toes.

*MS. Laned. 793, f. 68.*

TOODLE. A tooth. *Craven.*TOOL. (1) It will. *Somerset.*

## (2) To level the surface of a stone.

(3) A poor useless fellow. *Var. dial.*TOOLS. Farming utensils. *West.*TOOM. (1) Empty. *North.*

The nobleman led him through many a roome,

And through many a gallery gay.

What a deele doth the king with so many *toome* houses,

That he gets um not fild with corne and hay?

*The King and a Poore Northerne Man*, 1640.

## (2) To take wool off the cards.

(3) Time. See *Guest*, ii. 205. It also means unoccupied space or room.

Here may men rede, that have *toom*,

A longe processe of the day of doom.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.*

TOOMING. An aching in the eyes. *North.*TOON. (1) Too. *East.*(2) The one; the other. *Var. dial.*

The *toon* hoved, and behelde

The strokys they gaf undur schylde,

Gret wondur had hee!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.*

TOOR. (1) The toe. *Somerset.*(2) Tother; the other. *Devon.*TOORCAN. To wonder or muse on what one means to do. *North.*

## TOORE. Hard; difficult.

TOOT. (1) The devil. *Linc.*(2) To pry inquisitively. *North.* "Tooting and prying," Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 119. Also, to gaze at eagerly.(3) Total; the whole. *Suffolk.*(4) To blow a horn. *Var. dial.*(5) To whine, or cry. *West.*(6) To shoot up, as plants. *North.*(7) To try; to endeavour. *Devon.*TOOTH. Keep; maintenance. *North.*

TOOTH-AND-EGG. A corruption of *tutenag*, an alloy or mixed metal. In this county spoons, &c., used by the common people are made of it, and these articles are thence vulgarly termed *tooth and egg* in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. *Linc.*

TOOTH-AND-NAIL. To set about anything *tooth and nail*, to set about it in earnest.

TOOTH-HOD. Fine pasturage. *North.*

TOOTHING. Bricks left projecting from a party-wall ready for a house to be built next it.

TOOT-HORN. Anything long and taper, like a cornet or horn. *Somerset.*

TOOTH-SOAP. A kind of tooth-powder.

Of the heads of mice being burned is made that excellent powder, for the scowring and cleansing of the teeth, called *tooth-soape*; unto which if spikenard

be added or mingled, it will take away any filthy sent or stronge savour in the mouth.

*Topsell's Beasts*, 1607

## TOOTHSOME. Palatable.

No swagg'ring terms, no taunts; for 'tis not right To think that only *toothsome* which can bite.

*Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646.

## TOOTHWORT. The herb shepherd's-purse.

TOOTHY. (1) Peevish; crabbed. *South.*

## (2) Having many or large teeth.

## TOOTING-HOLE. A loophole in a wall, &amp;c.

TOOTLEDUM-PATTICK. A fool. *Cornw.*TOOTLING. The noise made with the tongue in playing on the flute. *Northamptonsh.*

TOO-TOO. Excessive; excessively; exceedingly. "Too-too, used absolutely for very well or good," Ray's *English Words*, 1674, p. 49. It is often nothing more in sense than a strengthening of the word *too*, but too-too was regarded by our early writers as a single word. See further observations in *Shak. Soc. Pap.* i. 39; *Wit and Wisdom*, notes, p. 72, where I have printed a very large number of quotations from early writers exhibiting the meaning of this compound word.

Who *too-too* suddenly accepting the same, hoping thereby to have upheld the Protestant party in Germany, and not being succoured out of England as the Bohemians expected, was himself the year following driven out of that his new elective kingdom.

*MS. Harl. 646.*

TOOZLE. To pull about roughly. *North.*TOP. (1) To burn off the long cotton end of the wick of a candle. *Var. dial.* Also, to snuff a candle.(2) The head. *Tail over top*, headlong. *Top over tail*, head over tail, precipitately, rashly, hastily.

But syr James had soche a chopp,

That he wyate not be my *toppe*,

Whethur hyt were day or nyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the *tayle*,

A sorowfull songe in falth he shall singe.

*Chenier Plays*, ii. 176.

Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,

That the dewke bothe hors and man

Turned *toppe* ovr *tayle*!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

Wyth here kercheves the devyls sayle,

Elles shul they go to helle bothe *top* and *tayle*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 59.*

(3) Good; capital. *Var. dial.*

## (4) To wrestle.

## (5) A pit term for coal, when quite prepared for removal by wedges or powder.

## TOP-AND-SCOURGE. Whip-top.

## TOPASION. The topaz stone.

TOP-CASTLES. Ledgings surrounding the mast-head. In *Eglamour*, 1072, it is apparently applied to the upper turrets of a castle, or perhaps to the temporary wooden fortifications built at the tops of towers in preparing for a siege. According to Mr. Hunter, *Hal-lamshire Glossary*, p. 24, "any building which overtops those around it, will be called in derision a *cob-castle*."



## TOPENS. A twopenny piece.

Thomas Usshore de Norwico, marchaunt, indict. est coram justie. domini regis de pace in civitate Norwici observanda assign., de eo quod idem Thomas nocte diei Dominice in festo sancti Bartholomei apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum quinto, apud Norwicum in mansione ejusdem Thomæ solvit cuidam Thomæ atte Hirne bochere, servienti Roberti Candelero de Norwico bochere, pro bras. a dicto Thoma atte Hirne empt., x. s. In singulis denariis et in aliis denariis vocatis *pens of topans* fabricatis de ære vocatis *brasenpens*, secundum formam et similitudinem denar. vocat. *Yorkpens*, dicens et affirmans eidem Thomæ atte Hirne solutionem prædictam fore bonum argentum et abili. monetam, prædictus Thomas Usshore sciens dictam solutionem esse fals. et contrafact. eidem Thomæ atte Hirne pro bona solutione fals. et fraudulent. ibidem liberavit.

Norwich Corporation Records, temp. Hen. VI.

TOP-FULL. Quite full. *Var. dial.*

TOPING. Excellent; tiptop. *West.*

TOPINYERE. A paramour.

TOP-LATCH. The thong which passes through holes in the seal of a horse's collar, and serves to fasten it, or to loosen or tighten it, as may be necessary. It is also the rising and falling latch which, catching the movable part of the cow-bauk, confines her when milked. *Moor.*

TOPILESS. Supreme. *Shak.*

TOPMAN. A merchant vessel.

TOPPER. One who excels. *Var. dial.*

TOPPICE. To hide, or take shelter.

TOPPING. (1) A mode of cheating at play by holding a dice in the fingers.

(2) A curl, or tuft of hair, &c.

(3) Fine; excellent; in good health.

TOPPINGLY. In good health. *North.*

TOPPING-POT. An allowance of beer given in harvest time, when a mow was filled to the very top. *East.*

TOPPINGS. The second skimming of milk.

TOPPITS. The refuse of hemp.

TOPPLE. (1) A crest, or tuft.

(2) To fall; to tumble; to tumble in confusion. Also, to cause to fall, &c. *Topple tail over, topsy-turvy.*

I am *topullid* in my thougte,

So that of renone levehth nougt.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

TOPPLE-OVER. Said of sheep, beasts, or other farming live stock, when they sell for double their cost. "I jest *toppled* em over in the year."

TOP-SAWYER. A leading person.

TOPSIDE-TURVY. Topsy-turvy.

TOPS-MAN. A foreman, or bailiff.

TOP-STRING. The same as *Top-latch*, q. v.

TOP-UP. To make a finish; thus, when one has eaten largely of solid food, he is said to *top up* with pastry and lighter eatables; also, when a person has come to ruin or into distress, through any cause, he is said to be *topped up*.

TOR. A hill. *Devon.*

TORBLE. Trouble; wrangling.

TORCEYS. Torches. (*A.-N.*)

TORCH. This phrase was recently heard at Boyton, near the sea. "Law! how them clouds *torch* up, we shall ha rain." This implied a rolling upwards of heavy smoke-like clouds, as if they were the dense smoke of celestial fires.

TORE. Broke. *West.*

TORES. The ornamental wooden knobs or balls which are still to be seen on old-fashioned cradles and chairs.

TORETES. Rings. (*A.-N.*)

TORF. Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. *Kent.*

TORFEL. To fall; to die. *North.*

TORFITCH. Wild vetch. *West.*

TO-RIGHTS. In order. *Var. dial.*

TORKELEARE. A quarrelsome person.

TORKESS. To alter a house, &c.

TORKWED. An instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse to make it stand still during the progress of shocing.

TORMENT. A tempest. (*A.-N.*)

TORMENTILL. The herb setfoil.

TORMENTING. Sub-ploughing, or sub-hoeing. *Devon.*

TORMIT. A turnip. *North.*

TORN. (1) Broke. *Wills.*

(2) A spinning-wheel. *Exmoor.*

TORNAY. To tilt at a tournament.

TORNAYEEZ. Turns; wheels. *Gawayne.*

TORN-DOWN. Rough; riotous. *Linc.*

TORNE. (1) To turn. (*A.-S.*)

But thogh a man himself be good,

And he *torne* so his mood,

That he haunte foolcs companye,

It shal him *torne* to grete folie.

*MS. Lansd.* 793, f. 61.

(2) Angry.

TO-ROBUYDD. Stolen away entirely.

My yoye, myn herte ye al *to-robydd*,

The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!

*MS. Cantab.* ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

TO-ROF. Crumbled to pieces.

That he tok he al *to-rof*,

So dust in winde, and aboute drof.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 180.

Hys rakk he al *to-roof*,

And owt of the stabull drofe.

*MS. Cantab.* ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

TORPENS.

Item, I bequeath to myne especial good Lord George Earl of Shrewsbury a cope of cloth of gold of white damasce, with *torpens* cloth of gold and velvet upon velvet.

*Test. Vetrust.* p. 452.

TORPENT. Torpid. *More.*

TORREN. Torn.

In a colde wyntur, as the kyng and Thomas ware in fere in the Chepe at London, the kyng was warre of a pore man that was sore acolde with *torren* clothis.

*MS. Cantab.* ff. ii. 38, f. 11.

TORRIDIDDLE. Bewildered. *Dorset.*

TORRIL. A worthless woman, or horse.

TORT. (1) Sparkling. *West.*

The North Wilts horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they will sniff and snort. It is so cold and *tort*.

*MS. Aubrey's Wills*, p. 53.

- (2) Wrong. (*A.-N.*)  
 (3) A wax candle.  
 (4) Receipt for making "torte of fyssh" in MS. Cott. Julius D. viii. f. 94. [Tart?]  
 (5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*  
 TORTIOUS. Injurious. *Spenser.*  
 TORTIVE. Twisted; turned aside.  
 TORTORS. Turtles. *Gawayne.*  
 TORTUOUS. Oblique; winding. (*A.-N.*)  
 TORTYLL. Twisted. *Ritson.*  
     A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,  
     Under hes tortyll tre. *Robin Hood*, i. 91.  
 TORVED. Stern; severe.  
 TORY. An Irish robber. The *tories* were noted for their ferocity and murders.  
     And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and  
     drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who  
     is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.  
     *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology*, p. 43.  
 TORY-RORY. In a wild manner.  
 TOS. Tocs. (*A.-S.*)  
     Hise fet he kisten an hundred sythes,  
     The *tos*, the nayles, and the lithes.  
     *Havelok*, 2163.  
 TOSH. A projecting tooth. *Toshnail*, a nail driven in aslant like a tosh.  
 TOSIER. A basket-maker. *South.*  
 TO-SONDRE. Go to pieces; split.  
     The fyry welkne gan to thundir,  
     As thoug the world schulde alde to-sondre.  
     *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 91.  
 TO-SPRED. Scattered abroad. (*A.-S.*)  
 TOSS. The mow or bay of a barn into which the corn is put preparatory to its being threshed.  
 TOSSICATED. Restless; perplexed.  
 TOSSING-BALL. A ball to play with.  
 TOSS-PLUME. A swaggering fellow.  
 TOSS-POT. A drunkard.  
 TOSSY-TAIL. Topsy-turvy. *Devon.*  
 TOSTICATED. (1) Tossed about. *West.*  
 (2) Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*  
 TOSTYRN. A toasting-iron.  
 TOT. (1) A small drinking cup, holding about half a pint. *Warw.*  
 (2) A tuft of grass; a bush.  
 (3) A term of endearment.  
 (4) Anything very small. *East.*  
 (5) A foolish fellow.  
 TOTALD. Killed, or injured in an irretrievable manner. *East.*  
 TOTE. (1) To look, observe, or peep. (*A.-S.*)  
     Devocion stondyth fer without  
     At the lyppys dore, and tototh yune.  
     *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 25.*  
 (2) The whole. Still in use.  
 (3) To bulge out. *Somerset.*  
 (4) A tuft of grass, hair, &c. *Lanc.*  
 (5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*  
 TOTEHILL. An eminence. *Chesh.* "Totehyll, *montaignette*," Palsgrave, 1530.  
 TOTELEH. A whisperer. "Be no totiler," MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141.  
 TOTER. A seesaw. Nominale MS.  
 TOTEY. Irritable. *North.*  
 TO-THE-FORE. Forthcoming. *North.*

TOTHER. The other. (*A.-S.*) This is now generally considered a provincial vulgarism.

The *tother* day on the same wyse,  
 As the kyuge fro the borde can ryse.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 74.*

T'OTHER-DAY. The day before yesterday. *Sussex.* In some places this expression is indefinite.

TOTHEREMMY. The others. *West.*

TOTLE. A lazy person. *West.*

TOT-O'ER-SEAS. The golden-crested wren.

TO-TORN. Torn to pieces.

Rather thanne he schulde be forlorn,  
 Yit I wolde eft be al to-torn.

*MS. Coll. Cantab. E. 55, f. 25.*

TOT-QUOT. A general dispensation.

TOTSANE. The herb *agnus castris*.

TOTT. To note. It is also used as a substantive.

With letters and credence, the copy wherof, with  
 my poore opinion upon the same, totted in the mar-  
 gync, I sende unto your Highnes herewith.

*State Papers*, i. 150.

TOTTARD. The herb nascorium.

TOTTED. Excited; elevated.

TOTTERARSE. The game of scesaw.

TOTTERED. Tattered.

TOTTER-PIE. A high-raised apple-pie.

TOTTL. To toddle. *Var. dial.*

TOTTY. (1) Dizzy; reeling. (*A.-S.*) This term is still used in the provinces.

So *toty* was the brayn of his hede,  
 That he desidird for to go to bedde,  
 And when he was ones therin laide,  
 With hymself mecrvallyously he fralde.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

(2) Little. *Suffolk.*

TOTYNG-HOLE. A spy-hole.

They within the cite perceyved well this *totyng-*  
*hole*, and layed a peece of ordynaunce directly  
 against the wyndowe. *Hull, Henry VI. f. 23.*

TOU. Snares for taking game. *East.*

TOUCH. (1) Time; occasion. *West.*

(2) To bow, by touching the hat, &c. in token of respect to a superior. *North.*

(3) A cunning feat or trick. "Touche, a crafty dede, *tour*," Palsgrave.

(4) A habit, or action.

(5) A kind of very hard black granite. See Stanihurst, p. 31. The term was also applied to marble.

(6) To infect or stain.

(7) A touchstone. *Shak.*

TOUCH-BOX. A receptacle for lighted tinder carried by soldiers for matchlocks.

He had no sooner drawne and ventred ny her,  
 Intending only but to have a bout,  
 When she his flaske and touch-box set on fier,  
 And till this hower the burning is not out.  
*Letting of Humours Blood in the Heat-Paine*, 1600.

TOUCHER. A little; a trifle. *North.*

TOUFFA. A small shed, at the end of farm-houses, to contain implements of agriculture and gardening.

TOUGH. (1) Difficult. See *Tow*.

(2) The beam of a plough.

TOUGHER. A portion, or dowry.

And she wad han you of all loves to wad me : and  
you shall han me for your *tougher*.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 18.

TOUGHT. Tight. Still in use.

TOUGHY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

TOUGINGE. Tugging.

TOUKEN. To dye. (*A.-S.*)

TOUNISCHMEN. Townsmen. *Leland*.

TOUR. A tower. (*A.-N.*)

TOURMENTES. Engines. List of old words  
prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

TOURN. A spinning-wheel. *Ecm.*

TOURT. To decay. *Suffolk*.

TOUSE. (1) To tug, or pull about.

(2) A noise, or disturbance. *Dorset*.

(3) A slight blow. *Somerset*.

TOUSELED. Having tassels.

TOUSER. A coarse apron. *Devon*.

TOUT. (1) The backside. "Rubying of ther  
toute," MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

(2) A tunnel across a road. *Linc.*

(3) To solicit custom. *Var. dial.* Hence *touter*,  
a person who touts for inns, &c.

(4) To follow or be followed. *North.*

TOVET. A measure of two gallons, according to  
Cooper's *Sussex Glossary*. Kersey says, "a  
measure of half a bushel or two pecks."

TOW. (1) Tough. *Var. dial.* Also, difficult.  
The phrase, *to make it tow*, *to make it tough*,  
is common in early writers in various shades  
of sense, but generally, *to make it difficult*, or  
take great pains with any matter; *to treat an  
insignificant task or matter with as much care  
as if it were of great importance*.

Befe and moton wyllle serve welc enow ;

And for to seche so ferre a lytill bakon flyk,

Which hath long hanggid, resty and tow ;

And the wey I telle you is comborous and thyk,

And thou might stomble, and take the cryk.

*Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 29.

To day thou gate no monc of me,

Made thou it never so towy.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

(2) Tools, or apparatus. *East.*

(3) Pleasant; delightful. *Devon*.

TOWAIL. A towel. (*A.-N.*)

Wyth thre towayles and no lasse

Hule thyn auter at thy masse.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.*

TOWAN. A sand hillock. *Devon*.

TOWARD. At hand; forthcoming.

TOWARDES. Toward. (*A.-S.*)

TOWARDLY. Prosperous; doing well.

TOW-BLOWEN. A blown herring. *Suffolk*.

TOWD. Told. *Lanc.*

TOWEL. (1) An oaken stick. *Warw.* Also a  
verb, to beat with an oaken cudgel.

(2) The anus. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 192.

TOWEN. (1) To tame. *Northumb.*

(2) A town. *Nominale MS.*

(3) Fatigued. *Gawayne*.

TOWER. (1) A high head-dress much worn by  
ladies about the year 1710.

(2) Curled hair on the forehead.

TOWER-LIGHTS. The small upper lights of a  
perpendicular window in a church.

TOWGHT. A piece of rope-yarn used for tying  
up sacks. *North.*

TO-WHEN. Till when; how long.

TO-WHILS. Whilst.

TOWING-LINE. A line affixed to a barge and  
a horse towing it. *Towing-path*, the path  
used by horses in towing.

TOWLE. To toll, or entice.

TOWLETTES. The flaps which hung on the  
thighs from the tassels. *Arch.* xvii. 295.

TOWLING. Whipping horses up and down at  
a fair, a boy's mischievous amusement.

TOWLY. A towel. *East.*

TOWN. (1) A village. *Var. dial.* Town-gate,  
the high road through a town or village.

(2) The court, or farmyard. *Devon*.

TOWN-HUSBAND. An officer of a parish who  
collects the moneys from the parents of illegi-  
timate children for the maintenance of the  
latter. *East.*

TOWN-PLACE. A farmyard. *Cornw.*

TOWN-TOP. A large top whipped by several  
boys at the same time. So a town-bull is a  
bull kept for the use of the community.

TOWPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOWRETE. To fall upon; to attack. (*A.-S.*)

TOWRETH. "Said of a hawk when she lifteth  
up her wing," *Dict. Rust.*

TOW-ROW. Money paid by porters to persons  
who undertake to find them work. *East.*

TOWRUS. Eager. Said of the roebuck.

TOWT. To put out of order; to entangle, or  
rumple. *Var. dial.* Hence *towty*, disorderly,  
ill-tempered.

TOWTE. Taught. "*Doceor*, to be towte,"

MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. in my possession.

TOXE. Tusk. Kyng *Alisaunder*, 6123.

TOY. Whim; fancy; trifle. To take a toy,  
i. e. to take a fancy, to go about at random.

For these causes, I say, she ran at random and  
played her pranks as the *toy* took her in the head,  
sometimes publicly, sometimes privately, whereby  
she both disparaged her reputation, and brought  
herself into the contempt of the world.

*MS. Harl.* 4838.

TO-YEAR. This year. *Var. dial.* "To jere,  
*horno*," *Cathol. Anglic.* MS. xv. Cent.

TOZE. (1) The same as *Touse*, q. v.

(2) To disentangle wool or flax.

TPROT. An exclamation of contempt. See  
Wright's *Political Songs*, p. 381.

TRACE. (1) To walk. Still in use.

(2) A track, or path. "Trace, a streyght way,  
*trace*," *Palsgrave*, 1530. Also a verb, to fol-  
low the track of an animal.

(3) A sledge, or small cart.

TRACE-SIDES. Traces separated.

TRACE-WAY. Built trace-way, i. e. stones  
built longitudinally in the front of a wall.

TRACK. Right course, or track. *West.*

TRACT. (1) To trace, or track.

(2) Delay. *State Papers*, i. 231.

TRADE. (1) A road. *Sussex*. Metaphorically  
applied to the road or path of life. Also, a rut  
in a road.

(2) Stuff; rubbish. *Devon*.

(3) Trod. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Conduct; habit; custom. *East.*

TRADERS. Tradesmen's tokens.

TRADES-AND-DUMB-MOTIONS. A country game, where one boy makes signs representing the occupation of some trade, and another boy guesses it.

TRAFER. A searcher, or hunter.

TRAFFICK. (1) Lumber; rubbish. *North.*

(2) Passage of people. *Var. dial.*

TRAFFING-DISH. A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.

TRAGEDY. A tragedy, says the Prompt. Parv. is a "play that begynnynthe with myrthe and endythe with sorowe." The term was also applied to a tale.

The last acte of a tragedie is alwaies more heave and sorrowfull than the rest.

*Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 329.

TRAGETTES. Juggling tricks.

Jogulours gret avantage they getes,

With japes and with *tragettes*.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 58.

TRAIE. To betray. (*A.-S.*)

And penance on hem layd,

For that thai hadde God *y-trayd*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 28.

For alle the golde that ever myght be,

Fro heven unto the worldis ende,

Thou beys never *trayed* for me,

For with me I rede the wende.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, f. 120.

TRAIK. To sicken; to die. *North.*

TRAIL. (1) A trellis work for creepers, used in an arbour. See Florio, p. 113. Drayton uses it for a creeping plant. In architecture, ornaments of leaves, &c.

(2) To loiter. *North.*

(3) To drag. Torrent, p. 56.

(4) The train of a gown.

(5) To carry hay or corn. *inc.*

(6) To hunt by the track or scent.

(7) A portion, or fragment.

(8) A kind of sledge or cart.

TRAILBASTONS. A company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of the body. The Trailebastons, according to Langtoft, arose in the reign of Edward I, and judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. They are supposed to have derived their name from long staffs which they carried.

TRAILING-BEER. Beer given to mowers as a fine by persons walking over grass before it is cut. *Var. dial.*

TRAIL-TONGS. A dirty slattern. *Trail-tripes* is also used in the same sense.

TRAILY. Slovenly. *Cumb.*

TRAIN. (1) The tail of a hawk. Also, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. A trap or lure for any animal was also called a train.

(2) Treachery; stratagem; deceit.

Y trowe syr Marrok, be Goddes payne,

Have sayne syr Ilger be some *trayne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* li. 38, f. 75.

At a batayle certeyne

Of Sarsyns that have done *trayne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* li. 38, f. 175.

And now thou woldyst wondrous fayne

Be the furste to do me *trayne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* li. 38, f. 72.

(3) Clever; apt. *Yorksh.*

(4) To harbour, said of a wolf.

TRAIS. The traces of a horse.

TRAISE. To betray. *Ritson.*

TRAISTE. (1) To trust.

(2) Dregs of wine, beer, &c.

TRAISTELY. Safely; securely. "I may traistely hym take," *MS. Morte Arthure.*

TRAIT. The coarser meal. *Cornw.*

TRAITERIE. Treachery. *Gower.*

TRAITHED. Trained; educated.

TRAILILY. A term of endearment.

TRALUCENT. Translucent.

TRAM. (1) A small bench for setting a tub on, used in the dairy. *Heref.*

(2) A sort of sledge running on four wheels, used in coal mines. *North.*

(3) A train or succession of things.

TRAME. (1) Deceit; treachery. *Line.*

(2) A portion or fragment of anything.

TRAMMEL. (1) An iron hook by which kettles are hung over a fire. *Var. dial.*

(2) A contrivance used for teaching a horse to move the legs on the same side together.

(3) A kind of fowling-net.

(4) The hopper of a mill.

TRAMP. (1) To trample. *West.*

(2) A walk; a journey. *Var. dial.*

(3) A walking beggar. *Var. dial.*

TRAMPER. A travelling mechanic.

TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

TRANCR. A tedious journey. *Lanc.*

TRANCITE. A passage.

TRANE. (1) To delay, or loiter.

(2) A device; a knot. *Gawayne.*

TRANELL. To trammel for larks. (*Fr.*)

TRANLING. A perch one year old.

TRANSAM. The lintel.

TRANSCRIT. Copy; writing. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSELEMENT. To change. (*Lat.*)

The joyfull waters did begin t'aspire,

And would transelement themselves to fire.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 116.

TRANSFISTICATED. Pierced through.

For though your beard do stand so fine mustated,

Perhaps your nose may be *transfisticated*.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

TRANSFRET. To pass over the sea.

Shortly after that Kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he *transfreted* and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche.

*Hall, Henry VII.* f. 28.

TRANSHAPE. Transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,

Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,

What kind of people I commerc'd withal

In my *transhape*. *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 16.

TRANSLATOR. A cobbler. *Var. dial.*

TRANSEWE. To transform. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSMOGRIFY. To transform. *Var. dial.*

TRANSOLATE. Transferred.

The Jewes were put out of state,  
And her kyngdome al transolate.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.*

**TRANS-SHIFT.** To alter; to change.

**TRANSUME.** To copy, or transcribe.

**TRANSMPT.** (1) A copy.

(2) The lintel of a door.

**TRANT.** A trick, or stratagem.

Thynke no syne thus me to teyn,  
And fyll with trants.

*Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 109.*

**TRANTER.** A carrier. *Var. dial.*

**TRANTERY.** Money arising from fines paid by those who broke the assize of bread and ale.

**TRANTY.** The same as *Aud-farand*, q. v.

**TRAP.** (1) To pinch, or squeeze. *North.*

(2) A short hill. *Somerset.*

(3) A small cart. *Var. dial.*

(4) To tramp as with pattens. *Devon.*

(5) An old worn-out animal. *North.*

(6) *Up to trap*, very cunning.

(7) To dress up finely.

The which horse was *trapped* in a mantellet brot  
and backe place, al of fine golde in scifers of device,  
with tasselles on cordelles pendaunt.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 76.*

(8) A foot-bridge. *Beds.*

**TRAP-BALL.** A game played with a trap, a ball, and a small bat. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end for the ball, and a kind of wooden spoon, moving on a pivot, in the bowl of which the ball is placed. By striking the end or handle of the spoon, the ball of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it as far as possible with the bat before it reaches the ground. The adversaries on the look-out, either by catching the ball, or by howling it from the place where it falls, to hit the trap, take possession of the trap, bat, and ball, to try their own dexterity.

**TRAP-BITTLE.** A bat used at trap-ball.

**TRAPE.** (1) A pan, platter, or dish.

(2) To trail on the ground. *Var. dial.*

**TRAPES.** (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wander about. *Var. dial.*

**TRAPESING.** Slow; listless. *North.*

**TRAPPAN.** A snare; a stratagem.

**TRAPPERS.** The trappings of horses.

**TRAPS.** Goods; furniture, &c.

**TRAPSTICK.** The cross-bar by which the body of a cart is confined to the shafts.

**TRASE.** (1) Trace; path?

Syr, that was never my purpos  
For to leve oon soche a trase  
Be nyghte nor be day.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 67.*

(2) Track of game. *Gawayne.*

**TRASENINGS.** A term in hunting, the crossings and doublings before the hounds.

**TRASH.** (1) Anything worthless. It was also a cant term for money. "Pelfe, trash, *id est*, money," Florio, p. 63. Shakespeare, however, hardly intended a pun when he wrote, "who steals my purse, steals *trash*."

(2) Nails for nailing up tapestry, &c.

(3) To harass; to fatigue. *North.*

(4) To place a collar loaded with lead, or a loose rope, round the neck of a hound, to keep him back from going before the rest of the pack. Metaphorically, to restrain, to check, to retard.

**TRASII-BAG.** A worthless person. *Linc.*

**TRASIED.** Betrayed.

**TRASHES.** Trifles. It is the translation of *baguenaudes* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

**TRASHMIRE.** A slattern. *North.*

**TRAT.** (1) A tract, or treatise.

(2) An idle loitering boy. *West.*

**TRATE.** See *Crate*.

**TRATTLE.** To prattle, or talk idly.

Styll she must *trattle*; that tunge is alwayes sterynge.

*Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 73.*

**TRATTLES.** The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

**TRAUNTER.** A pedlar. See *Tranter*.

**TRAUNWAY.** A strange story. *North.*

**TRAUSES.** Hose, or breeches.

**TRAVAILLE.** To labour. (*A.-N.*)

**TRAVE.** (1) A frame into which farriers put unruly horses. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To stride along as if through long grass. *North.*

(3) In the trave, i. e. harnessed. *East.*

(4) To set up shocks of corn.

**TRAVERS.** Dispute.

And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thr,  
Everiche holdynge his opinoun.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.*

**TRAVERSAUNT.** Unpropitious.

Thou hast a dominaicioun *traversaunt*,

Wythowte numbre doyst thou greeve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.*

**TRAVERSE.** (1) The place adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod. *Var. dial.*

(2) To digress in speaking.

(3) A moveable screen; a low curtain. *Traves*, State Papers, i. 257.

(4) To transgress. (*A.-N.*)

(5) Thwarting contrivance.

**TRAVIST.** Bewildered.

**TRAW.** (1) To draw. *Hearne.*

(2) The shoeing-place of a farrier.

**TRAY.** (1) A hurdle. *Linc.*

(2) A mason's hood for mortar.

**TRAYERES.** Long boats. *Weber.*

**TRAYET.** Betrayed.

He seid, Jhesu, it may not be,

That thou shuldest *trayet* be.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 15.*

**TRAYFOLES.** Knots; devices. *Gawayne.*

**TRAYING.** Betraying.

Therefore thy sorowe schall never slake,  
Traytur, for thy false *traying*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 47.*

**TRAYTORY.** Treachery.

Owre false steward hath us schent

Wyth hys false *traytory*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 75.*

**TRAY-TRIP.** A game at dice. It is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

**TRE.** The same as *Tree*, q. v.

**TREACHER.** A traitor; a deceiver.

**TREACHETOUR.** A traitor. *Spenser.*

**TREACLE-BALL.** The same as *Claygum*, q. v.

- TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE.** Oat-cake spread over with treacle is so called. *North.*
- TREACLE-WAG.** Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *West.*
- TREACLE-WATER.** A mess made with treacle, spirits of wine, &c. used for coughs.
- TREADLE.** The foot-board attached to a spinning-wheel, or similar machine.
- TREAF.** Peevish; froward. *South.*
- TREAGUE.** A truce. *Spenser.*
- TREATABLY.** Intelligibly.
- TREATISE.** A treaty. *Palsgrave.*
- TREBLOT.** According to the Pr. Parv. a "sly instrument to take brydys or beestes."
- TREBUCHET.** A cucking-stool.
- TRECHAUNT.** Plant; yielding.
- TRECHIE.** Track; dance. *Hearne.*
- TRECHET.** To cheat; to trick. *Hearne.*
- TRECHOURE.** (1) A cheat. (*A.-N.*)
- (2) An ornament for the head, formerly worn by women. (*A.-N.*)
- TREDDLE.** (1) A whore. A cant term.
- (2) The dung of a hare. *South.*
- Tak the *triddils* of an hare; and stampe thame with wyne, and anoynte the pappes therewith.  
*MS. Lincoln Med. f. 291.*
- (3) The step of a stair, &c.
- TREDE-FOULE.** A cock. *Chaucer.*
- TREDEN.** To tread. (*A.-S.*)
- TREDOURE.** A caudle thus made:
- Tac bred and grate hit, make a lyour of rawe eyren, do therto saffrone and poudre douce: alye hit with good broth, and mak hit as caudell, and do therto a litelle verjus.  
*MS. Cotton. Julius D. viii. f. 91.*
- TREE.** (1) Wood; staff; stick. The cross is often called *tree* in early poetry.
- How my some lyeth me beforne  
Upon my skyrte takyn fro the tree.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*
- Syr, sche seyde, be Godys tree,  
I leve hyt not tylle y hyt see.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.*
- Hyт ys Goddes body that soffered ded  
Upon the holy rode tre,  
To bye owre synnes and make us fre.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*
- (2) A butcher's gambrel. *Suffolk.*
- (3) The handle of a spade. *West.*
- TREE-GOOSE.** The Solan goose.
- TREEKSIN.** Three weeks since. *Lanc.*
- TREEN.** (1) Wooden.
- Plowge and harwe coude he dyt,  
*Treen* beddes he wone to make.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*
- (2) Trees. The *A.-S.* plural.
- TREENWARE.** Earthen vessels? *Ray.*
- TREET.** A kind of bran. *North.*
- TREE-WORM.** "*Teredo*, treworm," *MS. Vocab.*
- TREGETOUR.** This word was used in two senses: (1) A magician. (2) A cheat.
- My sone, as guyle undir the hat,  
With sleystis of a *tregetoure*,  
Is hid envye of suche coloure.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.*
- Outher a *tregetour* he most be,  
Or ellis God himself is he.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.*

He sall gedyr fast to hym than  
Alle that of the deevles crafte kan,  
Als nygromancyres and *trygetours*,  
Wyches and fals enchainwntows,  
*Hampole, MS. Boices, p. 129.*

- TREIE.** Vexation. (*A.-S.*)
- TREJETED.** Marked; adorned. *Gawayne.*
- TRELAWNY.** A mess, made very poor, of barley meal, water, and salt.
- TRELLASDOME.** A trellis work.
- TREMEL.** To tremble.
- TRENCH.** (1) A bit for a horse.
- (2) To cut, or carve. (*Fr.*)
- TRENCHANT.** Cutting; sharp. (*A.-N.*)
- TRENCHEPAIN.** A person who cut bread at the royal table. (*A.-N.*)
- TRENCHER.** A wooden platter.
- TRENCHER-CAP.** The square cap worn by the collegians at Oxford and Cambridge.
- TRENCHER-CLOAK.** A kind of cloak worn formerly by servants and apprentices.
- TRENCHERING.** Eating.
- TRENCHER-MAN.** A good eater.
- Spotted in divers places with pure fat,  
Knowne for a right tall *trencher-man* by that.  
*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.*
- TRENCHMORE.** A boisterous sort of dance to a lively tune in triple time. See Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 16.
- Some sweare, in a *trenchmore* I have trode a good way to winne the world.  
*Kemp's Nine Dates Wonder, 1600.*

- TREND.** (1) To bend; to turn.
- (2) A current, or stream. *Devon.*
- TRENDE.** (1) A brewer's cooler. *West.*
- (2) The turning beam of a spindle. "*Insubulus*, a webster's trendyl," *MS. Harl. 1738:*
- (3) To roll; to trundle.
- He smote the sowdan with hys sword,  
That the hedd *trendyl* on the borde.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 170.*
- TRENKET.** A shoemaker's knife. "An instrument for a cordwayner, *batton atornier*," *Palsgrave, 1530.*
- TRENYNG.** Twinkling.
- TRENNE.** Wooden.
- Thenne byhulde he that body so clene,  
How hit lay ther inne that *trenne* chest.  
*Chron. Filodun, p. 98.*
- TRENNLE.** A stout wooden pin driven through the outer planks of a ship's side to fasten them to the ribs. *South.*
- TRENT.** Handled; seized. It seems to mean *laid down* in Gy of Warwike, p. 7.
- TRENTAL.** Thirty masses for the dead.
- Fore schryfte and fore *trental* thai scornie al this stryf,  
3if hit because of govetyse, cursud then thai be.  
*MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*
- TRENTES.**
- The grace of God me thyneke thaim wantes,  
That ledes thayre lyf with swylke *trentes*.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 59.*
- TREON.** Trees. (*A.-S.*)
- Alle that destruyeth *treon*, other gras, growyngc wythinne the cherche walles bythout leve of the person, or of the vycary, other of hem that haveth the keypyngc therofo.  
*MS. Burney 356, p. 90.*

**TREPEGET.** A military engine used for projecting stones, arrows, &c.

Also reparacion and amendinge of wallis, makynge and amendinge of engynes, of *trepegettis*, ordenaunce of stones to defende thy wallis or to assaille thyn enemies. *Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 53.*

**TREPETT.** A stroke.

**TRESAIL.** A great-grandfather.

**TRESAWNTE.** A passage in a house.

**TRES-COZES.** A game mentioned by Sir J. Harrington in his *Epigrams*, *MS. Addit. 12049.*

**TRESENS.** "That is drawn over an estates chambre, *ciel*," Palsgrave.

**TRESOURE.** Treasure. (*A.-N.*)

To gete good is my labour, And to awement my *tresoure*.

*MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 40.*

**TRESOURYS.** The tresses of the hair.

And bad anon hys turmentours

Do hange hur be hur *tresourys*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.*

**TRESPASET.** Done wrongly.

Therefore take hede on thy lyyvinge

Jef thou have *trespaset* in syche thyng.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

**TRESSE.** (1) A clasp. (2) An artificial lock or gathering of hair. (*A.-N.*)

**TRESSEL.** A trestle, or support.

**TRESSOUR.** See *Tresourys*.

**TREST.** (1) Trusty?

For he was hardi, trewe and *trest*,

Of all this lond and yong man best.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 107.*

A iok of that levedy, with lovelich lere,

Mi gode gameliche game gerte to grounde;

Couthe I carpe carpying, *trestly* [crestly?] and clere,

Of that birde bastons in bale ire bounde.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.*

(2) A strong large stool. *Lanc.*

**TRESTILLE.** A trestle.

**TRET.**

Hath thy herte be wroth or gret,

When Goddes servys was drawe on *tret*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

**TRETABLE.** Tractable. (*A.-N.*)

Whate vayleth vertu wiche is not *treteabilla*?

Recure of sykenesse is hasty medecyne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 130.*

**TRETE.** (1) To treat; to discourse. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A plaster, or salve.

(3) Row; array. *Gawayne.*

**TRETEE.** A treaty. *Chaucer.*

**TRETIS.** (1) A treaty. *Chaucer.*

(2) Long and well-proportioned. *Tyrw.*

**TRETORY.** Treachery. *Skellon.*

**TRETOWRE.** A traitor. *Pr. Parv.*

**TREVED.** "Trapes. treved."—*MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, co. Lanc.*

**TREWE.** (1) A truce. (*A.-N.*)

The emperowre was then a sory man,  
And Moradas asked *trewe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

(2) True; faithful. *Trewe*ly, truly.

Seche thyn herte *trewe*ly ore,

Jef thou were any tyme for-swore.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

Hast thou be scharpe and bysy

To serve thy mayster *trewe*ly?

Hast thou *trewe*ly by uche way  
Deservet thy mete and thy pay.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*

**TREWELUFE.** (1) The herb oneberry.

(2) A true-love knot.

**TREWETHE.** Truth. (*A.-S.*)

**TREWETS.** Pattens. *Suffolk.*

**TREY-ACE.** Gone before you can say *tre*y-acc, i. e. in a moment.

**TREYATTE.** Treaty.

**TREYGOBET.** An old game at dice.

**TREYTE.** A treatise.

A soule that list to singe of love

Of Crist that com tille us so lawe,

Rede this *treyté* it may hym move,

And may hym teche lightly with awe.

*MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160.*

**TRIACLE.** A remedy; an antidote. There was, however, a particular composition in ancient medicine called *triacle*, which seems alluded to in the following passage:

A jens vnyem more holson than *tryacle*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, p. 1.*

**TRIBBET-DOOR.** A wicket, or half-door.

**TRIBET.** A common children's game played in Lancashire, which perhaps may be said to be the primitive form of *trap*. It is almost impossible to describe it. It is played with a *pum*, a piece of wood about a foot long and two inches in diameter, and a *tribet*, a small piece of hard wood.

**TRIBON.** The desk of the officiating priest.

**TRIBS.** Triplets at marbles.

**TRICE.** (1) To thrust; to trip up. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A very small portion.

**TRICELING.** Tripping up.

**TRICHUR.** Treacherous; cunning.

Hold man lechur,

Jong-man *trichur*,

Of alle mine live

Ne sau I worse five.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 15.*

**TRICK.** (1) Character; peculiarity.

(2) To dress out; to adorn.

(3) Neat; elegant.

The ivory palace of her stately neck

Cloth'd with majestick aw, did seem to check

The looser pastime of her gamesome hair,

Which in wilde rings ran *trick* about the ayre.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.*

(4) To draw arms with pen and ink.

**TRICKER.** The trigger of a gun.

**TRICKET.** (1) The game of bandy-wicket.

(2) A game at cards, somewhat like loo.

**TRICKINGS.** Ornaments of dress.

**TRICKLE.** (1) To drip. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bowl, or trundle. *East.*

**TRICKLING.** The small intestines.

**TRICKLY.** Neatly.

Lylyl whyte muskells have no peere,

The fyszewyves fetche them quyklye;

So he that hath a consiens clere,

May stand to hys takkell *tryklye*.

But he that seekest to set to sale,

Suche baggage as ys olde and stale,

He ys lyke to tell another tale.

*Elderton's Lenton Stuffe, 1570.*

**TRICKMENTS.** Decorations.

**TRICKSY.** (1) Neat; adroit; elegant. *Tricksie-trim*, spruce, Florio, p. 580. Goldsmith, in his Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xxvi, uses *tricksy* in the sense of *tricky*.

(2) Playful; frolicsome.

**TRICK-TRACK.** The same as *Tick-tack*, q. v.

**TRICKY.** Full of tricks. *Var. dial.*

**TRICULATE.** To adorn. *East.*

**TRIDGE.** To trudge, or labour.

**TRIDLE.** A weaver's treddle.

**TRIDLINS.** The dung of sheep. *North.*

**TRIE.** (1) Choice; select. (*A.-N.*)

He wold not ete his cromys drye,  
He lovyd nothyng but it were *trie*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

Claryones cryden faste and curyous pypes,

Tymbres, tabers and trumpers fulle *trye*.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.*

(2) To rush in. (3) To pull out.

**TRIETE.** A company, or body.

**TRI-FALLOW.** To till ground the third time.

**TRIFFE.** To thrive.

**TRIFLED-CORN.** Corn that has fallen down in single ears mixed with standing corn.

**TRIG.** (1) Tight; true; faithful. *North.*

(2) Neat; trim. *Var. dial.* Also, to dress fine. *Trigged up*, smartly dressed.

(3) To fill; to stuff. (4) Full.

(5) Well in health. *West.*

(6) Sound and firm. *Dorset.*

(7) To prop or hold up. *Var. dial.*

(8) Active; clever. *Devon.*

(9) A narrow path. *Warw.*

(10) To trip and run. *East.*

(11) To stumble; to trip up.

(12) A small gutter. *Salop.*

(13) A mark at ninepins. Also, a stick across which a bowler strides when he throws the bowl away.

**TRIGEN.** A skidpan for a wheel.

**TRIG-HALL.** A hospitable house. *West.*

**TRIGIMATE.** An intimate friend. *Devon.*

**TRIG-MEAT.** Any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. *Coruw.*

**TRIGON.** A triangle.

**TRIKLOND.** Trickling.

He shalbe teyryd ful wondur sore,

So away he may not fle,

His neib shalle rife or he then fare,

The red blode *triklond* to his knee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122.*

**TRILL.** (1) To twirl; to throw.

(2) To roll; to trickle.

(3) The anus. A cant term.

**TRILLIBUB.** Anything trifling. The term is now applied only to tripe.

**TRIM.** (1) To beat. Still in use.

(2) Neat. (3) Neatly.

(4) To scold. *Heref.*

(5) In a correct order. *Var. dial.*

(6) To poise or make a boat even.

**TRIMIE.** To tremble. *North.* In MS. Sloane 7, f. 76, is a receipt "for the palsy that makyth man and woman to *trymyle*."

The Sarazene that holde the suerde in hande,

Fulle fast he *trymide* fote and hande.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.*

Blowinge off bugles and bemes aloft,  
*Trymlyng* of tabers and tymbring soft.

*Roland, MS. Lanod. 388. f. 304.*

**TRIMMEL.** A large salting tub. *Devon.*

**TRIMMER.** Timber that binds and supports the bricks of a hearth at some distance from the chimney.

**TRIMMING.** Large; huge. *West.*

**TRIMPLE.** To walk unsteadily. *West.*

**TRIM-TRAM.** A trifle, or absurdity.

**TRIN.** A flat tub used for receiving the cider from the press. *West.*

**TRINCUMS.** Jewels; trinkets.

**TRINDLE.** A wheel. *Derb.*

**TRINDLES.** (1) The dung of goats, &c.

(2) The fellos of a wheel. *North.*

**TRINDLE-TAIL.** A species of dog.

**TRINE.** (1) Triple. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To follow in a train.

(3) Thirteen fellics. Twenty-five spokes.

(4) To hang. A cant term.

**TRINE-COMPAS.** The Trinity.

**TRINEDADO.**

I care no more to kill them in braveado,  
Then for to drinke a pipe of *Trinedado*.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.*

**TRINK.** An old engine used for catching fish, mentioned in Stat. 2 Hen. VI. c. 15. See Chitty's Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 248.

**TRINKET.** A porringer.

**TRINKLE.** (1) To trickle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To endeavour to turn the opinion of another by unfair means. *East.*

**TRINNEL.** The same as *Trindles*, q. v.

**TRIOHT.** A trout. *Nomiale MS.*

**TRIP.** (1) A flock of sheep; a herd of swine, or goats. See *Sounder*.

(2) Race; family. *Craven.*

(3) New soft cheese made of milk. *East.* Chaucer mentions "a trippe of chese," but the sense appears to be doubtful.

(4) A small arch over a drain.

(5) "A hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood, or stag's horn, or earthenware, used in the game called also *trip*. These balls are first raised from a drop, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a pummel placed at the end of a flexible rod called the *trip-stick*. The game is almost peculiar to the North of England," Hunter, p. 93. It is also called *trip-trap*.

(6) *To fetch trip*, to go backwards in order to jump the further.

**TRIPLE-CHEEK.** A fat blowzy face.

**TRIPLE.** One of three. *Shak.*

**TRIPOLY.** *To come from Tripoly*, a phrase meaning to do feats of activity; to vault, or tumble.

**TRIPPET.** (1) The same as *Trip* (5).

(2) A quarter of a pound. *Yorks.*

**TRIP-SKIN.** (1) A piece of leather, worn on the right hand side of the petticoat, by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays,



and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby*.

- (2) The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like a *trip* overkept, or the leather used by the old woman. *Forby*.

TRISE. To pull up.

TRISTE. (1)

Hast thou be prowde and eke of port  
For *tryste* of lady and eke of lord.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

- (2) To trust.

I was in prison wel ye wist,  
To helpe of you ne myght I *triste*.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 90.*

My lorde, when he went to the see,  
For speccyalle *tryste* he toke me to the.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 72.*

- (3) A post or station in hunting.

I se huntynge, I se hornes blow,  
Houndes renne, the dere drawe adowne,  
And atte her *triste* bowes set arow,  
Now in August this lusti fresh cesone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 13.*

- (4) A trestle, or support.

- (5) A windlass.

- (6) A cattle-market. *North*.

TRISTER. See *Triste* (3).

TRISTESCE. Sadness.

Save only that I crye and bidde,  
I am in *tristesce* alle amldide.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196.*

TRISTILY. Safely; securely. "Qwhenne they *tristily* had treftyd," Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

TRISTIVE. Sad. (*Lat.*)

TRISTUR. The same as *Triste* (3).

TRIUMPH. (1) A public show.

(2) A trump at cards. (*Fr.*) The game of trump was also so called.

TRIVANT. A truant; a loiterer.

TRIVET. *Right as a trivet*, perfectly right.  
A common phrase.

TRIVIGANT. Termagant. (*Ital.*)

TRIWEDE. Honesty. *Hearn*.

TROACHER. A dealer in smuggled goods.

TROANT. A foolish fellow. *Erm.*

TROAT. To bellow, said of the buck.

TROCHE. To branch. (*A.-N.*)

TROCHES. Were thus made:

Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes  
eight ounces, styrax-calamite three ounces, musk  
half a dram, orrice two ounces, sugar-candy three  
pound; powder them, and with rose-water make  
*troches*. *Cosmetics*, 1660, p. 133.

TROCHINGS. The cluster of small branches  
at the top of a stag's horn.

TROD. A footpath. *Line*. "Ran from trod  
to trod," *Du Bartas*, p. 360.

TRODE. Track; path. (*A.-S.*)

Yf thou ever trowyde ore undyrstode  
That thi wytt ore thi gude  
Commys of thilselfe and nogte of Gode,  
That es grett pryde and fals trode.

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 16.

TRODUS. Steps.

They nyste never wher he was a-go,  
Ne of his *trodus* no sygne ther nasse.

*Chron. Vilodun*, p. 15.

TROEN.

Peny rydys *troen* be *troen*,  
Ovyr all in ylke a toen,  
On land and eke on flode.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 110.*

TROFELYTE. Ornamented with knots. *Gaw.*

TROGH. A tree.

TROGHITE. Belief?

The thryde es for-thy that we have  
Alle o *troghte* that sal us save.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21.*

TROIFLARDES. Triflers; idlers.

TROITE. The cuttle-fish? "*Sepia*, Anglice a  
*troite*," *Nomiale MS.*

TROJAN. A boon companion; a person who  
is fond of liquor. A cant term. According to  
some, a thief was so called; but it was applied  
somewhat indiscriminately. A rough manly  
boy is now termed "a fine Trojan," *Grose*  
has *trusty Trojan*, a true friend.

TROKE. (1) To barter; to truck. *North*.

(2) To fall short.

He mone stond faste thereby,  
Or ellys hys schote wolle *troke*.

*MS. Porkington 10, f. 58*

TROKES. Square pieces of wood at the tops  
of masts to put the flag-staffs in.

TROLL. To trundle. *To troll the bowl*, to  
pass the vessel about in drinking.

TROLLEN. To draw; to drag. (*A.-S.*)

TROLL-MADAM. A game borrowed from the  
French in the 16th century, now known under  
the name of *trunks*, q. v. Brand quotes a  
curious account of this game, from which it  
appears to have formed a favorite indoor  
amusement with the lady fashionables at Bux-  
ton about the year 1572, and to have been  
somewhat like the modern game of *bagatelle*.  
There is an allusion to it in the *Winter's Tale*,  
iv. 2.

TROLLOP. (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) A string of horses. *Line*.

TROLLOPISII. Filthy; dirty. *South*.

TROLLY. A low heavy cart. *Var. dial.*

TROLLYBAGS. Tripe. *Var. dial.*

TROLLY-LOLLY. Coarse lace.

TROLUBBER. A hedger and ditcher. *Devon*.

TROME. Band, or company. (*A.-S.*)

TROMPE. (1) A trumpet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A shin, or shank.

TROMPOUR. A trumpeter.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in  
the market. *Coles*.

TRONCHEON. A scab.

TRONCHION. A fragment. (*A.-N.*)

Upon a *tronchon* of a spere,  
He set the hed of the bore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 100.*

TRONE. (1) A throne. (*A.-N.*) It is the verb,  
to enthrone, in this example.

And ther soulys to hevyn berc,  
Before God *tronyd* they were.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.*

(2) A ridge of mown hay. *West*.

(3) A post, or log of wood.

TRONES. A steelyard. *North*.

TRONSOUN. A club, or staff.

And was bicomem a garsoun,  
In hond berand a tronoun.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 269.

**TROP.** An interjection used by riders to excite a dull horse. *Somerset.*

**TROPE.**

Ȝef he be styf and of herte heȝ,  
Trope hym softe, and go hym neȝ,  
And when thou herest where he wole byde,  
Ȝeve hym penaunce thenne also that tyde.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.*

**TROPERY.** The first words of a psalm, &c.

**TROPIE.**

And asple hem bi tropie,  
And so fond hem to astroie.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 250.

**TROTOROW.** The cry of hunters returning home after the hunt is over.

**TROSSERS.** Close drawers, or trousers.

**TROSTELS.** Trestles.

It. to Davy vj. peweter platters, a planke to make  
a table-bord, with a payer of trostels.

*Test. Vetus.* p. 706.

**TROT.** An old woman, in contempt.

This leare I learned of a beldame Trot,  
(When I was yong and wyld as now thou art.)

*The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

**TROTEVALE.** A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale,  
Love men to lestene trotevale.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.*

Ȝe wommen, thenketh on this tale,  
And taketh hyt for no trotevale.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.*

So fare men here by this tale,  
Some holde hyt but a trotevale.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*

Or thou ledyst any man to the ale,  
And madest hym drunk with trotevale.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.*

**TROTH.** (1) Faith; pledge; assurance.

(2) A band, or company.

**TROTH-PLIGHT.** The passing of a solemn vow, either of friendship or marriage.

**TROTTER-PIE.** Urry, in his *MS. Additions* to Ray, gives this as an Oxfordshire term for a round apple-pie with quinces in it. It now appears to have fallen out of use.

**TROTTERS.** Curds. *North.*

**TROTTLLES.** Sheep's dung. *Line.*

**TROU.** A small cart, or drag. *Chesh.*

**TROUAGE.** Tribute. (*A.-N.*)

**TROUBLE.** (1) An imperfection. *West.*

(2) Dark; gloomy. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To be in trouble, to be arrested for any crime. *Ar. dial.*

(4) A woman's travail. *East.*

(5) To trouble signifies to be in trouble. "Don't you trouble" means "don't trouble yourself." *Herefordsh.*

**TROUBLOUS.** Full of troubles.

Therfor of right it must nedis be thus,  
My soule to dwell in waters troublous,  
That ben salt and bitter for to taste,  
And them to take as for my repaste.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

**TROUBY.** A troubling.

**TROUE.** A hole. (*A.-N.*)

**TROUGH.** A stone coffin.

**TROUL.** The same as *Troll*, q. v.

**TROUNCE.** To beat. *Var. dial.* Trouncer, one who beats, Ovid de arte Amandi, a mock poem, Lond. 1677, p. 149.

**TROUNCE-HOLE.** A game at ball, very like trap-ball, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

**TROUNCH.** To tramp in the mud. *Devon.*

**TROUNCHEN.** To carve an eel.

**TROUS.** The trimmings of a hedge.

**TROUT.** To coagulate. See *Trouts*.

**TROUTHIEDE.** Truth. (*A.-S.*)

Fynde he may ynouze to telle  
Of hir goodness, of hir trouthede.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.*

**TROUTS.** Curds taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called trotters. *North.*

**TROVEL.** A mill-stream.

**TROW.** A trough. *Stuff.* "Tyll two trowys  
he gan hym lede," *MS. Ashm. 61.*

**TROWANDISE.** Begging. (*A.-N.*)

**TROWCAN.** A little dish.

**TROWE.** To believe, think, suppose.

Os y nevyr syr James sloo,  
He delyvyr me of woo,  
And so y trowe he schalle!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.*

**TROWEL.** To play trowel, i. e. truant.

**TROWET.** Truth.

Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt, seyde Roben.

*Robin Hood*, i. 85.

**TROWLIS.** Perfidious. (*A.-S.*)

His knygethode, his power, his ordinance, his ryȝte,  
Agaynst the trowlis tempest avaylid hym no thyng;  
What may manhode do agaynst Goddes myȝte?

The wynde, the water sparoth nodyr prynce ne kyng!  
Haply that trowbill was for wickyd lyvyng,  
God wolde every creature his maker shulde know,  
Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy will be doo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv*

**TROW-MOTHER.** A reputed mother.

**TROWPES.** Thorps; villages.

The tame ruddoke and the cowarde kyte,  
The coke that orlege ys of trowpes lyte.

*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 28.*

**TROWS.** A sort of double boat, with an open interval between, and closed at the ends; used on the North Tyne for salmon fishing: the fisher standing across the opening, leister in hand, ready to strike any fish which may pass beneath. *Northumb.*

**TROWSES.** The close drawers over which the hose or slops were drawn. *Gifford.*

**TROXY.** Frolicsome. *Leic.*

**TRUAGE.** Homage?

Hoping that, as he should stoop to doo him  
truage, he might seaze upon his throate and stiffe  
him before he should be able to recover himselfe  
from his false embrace.

*Nash's Pierce Penneilesse*, 1592.

**TRUANDISE.** Idleness?

But they me schopen that I schulde  
Eschive of slep the truandise.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.*

**TRUB.** A slattern. *Devon.*

**TRUBAGULLY.** A short, dirty, ragged fellow,

accustomed to perform the most menial offices.

**TRUBYLYERE.** More zealous?

For it may falle sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyfe werkes, the more brynnande desyre thou salle hafe to Godd.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 224.*

**TRUCHMAN.** An interpreter. *Troocheman*, Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 126. Sometimes printed *trounchman*, as in Peele, ii. 201.

**TRUCK.** (1) A cow is said to truck when her milk fails. *North*.

(2) Odds and ends; rubbish. *East*.

(3) Wicked language. *North*.

(4) A drag for timber. *Var. dial*.

(5) To bate, or diminish. *Derb*.

(6) To traffic by exchange.

(7) An old game. Holme, iii. 263.

**TRUCKLE.** (1) To roll. *Devon*.

(2) A pulley. Also a wheel or ball underneath anything for the purpose of moving or rolling it. Still in use.

**TRUCKLE-BED.** A low bed on small wheels or castors, trundled under another in the day time, and drawn out at night for a servant or other inferior person to sleep on. *Forby*.

**TRUCK-SHOP.** A shop at which the workmen, in some of the manufacturing districts, receive various articles of food, clothing, &c., in lieu of money, for their wages.

**TRUCKY.** Cheating. *Yorksh*.

**TRUE.** Honest.

**TRUE-BLUE.** The best blue colour. Metaphorically, a honest good fellow.

**TRUELLE.** Labour; sweat.

**TRUE-PENNY.** "Generally *Old-Truepenny*, as it occurs in Sh. Hamlet, where the application of it to the ghost is unseemly and incongruous, yet it has attracted no notice from any commentator. Its present meaning is, hearty old fellow; staunch and trusty; true to his purpose or pledge," *Forby*. This appears more to the purpose than the information given by Mr. Collier, "it is a mining term, and signifies a particular indication in the soil of the direction in which ore is to be found."

**TRUFF.** (1) A trough. *West*.

(2) A trout. *Cornw*.

**TRUFFILLERE.** A trifier.

**TRUFLE.** Anything worthless.

**TRUG.** (1) A trull. Middleton, ii. 222.

(2) A wooden basket for carrying chips or vegetables. *Sussex*. Ray says, "a tray for milk or the like."

(3) Two thirds of a bushel of wheat.

**TRUGGING-PLACE.** "The whore-house, which is called a *trugging-place*," The Belman of London, 1608.

**TRUGH.** Through.

That no man may his letters know nor se,  
Alletough he looke *trugh* spectacles thre.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

**TRULL.** (1) To underdrain. *Sussex*.

(2) To bowl, or trundle. *Var. dial*.

**TRULL-OF-TRUST.** A woman of bad character.

For to satisfye your wanton lust  
I shall apoynt you a *trull-of-trust*,  
Not a feyer in this towne.

*Interlude of the Four Elements.*

**TRUME.** A company of people. (*A.-S.*)

Bisydes stondeþ a feondes *trume*,  
And waittoþ hwenne the saules cume.

*MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. I. 29.*

**TRUMP.** (1) A game at cards, similar to the modern game of whist.

(2) To lie; to boast. *North*.

(3) The tube of a pea-shooter.

(4) A trumpeter. (*A.-N.*)

**TRUMPEN.** To sound a trumpet.

The kyngc, whanne it was nyzte anone,  
This man assente, and bad him gone  
To *trumpen* at his brother gate.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52.*

**TRUMPET.** A trumpeter.

**TRUMPII.** A trump at cards. *North*.

**TRUMPS.** Anything falling out fortunately is said to *turn up trumps*. To be put to the last trumps, i. e. to the last push.

**TRUNCH.** Short and thick. *East*.

**TRUNCHON.** A horse-worm. *Palgrave*.

**TRUNDLE.** (1) Anything globular. *North*.

(2) The small entrails of a calf.

**TRUNDLE-BED.** Same as *Truckle-bed*, q. v.

**TRUNDLE-TAIL.** A curly-tailed dog.

**TRUNDLING-CHEATS.** Carts, or coaches.

**TRUNIS.** Confidence; trust. (*A.-S.*)

**TRUNK.** (1) A tube; a pea-shooter.

(2) A trump at cards. *North*.

(3) The same as *Trunk-hose*, q. v.

(4) A place for keeping fish in.

(5) An under-ground drain. *Sussex*.

(6) To lop off. *Howell*.

(7) A blockhead, or dunce. *Blount*.

**TRUNKET.** A game at ball played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground in lieu of stumps or wicks, as in cricket; and with these exceptions, and the ball being cop'd instead of bowled or trickled on the ground, it is played in the same way; the person striking the ball must be caught out, or the ball must be deposited in the hole before the stick or cudgel can be placed there.

**TRUNK-HOSE.** Large breeches, which, on their first appearance, covered the greater part of the thighs, but afterwards extended below the knees. They were stuffed to an enormous size with hair, wool, &c.

An everlasting bale, hell in *trunk-hose*,  
Uncased, the diuel's Don Quixot in prose.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 130.

**TRUNKS.** (1) Same as *troll-madam*, q. v. It is still called *trunks*. Brand, ii. 215.

Yet in my opynion it were not fit for them to play  
at stoole-ball among wenchcs, nor at mum-chance or  
maw with idle loose companions, nor at *trunkcs*  
in Gulle-hals.

*Rainoldes' Overthrow of Stage-Playes*, 1569, p. 23.

(2) Iron hoops, with a bag net attached, used to catch crabs and lobsters. *Hartlepool*.

**TRUNK-WAY.** A watercourse through an arch of masonry, turned over a ditch before a gate.

TRUNK-WEAM. A fiddle.

TRUNLIN. A large coal. *North.*

TRUNNIE. The same as *Trendle*, q. v.

TRUNTLEMENT. Trumpery. *North.*

TRUPHILLE. A trifle.

TRUSH. (1) A hassock. *Kent.*

(2) To trush about, to litter.

(3) To run about in the dirt. *North.*

TRUSLE. (1) Trust. *Weber.*

(2) To wrap up; to get ready.

TRUSS. (1) A padded jacket worn under the armour to protect the skin.

(2) To tie the points of hose. To truss up; to tuck up the gown, &c.

(3) The baggage of an army.

(4) To pack up. Hence, to make ready.

And trusses al that he mithen fynde  
Of hise, in arke, or in kiste.

*Havelok*, 2018.

(5) A boy's game, like leap-frog.

(6) Truss up, to hang a person.

TRUSSEL. (1) A pack, or bundle.

(2) A stand for a barrel. *Kent.*

TRUSSES. The same as *Trowses*, q. v.

TRUSSING. In falconry, is a hawk's raising any fowl or prey aloft; soaring up, and then descending with it to the ground.

TRUSSING-BASKET. A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a trussing-coffer.

TRUSSING-BED. A travelling bed. "Trussyng bedde, lit de champ," Palsgrave.

Also my large bed of black velvet, embroidered with a circle of fetter-locks, and garters, all the beds made for my body called in England *trussing-beds*.

*Test. Vetust.* p. 141.

TRUT. (1) Stercus. *Hearne.*

(2) The cry of hunters returning home after the sport is finished.

TRUTHY. Faithful; veracious. *East.*

TRY. (1) To fare. *Somerset.*

(2) A corn screen. Also, to screen.

(3) To boil down lard. *East.*

(4) *How de try*, how do you do? *Exm.*

(5) A club tipped with iron.

TRYALYTES. Three benefices united.

TRYERS.

And shew'd themselves as errant lyars,

As th' were 'prentice to the tryers.

*Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 167.

TRYSTI. Trusty; secure.

On trysti roche heo stondesth fast,

And wyth depe dyche buth all be cast.

*Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

TRYVE. To drive.

In chastlynge hath made a rod

To tryve away hire wantonnesse.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111.

TU. To work hard. *North.*

TUARN. The place in an iron furnace which receives the metal. *Staff.*

TUAY. Two.

From arnemorwe to the midday,

He hadde strengthe of knyghtes tuay.

*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 178.

TUB. (1) *Tale of a tub*, a stupid nonsensical story.

(2) The top of a malt-kiln. *Essex.*

(3) The gurnet. *Cornw.*

(4) One mode of curing the *lues venerea* was by the *tub*, the patient sweating for a considerable time in a heated tub. This mode is often alluded to by early writers.

TUBBAN. A clod of earth. *Cornw.*

TUBBER. A cooper. *North.*

TUBBLE. A mattock. *Devon.*

TUB-IRON. An iron placed in front of a smith's fire-place, having a hole through which the spout of the bellows is put.

TUBLE. Earthenware. *West.*

TU-BRUGGE. A drawbridge.

TUCK. (1) To eat. Also, an appetite.

(2) A short pinafore. *East.*

(3) To smart with pain. *Wills.* In Devonshire, to pinch severely.

(4) A slap. *Devon.*

(5) A horizontal fold made in a garment to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.

(6) To touch. *Somerset.*

(7) A rapier. Still in use.

(8) To chuck. *Cornw.*

TUCKER. (1) A fuller. *West.*

(2) The same as *Pinner*, q. v.

TUCKER-IN. A chambermaid. *West.*

TUCKET. A slight flourish on a trumpet.

TUCKING. A bag used for carrying beans in when setting them. *Glouc.*

TUCKING-GIRDLE. "Tuckyng kyrdell, *saincture decourser*," Palsgrave.

TUCKS. Iron pins in the frame of a timber-tug to prevent the timber slipping off.

TUCKSHELLS. Tusks. *Sussex.*

TUE. (1) To rumple. *North.*

(2) The same as *Tew*, q. v.

TUEL. (1) A towel. *West.*

(2) The fundament. See *Tewel*.

(3) A vexatious meddling. *North.*

TUEN. To go.

Ant alle the other that mine buen,

Shule to blisse with me tuen.

*Harrowing of Hell*, p. 29.

TUFF. (1) A Turkish turban.

(2) A tassel. Also, to ornament with tassels.

(3) A lock of wool.

(4) To spit or hiss, as a cat.

TUFFOLD. A small outhouse. *Yorksh.*

TUFT. A grove, or plantation.

TUFT-HUNTER. A hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff made to imitate tufted taffeta, or velvet.

TUFT-TAFFATY. A taffaty tufted, or left with a nap on it, like velvet.

Sleeveless his Jerkin was, and it had been

Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seyn)

Become *tufttuffaty*; and our children shall

See it plain rash a while, then nought at all.

*Donne's Poems*, p. 129.

TUG. (1) A contest. *Var. dial.*

(2) A timber-carriage. *Sussex.*

(3) To rob; to spoil. *North.*

(4) A difficult undertaking. *West.*

**TUG-IRON.** An iron on the shafts of a waggon to hitch the traces to.

**TUGMUTTON.** A great glutton.

**TUGURYSCHUDD.** A hut.

**TUGHT.** Twitched; torn off.

**TUINDE.**

*Tuynde* thyn ye, that thow ne se  
The cursede wordles vanyte.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

**TUKE.** Gave. (*A.-S.*)

He had the letter by the noke,  
To the erle he it tukte.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

**TUL.** To. *North.*

**TULIEN.** To labour; to till. (*A.-S.*)

**TULKE.** A man, or knight.

**TULKY.** A turkey. *Suffolk.*

**TULLE.** To allure. (*A.-S.*)

**TULLY.** A little wretch. *Yorksh.*

**TULSURELIKE.** Red in the face.

**TULT.** To it. *North.*

**TULY.** A kind of red or scarlet colour. Silk of this colour is often alluded to, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 67, 1516; and carpets and tapestry, Syr Gawayne, pp. 23, 33. In MS. Sloane 73, f. 214, are directions "for to make bokeram, tuly, or tuly thred, secundum Cristiane de Prake in Berne."

I schel the yewe to the wage  
A mantel whit so melk,  
The broider is of tuft selk,  
Beten abouten with rede golde.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 47.*

**TUM.** To card wool for the first time. Ray says, to mix wool of divers colours.

After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, which is, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards: and then those cardings which you strike off are called *tummings*, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.

*Markham's English House-Wife, 1675, p. 126.*

**TUMBESTERE.** A dancer.

Herodias douster, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him and other grete lordes of that contrie, he grantede to geve hure whateuer he wolde bydde.

*MS. Harl. 2380, f. 8.*

**TUMBLE.** (1) To dance.

Hyt telleth that Eroud swore

To here that tumbled yn the flore.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.*

(2) To rumple the dress. *Var. dial.*

**TUMBLE-CAR.** A cart drawn by a single horse; probably so named from the axle being made fast in the wheels, and turning round with them.

**TUMBLER.** (1) A tumbril. *East.*

(2) A dancer. See *Tumble* (1).

(3) A kind of dog formerly employed for taking rabbits. This it effected by tumbling itself about in a careless manner till within reach of the prey, and then seizing it by a sudden spring.

**TUMBLING-SHAFT.** A spindle rod in an oatmeal mill, lying under the floor. *East.*

**TUMBREL.** (1) A cucking-stool.

(2) A dung-cart. *West.*

Wherfore breake off your daunce, you fairies and elves, and come from the fieldes, with the torne carcasses of your *tumbrills*, for your kingdom is expired.

*Epist. prefixed to Sidney's Astrophel and Stella, 1591.*

**TUMMAL.S.** A heap; a quantity. *Devon.*

**TUMMLE.** To tumble. *North.*

**TUMMUZ.** Thomas. *North.*

**TUMP.** A heap; a hillock. *West.*

**TUMPTSNER.** A settler. "That'll be a *tumptsner* for the old gentleman." *Somerset.*

**TUMPY.** Uneven; having tumps. *West.*

**TUN.** (1) A tub; a barrel. Also a verb, to put liquor into casks or barrels.

That nyge his hous he let devyse,  
Endelonge upon an axeltre,  
To sette a *tunne* in his degre.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.*

But when trouthe sette abroche here *tunne*.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 45.*

(2) The upper part of a chimney. Sometimes, the chimney itself. *West.*

(3) A stalking-horse for partridges.

(4) A town. *Havelok, 1001.*

(5) A little cup. *Kennett.*

**TUNACLE.** "A tunacle, *dalmatica, tunica, tunicala*," MS. Dictionary, circa 1500.

**TUNDER.** Tinder. *Var. dial.*

**TUN-DISH.** A wooden funnel, through which liquor is poured into casks. *West.*

**TUNE.** (1) To the "tune" of any sum, is a phrase often used. "You look as if you were Don Diego'd to the tune of a thousand pounds."—*The Tatler*, No. 31.

(2) Order; temper. *Var. dial.*

**TUNE-UP.** To begin to sing. *South.*

**TUNIOVE.** Ground ivy. *Pr. Parv.*

**TUNMERE.** The line of procession in perambulating the bounds of a parish. *East.*

**TUNNEGAR.** A funnel. *West.*

**TUNNEL.** (1) A funnel. Still in use.

(2) An arched drain. *Yorksh.*

**TUNNEL-GRUNTERS.** Potatoes. *West.*

**TUNNER.** (1) Either. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Tunnel*, q. v.

**TUNNIF.** The forget-me-not. *East.*

**TUNNING.** Brewing.

**TUNNING-DISH.** (1) A funnel. (2) A wooden dish used in dairies. *West.*

**TUNWONGE.** "*Tempus*, a *tunwonge*," Nominale MS. inter membra humani corporis. See *Thonwange*.

**TUP.** (1) A ram. *Var. dial.* Turn the tup to ride, i. e. put the ram to the ewe. Also a verb, to butt. It is an archaism.

(2) To bow to a person before drinking. *Lanc.*

**TUPMAN.** A breeder of tups or rams.

**TURBANT.** A turban. *Florio, p. 101.*

**TURBE.** Squadron; troop. *Hearne.*

**TURBERY.** A boggy ground.

**TURBOLT.** A turbot.

**TURCOT.** The wryneck. *Howell.*

**TURCULONY.** An old dance.

**TUREILE.** A turret. *Hearne.*

**TURF.** (1) Cakes for firing, made by tanners from the refuse of oak bark. *Wills.*

- (2) Peat moss. *Lanc.*  
 (3) "Turfe of a cappe, *rebras*," Palsgrave. "Tyrf or tyrvyng upon an hooode or sleve, *resolucio*," Pr. Parv.  
 (4) To adjust the surface of sown turf.  
 TURFEGRAVER. A ploughman.  
 TURFING-SPADE. A spade made for undercutting turf. *Var. dial.*  
 TURGY. White magic; a pretended conference with good spirits or angels. *Blount.*  
 TURIN. The nose of the bellows.  
 TURK. (1) An image made of cloth or rags, used by persons as a mark for shooting.  
 (2) A savage fellow. *Var. dial.*  
 TURKEIS. (1) Turkish. (*A.-N.*) "Turkes bowe, *arc turquoys*," Palsgrave. "Turkes sword, *espee, esclamme*," Ibid.  
 (2) A precious stone, the turquoise.  
 TURKEY-BIRD. The wryneck. *Suffolk.*  
 TURLINS. Coals of a moderate size. *North.*  
 TURMENTILLE. The herb setfoil.  
 Who so drinkyth the water of *turmentille*, It conforth mans mawe, and clensty venym, and it abathe swellinge. *MS. Sloane 7, f. 51.*  
 TURMENTISE. Torment. (*A.-N.*)  
 TURMENTRIE. Torment; torture.  
 TURMIT. A turnip. *Var. dial.*  
 TURN. (1) Year, or time.  
 (2) A spinning-wheel. *Devon.*  
 (3) To curdle; to turn sour. *North.* It is used in this sense by Shakespeare.  
 (4) An act of industry. *West.*  
 (5) To turn the head, to tend in sickness, to attend to, to direct, to educate.  
 (6) The sheriff's court. *Blount.*  
 TURMENT. (1) Change.  
 And all to ashlis this lady was brent,  
 And after arose agayne alyse as she was,  
 And oft she had this *turment*.  
*MS. Laud. 416, f. 75.*  
 (2) A revolving engine.  
 For this *turment* ys so devysyd,  
 I schall be in my blode baptysyd.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.*  
 TURNBACK. A coward.  
 TURN-BROACH. Before the introduction of jacks, spits were turned either by dogs trained for the purpose, or by lads kept in the family, or hired, as occasions arose, to turn the spit, or *broach*. These boys were the turn-broaches. See Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 97.  
 A *turne-broche*, a boy for hogge at Ware.  
*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.*  
 TURNBULL-STREET. Formerly a noted resort for courtesans and bad characters.  
 When *Turnele-street* and Clarken-well  
 Have sent all bawdes and whores to hell.  
*Cobbes Prophecies, 1614.*  
 TURNED-CARD. A trump card.  
 TURNEGRECE. A spiral staircase.  
 TURNEPING. Collecting turnips. *West.*  
 TURNESOLE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 84.  
 TURNEY. An attorney. *Var. dial.*  
 TURNIE. A tournament.  
 TURNING. (1) A plait in linen.

- (2) A jest, or repartee.  
 (3) Tournaying. *Hall.*  
 TURNING-STICKS. Long crooked sticks to turn layers of corn.  
 TURNOVER. A sort of apple tart, where the pieces of fruit are laid upon one half of a circular piece of crust, and the uncovered part whelmed over the fruit and then baked. It also means a put off, or excuse, for not doing anything.  
 TURN-PAT. A crested pigeon.  
 TURN-PIKE. (1) A lock in a river.  
 (2) A turnstile, or a post with a movable cross at the top. Jonson, v. 235.  
 TURNSEKE. To feel giddy.  
 TURN-SPIT. This dog is thus described in Topsell's *Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 177 :  
 There is comprehended, under the curres of the courcest kinde, a certaine dog in kitchen service excellent; for when any meat is to be roasted, they go into a wheel, which they turning round about with the weight of their bodies, so dilligently looke to their businesse, that no drudge nor scullion can do the feate more cunningly. Whom the popular sort hereupon call *turnespets*, being the last of all those which wee have first mentioned.  
 TURN-STRING. A string made of twisted gut, much used in spinning.  
 TURN-TIPPET. Same as *Turn-Turk*, q. v.  
 TURN-TRENCHER. A Lincolnshire game.  
 TURN-TURK. "To turn Turk was a figurative expression for a change of condition or opinion," Gifford. The expression is still used, said when a person becomes ill-tempered on account of a joke, &c.  
 TURNYNG-TREE. The gallows.  
 And at the last, she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, and hanged at the foresayd *turnyng-tree*.  
*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 224.*  
 TURPIN. A kettle. A cant term.  
 TURQUIS. Turkish.  
 Sone aftre issued oute the sameselle, and the dwarf, and had his *turquis* bowe in his honde and the arowes. *MS. Digby, 185.*  
 TURR. (1) A word used in driving pigs.  
 (2) To butt, as a ram does.  
 TURRIBLE. A thurible, or censor.  
 TURTERS. "*Grapiller*, to gather grapes after the *turturs* or first gatherers thereof," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.  
 TURTURE. A singing shepherd. (*Lat.*)  
 TURVEE. To struggle. *Em.*  
 TURVES. The pl. of *turf*.  
 TUSH. (1) A tusk; a tooth. *North.*  
 (2) To draw a heavy weight. *West.*  
 (3) The wing of a ploughshare. *Glouc.*  
 TUSK. A tuft of hair. "Tuske of heer, *monceau de cheveulx*," Palsgrave. The term occurs in Ben Jonson.  
 TUSKIN. (1) Was thus made :  
 Take raw porke and hew hit smalle,  
 And grynde in a mortar : temper hit thou schalle  
 With swongen egges, but not to thynne ;  
 In gryndynge put powder of peper within.  
 Thenne this flesh take up in thy honde,  
 And rolle hit on balles, I undurstonde,

In gretnes of trabbes; I harle say  
 In boylande water thou kast hom may.  
 To harden then take hom owte to cole,  
 And play fressh broth fayre and wele.  
 Therin cast persoley, ysoppe, sanay, [saneray ?]  
 That smalle is hakked by any way.  
 Alye hit with floure or brede for-thy,  
 Coloure hit with saffron for the maystré;  
 Cast powder of peper and clawes therto,  
 And take thy balles or thou more do,  
 And put therin; boyle alle in fere,  
 And serve hit forth for *tuskyne* dere.

MS. Sloane 190b, p. 93.

(2) A kind of long coloured cloth.

(3) A\*country carter, or ploughman.

**TUSSES.** Projecting stones left in the masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed.

**TUSSEY.** A low drunken fellow.

**TUSSICATED.** Driven about; tormented.

**TUSSELE.** To struggle; to wrestle.

**TUSSOCK.** A tangled knot or heap. *I'ar. dial.*

Also, a twisted lock of hair.

**TUSTE.** A tuft of hair.

**TUT.** (1) A hassock. *Cornw.*

(2) *A tut for a tush*, equivalent in meaning to tit for tat.

(3) To pull; to tear. *Devon.*

(4) A sort of stobball (q. v.) play.

**TUT-GOT.** Come upon or overtaken by a *tut*, or goblin. This spectre is recognized in and near Spilsby, but not in all parts of the county. *Linc.*

**TUTHE.** A tooth. *Nominale MS.*

**TUTHERAM.** The others. *West.*

**TUTIVILLUS.** An old name for a celebrated demon, who is said to have collected all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell. See Piers Ploughman, p. 547; Townley Mysteries, pp. 310, 319; Reliq. Antiq. i. 257; MS. Lansd. 762, f. 101.

**TUTLESHIP.** Protection; custody.

**TUT-MOUTHED.** Having the lower jaw projecting further than the upper.

**TUT-NOSE.** A short snub-nose. *East.*

**TUTS.** A term at the old game of stool-ball. See Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 8vo. Lond. 1655, p. 141.

**TUTSON.** The periwinkle. *East.*

**TUT-SUB.** A hassock. *Somerset.*

**TUTTER.** (1) To stutter. *Somerset.*

(2) Trouble; bother. *East.*

**TUTTING.** (1) A tea-drinking for women, succeeded by stronger potations in company of the other sex, and ending, as might be expected, in scenes of ribaldry and debauchery. It is so called only, I believe, in Lincoln; in other places in the county it is known by the name of a bun-feast. The custom is now obsolete, or nearly so, to the amelioration, it is hoped, of society.

(2) An inferior description of ball; perhaps from *tuts*, a maternal term of endearment for a child's feet. *Linc.*

**TUTTLE.** (1) Tothill Fields.

(2) A cross-grained fellow. *Lanc.*

(3) To whisper; to tell tales. *North.*

**TUTTLE-BOX.** An instrument used by ploughmen for keeping their horses a little apart, that they may see forward between them to make a straight furrow.

**TUTTY.** (1) A flower; a nosegay. *West.*

(2) Ill-tempered; sullen. *Beds.*

**TUTTY-MORE.** A flower-root. *Somerset.*

**TUT-WORK.** Work done by the piece. *West.*

**TUYLES.** Tools.

And the cause hereof, as it wele semes, es for 3e hafe na irene whareof 3e myghte make 3ow tuyles for to wirke withalle. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.*

**TUYNEN.** To separate.

And as myt3y, as I 3ow telle,  
 Bothe of the 3ates of hevenc and helle  
 To *tuynen* and open at heyre byddynge,  
 Wythowte 3eynstondynge of any thyngne.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.

**TUZ.** A knot of wool or hair. *Leic.*

**TUZZIMUZZY.** (1) A nosegay. See Florio, p. 492; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 113.

(2) The female pudendum.

(3) Rough; ragged; dishevelled. *East.*

**TWA-BLADE.** A plant with two leaves.

**TWACHEL.** The dew-worm. *East.*

**TWACHYLLE.** A term applied to the female pudendum in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28.

**TWACK.** To change frequently. *East.*

**TWACKT.** Beaten; knocked about.

**TWAGE.** To pinch; to squeeze. *North.*

**TWALE.** A towel. Also, a net, or toil.

Hurre blessud moder, seynt Wultrud,  
 Toke a *twaylle* of ry3t gode aray.

Chron. Wilelm. p. 64.

**TWAIN.** Two. (*A.-S.*)

**TWALE.** A mattock; an axe.

**TWALL.** A whim. *Suffolk.*

**TWALY.** Vexed; ill-tempered. *Salop.*

**TWAM.** To swoon. *North.*

**TWANG.** (1) A sharp taste. *I'ar. dial.*

(2) A quick pull; a sudden pang. *North.*

**TWANGDILLOWS.**

Pleas'd with the *twangdillows* of poor Crowdero  
 In a country fair. *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. viii.

**TWANGY.** A tailor. *North.*

**TWANGLE.** To entangle; to ruffle. *East.*

**TWANGLEING.** (1) Small; weak. *North.*

(2) Noisy; jingling. *Shak.*

**TWANK.** (1) To let fall the carpenter's chalk-line upon the board. *East.*

(2) To give a smart slap with the flat of the hand, a stick, &c. *East.*

**TWANKING.** (1) Complaining. *Dorset.*

(2) Big; unwieldy. *North.*

**TWARCINGE.** Crookedness.

**TWARLY.** Peevish; cross. *Chesh.*

**TWAT.**

Give not male names then to such things as thine,  
 But think thou hast two *twates* & wife of mine.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 104.

**TWATETH.** A buck or doe *twateth*, i. e. makes a noise at rutting time.

**TWATTLE.** (1) To tattle; to chatter. *Twattlers*, idle talkers, Stanhurst, p. 36.

(2) To pat; to make much of. *North.*

(3) A dwarf, or diminutive person.

TWATTLE-BASKET. An idle chatterer.

TWAYE. Two.

Dame, he seyde, how schalle we doo,  
He fayleth *twaye* thete also.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.*

TWEAG. Doubt; perplexity.

TWEAGERS. The same as *Plushes*, q. v.

TWEAK. A whore. Also, a whoremonger.

TWEASOME. Two in company. *North.*

TWEE. To be in a *twee* is to be sweating with  
fright or vexation; probably per metathesis  
for *tew*. *Linc.*

TWEEDLE. To twist. *Devon.*

TWEER. To peep; to pry. See *Twire*.

TWEERS. Bellows at an iron furnace.

TWEEZES. Tweezers. Middleton, iv. 119.

TWEIFOLD. Double. (*A.-S.*)

TWELE. The same as *Twill*, q. v.

TWELF-TYDE. Twelfth day.

At the city of New Sarum, is a very great faire  
for cloath at *Twelftyde* called *Twelfe* market.

*Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 333.*

TWELL. Twelve. Arch. xxx. 414.

TWELVE-HOLES. A game similar to nine-  
holes, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

TWELVE-SCORE. That is, twelve score yards,  
a common length for a shot in archery.

TWEY. Two. (*A.-S.*)

*Twey* schelyng ther is more;  
Forgete hem not, be Goddis ore!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

TWEYANGLYS. A kind of worm.

TWEYNED. Separated.

TWIBIL. (1) A mattock; an axe. An imple-  
ment like a pickaxe, but having, instead of  
points, flat terminations, one of which is hori-  
zontal, the other perpendicular. *Herefordsh.*

(2) An instrument used for making mortises,  
"Twible an instrument for carpentars,  
*bernago*," Palsgrave. The two meanings of  
this word have been frequently confused.

*Je, je, seyde the twybylle,*  
*Thou spekes ever agayne skylle,*  
*I-wys, i-wys, it wyll not bene,*  
*Ne never I thinke that he wyll thene.*

*MS. Ashmole 61.*

TWICK. A sudden jerk. *West.* It occurs as a  
verb in Towneley Myst. p. 220.

TWICROOKS. Little crooks bent contrary ways  
in order to lengthen out the trammels on  
which the pot-hooks are hung. *Glouc.*

TWIDDLE. (1) A pimple. *Suffolk.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *To twiddle the*  
*fingers*, to do nothing. *Var. dial.*

TWIES. Twice. (*A.-S.*)

The pater noster and the crede  
Preche thy paresch thou moste nede  
*Twyes* or *thrycs* in the *gere*,  
To thy paresch hole and fere.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

TWIFALLOW. See *Trifallow*.

TWIFILS. Two-folds.

TWIG. (1) To understand a person's motives or  
meaning. "I *twigged* what he'd be arter."  
*Var. dial.*

II.

(2) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To do anything energetically.

TWIGGEN. Made of twigs.

TWIGGER. A wench. Dido, p. 50. The  
term is applied to a sheep in Tusser, p. 93.

TWIGHT. (1) To twit; to reproach. The term  
occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 80.

(2) To twitch, or bind.

(3) Quickly?

Mahoune and Margot he will forsak *twight*,  
For to be cristyned and forsak ther syne.

*Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 304*

(4) Pulled; snatched. (*A.-S.*)

Bot among them all ryght,  
The quene was awey *twyght*,  
And with the feyry awey i-nome,  
The ne wyst wer sche was come!

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

Be the neck sche hym *twyghte*,  
And let hym hange all nyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*

TWIGLE. (1) To wriggle. (2) Futuo.

TWIKIN. A word used in Yorkshire for two  
apples growing together.

TWIKLE. To walk awkwardly, as if with a  
twist in the legs. *Northumb.*

TWILADE. To load, unlade the load, then re-  
turn for a second and take up the first load.  
This is done where the ground is broken or  
stickle. *Dorset.*

TWILL. (1) A quill; a reed. *North.*

(2) A spool to wind yarn upon.

(3) Until. *East.*

(4) A sort of coarse linen cloth.

TWILLY. To turn reversedly. *North.*

TWILT. (1) To beat. *East.*

(2) A quilt. *Var. dial.*

TWILY. Restless; wearisome. *West.*

TWIN. To divide into two parts. *Chesh.*

TWINDILLING. A twin.

TWINDLES. Twins. *Lanc.*

TWINE. (1) To entwine. *South.*

(2) To languish, or pine away. *North.*

(3) To whine, or cry. *Yorksh.*

TWINGE. (1) To afflict.

(2) An earwig. *North.*

(3) A sharp pain. *Var. dial.*

TWINK. (1) A chaffinch. *Somerset.*

(2) A moment of time; as, in a *twink*, for, in the  
twinkling of an eye.

TWINKLE. To tinkle.

TWINLINGS. Twin children.

Of *twinlinges* hir thouzte no gamen,  
That fauhte ofte in hir wombe samen.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 22.*

Se *je* the *zonder* pore woman, how that she is pyned  
With *twynlenges* two, and that dare I my hedde wedde.

*Chevelere Assigne, 27.*

TWINNA. It will not. *West.*

TWINNE. To separate; to divide; to part; to  
depart from a place or thing.

Thare the deth, that spares ryzt none,  
Has *twynned* two and hente that one.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 117.*

That thi hous, he sendeth the word,  
Shal never *twynned* be fro sword.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 50.*

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That never *twynneth* oute of thy presence,  
But in heyyen abydeyth ay with the,  
And in erthe mekely nowe with me.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 53.*

**TWINNEN.** To couple together. (*A.-S.*)

**TWINNY.** According to Forby, to rob a cask before it is broached. *East.*

**TWINS.** An agricultural instrument used for taking up weeds, &c. *West.*

**TWINTÉ.** A jot.

**TWINTER.** A beast *two winters* old.

**TWINTLE.** To hew, or chip. *Linc.*

**TWIRE.** To peep out; to pry about. Also, to twinkle, to glance, to gleam.

**TWIRIN.** A pair of pincers.

**TWIRIPE.** Imperfectly ripe. *West.*

**TWIRTER.** This word occurs in Grose, but seems to be an error for *twinter*, q. v.

**TWISH.** An interj. of contempt.

**TWISSEL.** A double fruit. Also, that part of a tree where the branches separate.

**TWIST.** (1) The fourchure. See *Cotgrave*.

(2) A twig. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A good appetite. *Var. dial.*

(4) To lop a tree.

**TWISTE.** To twitch; to pull hard. (*A.-S.*)

**TWISTER.** To twist, or turn. *Suffolk.*

**TWISTLE.** That part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock. *West.*

**TWIT.** (1) A fit of ill humour. *East.*

(2) The noise made by an owl.

(3) Anything entangled. *North.*

(4) An acute angle. *Carr. ii. 223.*

(5) *Twit com twat*, idle talk.

Heavens grant that thou wouldst speak, but bridle that,

I'me angry with thy tatling *twit com twat*.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 63.

**TWITCH.** (1) To tie tightly. *North.*

(2) To touch. *West.*

(3) An instrument used for holding a vicious horse. Still in use.

**TWITCH-BALLOCK.** The large black-beetle.

**TWITCH-BELL.** An earwig. *North.*

**TWICHE-BOX.** The same as *Touch-box*, q. v.

**TWITCHEL.** (1) To castrate. *North.*

(2) A narrow passage, or alley. *North.*

(3) A childish old man. *Chesh.*

And when thou shalt grow *twyghilde*, she will bee Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.

*Davies' Scourge of Folly*, p. 218.

**TWITCHER.** A severe blow. *North.*

**TWITCHERS.** Small pincers.

**TWITCH-GRASS.** Couch grass. *Var. dial.*

**TWITCHY.** Uncertain. *East.*

**TWITTEN.** A narrow alley. *Sussex.*

**TWITTER.** (1) To tremble. *Var. dial.*

(2) A fit of laughter. *Kent.*

(3) To spin yarn or thread unevenly.

(4) The chirping of birds. *East.*

(5) The tether of cattle. *Lanc.*

(6) Uneasy. *Craven.*

**TWITTER-BONE.** An excrescence on a horse's hoof, owing to a contraction.

**TWITTER-LIGHT.** Twilight.

**TWITTERS.** Shreds; fragments. *North.*

**TWITTLE.** To tell tales; to prate.

**TWITTLE-TWATTLE.** Idle talk; tittle-tattle.

It occurs in the *True Conduct of Persons of Quality*, 12mo. Lond. 1694, p. 61.

**TWITTY.** Cross; ill-tempered. *East.*

**TWIVETE.** A carpenter's tool.

**TWIZZLE.** To roll and twist. *Suffolk.*

**TWNG.** A tongue. *Hampole MS.*

**TWO.** Both. *Var. dial.*

**TWO-BILL.** A slat-axe, q. v. *Devon.*

**TWO-BOWED-CHAIR.** An armchair. *West.*

**TWO-DOUBLE.** Beat together; bowed in such a manner that the extremities almost meet.

**TWO-FACED.** Double-faced; insincere.

**TWO-FURROWING.** Double ploughing. *Norfolk.*

**TWO-MEAL-CHEESE.** Cheese made of equal quantities of skimmed and new milk. *Glouc.*

**TWONNER.** One or the other. *Linc.*

**TWORE.** To see. *Dekker*, 1620.

**TWOTHREE.** A large quantity. *West.*

**TWYBITTLE.** A very large mallet. *Herefordsh.* "Bipennis, *twybytte*"—*MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45, co. *Lanc.*

**TWYE.** Twice. (*A.-S.*)

But folowe thou not the chylde *twye*,

Lest afterwarde hyt do the nuye.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

**TWYNNEN.** Twined. *Gawayne.*

**TWYVAILLY.** To bother, or puzzle. *Glouc.*

**TYBURN-BLOSSOM.** A young pickpocket.

**TYBURN-CHECK.** A rope.

**TYBURN-TIPPET.** A halter.

**TYCEMENT.** Enticement.

But thoghe no man have therof evyl,

ÿt hyt ys the *tycement* of the devyl.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.*

**TYD.** (1) Gone. *Qu. ryd?*

The quene was greatly encouraged with the victory obtained late at Wakefeld, partly because the Duke of Yorke, her utter enemy, was *tyd* out of the worlde.

*Hall, Henry VI. f. 100.*

(2) A delicate morçeau. *Linc.*

**TYE.** (1) Tied.

Ther durste no man come hym nye,

There he stode yn hys rakke *tye*.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 107.*

(2) A feather-bed. *Cornw.*

(3) An extensive common pasture.

**TYKE.** A sheep-tick. *West.*

**TYMOR.** A kind of bird.

The pellycan and the popyngay,

The *tymor* and the turtulle trewe.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 49.*

**TYPH-WHEAT.** A kind of corn, like rye.

**TYPOUN.** Type; pattern. *Gawayne.*

**TYRAN.** A tyrant.

**TYRE.** A *tyre*, or as we spell it, tier or teer, of guns, is now used to signify a number of guns placed in a row, as along a ship's side. In the following passage it seems to mean the discharge of the whole row of battering ordnance. See the editor's note.

The pieces that lay upon St. Anthonie's steeple were by them dismantled, and within six or seven *tyre* after, the pieces on St. Nicholas steeple were likewise cast downe. *Hayward's Qu. ENc.*, p. 60.

**TYTELET.** Commencement ; chief. *Gawayne.*  
**TYTELID.** Entitled.

And in the boke of Elizabeth,  
 That *tytelid* is of hlr avislouns.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.*

**TYTER.** A see-saw. *Devon*

**U-BACK.** A yule-block. *North.*

**UBBERINE.** To bear up ; to support.

**UBBLY-BREDE.** Sacramental cakes.

**UBEROUS.** Fruitful. (*Lat.*)

**UCHE.** Each ; every. (*A.-S.*)

But bi the fruyte may men ofte se  
 Of what vertu is *uche* a tre.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.*

Owe *uche* dayes bred we the pray  
 That thou yeve us thys same day.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

**UDE.** Went. (*A.-S.*)

As holé, as fayre, as hit upon *urthe ude*.

*Chron. Vitodun. p. 73.*

**UFFLERS.** Bargemen not in constant employ,  
 who assist occasionally in towing. *East.*

**UG.** (1) A surfeit. *Northumb.*

(2) To feel a repugnance to. *North.* It has  
 very nearly the same meaning as the old  
 English verb *ugge*, to feel an abhorrence of, to  
 be terrified.

And thare was so mekille folke dede in that ba-  
 taile that the sone wexe eclipte, and withdrew  
 his lighte, *uggunde* for to see so mekille scheddynge  
 of blude. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.*

For tha paynes ar so felle and harde,  
 Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,  
 That ilk man may *ugge* bothe yhowing and awlde,  
 That heres thaimbe be reheced and tawld.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189.*

**UGHTENDITE.** The morning.

**UGLY.** (1) Horrid ; frightful. (*A.-S.*) *Ugly-*  
*some, ugsome*, horrible, frightful.

(2) An abuse ; a beating. *East.*

**UINMENT.** Ointment.

**ULEN-SPIEGEL.** Owl-glass, pr. n. (*Germ.*)

**ULLET.** An owl. *Lanc.*

**ULUTATION.** A howling. (*Lat.*)

**UM.** Them. *South.*

**UMAGE.** Homage.

Withouten abod wel swithe come,  
 To don *umage* Arthour his sone.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 127.*

**UMBE-CLAPPE.** To embrace. "Umbe-clappes  
 the cors," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.*

**UMBE-GRIPPE.** To seize hold of. "Umbe-  
 grippys a spere," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.*

**UMBE-LAPPE.** To surround ; to wrap round.

And he and his oste *umbylapped* alle thaire enemys,  
 and daunge thame doune, and slewe thame like a  
 moder sone. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.*

**UMBEN.** About ; around. (*A.-S.*)

**UMBER.** (1) A sort of brown colour. Umber  
 is a species of ochre. See Nares.

(2) The shade for the eyes placed immediately  
 over the sight of a helmet, and sometimes at-  
 tached to the vizor.

(3) Number. *Var. dial.*

(4) The grayling fish.

**TYTH.** Quickly.

And seyde, eteth an appel *tyth*,

And beth as wyse as God Almyth.

*MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2.*

**TYUP.** The last basket sent out of a coal-pit  
 at the end of the year. *North.*

(5) Shade. *Chesh.* From the French. *Umbre*  
 occurs in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 255.

**UMBE-SET.** To set around or about.

The Sarasines him *umbe-set*,

In hard shour togider they met.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.*

**UMBESTONDE.** Formerly ; for a while.

**UMBE-THINKE.** To recollect. *North.*

The thirde commandement es, *umbethynke* the  
 that thou halowe thi halydaye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 195.*

The sevent was of clay, tille that entent that a  
 mane that es rased up to the dignyte of a kyng  
 sulde alway *umbythynk* hym that he was made of  
 erthe, and at the laste to the erthe he salle agayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 22.*

Alexander thanne *umbithughte* hym one what wyse  
 he myghte best come to for to destroy this citee.

*MS. Ibid. f. 5.*

**UMBIGOON.** Surrounded.

Now have I shewed the a motley cote, a wed-  
 dyng cote, a cote with golden hemmes, the whiche  
 shuld be a maydens cote, *umbigoon* with diversitees  
 of vertues. *MS. Bodl. 423, f. 186.*

**UMBLES.** The entrails of a deer.

**UMBLESCE.** Humility.

It sit the welle to leve pride,

And take *umblesce* upon thyside.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.*

**UMBRAID.** Strife ; contention.

**UMBRANA.** The amber, or grayling.

**UMBRAS.** To attain ?

With schrifte of mouthe and penans smert,

They wene theire blisse for to *umbras*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.*

**UMBREIDE.** Upbraiding.

Moises for this *umbreide*

Was dredlinge in his herte.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.*

**UMBREL.** (1) A lattice.

(2) The same as *Umber* (2). It is sometimes  
 written *umbrere*. "Keste upe hys *umbrere*,"  
*MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.*

**UMBREY.** To censure ; to abuse.

**UMBYLUKE.** To look around.

At the fyrste salle everylike gud Cristene mane  
*umbyluke* hym, and ever be warre that he tyne  
 noghte the schorte tyme, or wrange dispende it or  
 in ydilnes late it overpasse.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 243.*

**UMGANG.** Round about. (*A.-S.*)

**UMGIFE.** To surround ; to encompass.

**UMGRIPPE.** To seize ; to catch. (*A.-S.*)

**UMLAPPE.** To enfold ; to wrap around.

Thai sal *umlappe* thaimbe alle abowte,

And gnawe on ylk a lymme and sowke.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 203.*

**UMSETTE.** Surrounded ; beset.

Thai sal be *umsette* so on ylk a syde,

That thal may nowthyr fle, ne thaimbe hyde.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 160.*

UMSTRID. Astride. *North.*

UMSTRODE. Strided across.

Oure swete Lorde fulle myldly  
This asse he *umstrode*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 87.*

UMTHINES. Truth.

UMWHILE. Once; on a time; sometimes.

Fallace ys, as who seye gyle,  
As many one sweryn *umwhyle*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.*  
*Umwhile* the childe sowkede hir pappe;  
*Umwhile* ganne thay kysse and clappe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 101.*

UMWYLLES. Want of will; refusal. *Gaw.*

UM-YHODE. Went around. (*A.-S.*)

UN. (1) Him. (2) One. *Var. dial.*

(3) Used in composition for *in*.

UN-. In composition denotes privation or deterioration. For many words commencing with it, look under the simple forms.

UNAFFILED. Unadvised.

No strengre of love bowe myzte  
His herte, whiche is *unaffiled*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

UN-AVESY. Unadvised.

I wille rather, quod he, chese the sadnesse of an  
alde wyse manne, thane the *un-avesy* lightenesse of  
gonge menne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.*

UNAWARES. Unaware. Still in use. It is a common metropolitan vulgarism.

UNBAIN. Inconvenient. *North.*

UNBARBED. Not trimmed; uncut.

UNBATED. Not blunted; sharp.

UNBAYNE. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

UNBEER. Impatient. *North.*

UNBEKNOWN. Unknown. *Var. dial.*

UNBELDE. Timid. (*A.-S.*)

UNBENE. Rugged; impassable. *Gawayne.*

UNBETHINK. To recollect. *North.* See

*Umbe-thinke*. Also, to think beforehand.

UNBETIDE. To fail to happen.

UNBIDDABLE. Unadvisable. *North.*

UNBODIE. To leave the body. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOGHSOME. Disobedient. *Hampole.*

UNBOKEL. To unbuckle; to open.

UNBORELY. Weakly. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOUN. To undress. *North.*

UNBRACE. To attain?

And with that worde, as sche dide *unbrace*  
To touche the cloth that hec lay in bounde,  
Withoute more, this Salome hath founde  
Remedye, and was made hoolle agen.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.*

With schryfte of mouthe and penaunce smerte,  
They wene ther blys for to *unbrace*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.*

UNBRASE. To carve a mallard.

UNBRYCHE. Unprofitable. (*A.-S.*)

But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche,  
As unkynde and *unbryche*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.*

UNBUXUM. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

I usedde wronge with my body,  
And serves the *unbuxumly*. *MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.*  
God put hym in odur lyknes,  
For hys grete *unbuxumnes*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

UNCANNY. Giddy; careless. *North.*

UNCE. (1) An ounce. (2) A claw.

UNCELY. The same as *Unsely*, q. v.

UNCERTEYNOUR. More uncertain.

Is no thing certeynere then dede,

Ny *uncerteynour* then his tide.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.*

UNCIVIL. Unacquainted with the language and manners of good society.

UNCLE. (1) Unclean.

My lippis pollute, my mouth with synne foylid,  
Myn hert *uncle*, and full of cursdnesse.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.*

(2) See *Aunt*, and Pegge's Gl. in v.

UNCO. Awkward; strauge. *North.*

UNCOME. (1) Not come. *North.*

(2) An ulcerous swelling. This word is still used in some of the Northern counties. It occurs in Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

UNCOMMON. Very. *Var. dial.*

UNCONAND. Ignorant. (*A.-S.*)

Bot som men has wytte to undirstand,  
And yhit that are fulle *unconand*.

*Hampole, MS. Bowers, p. 15.*

UNCONVENABLE. Inconvenient.

UNCORCED. Parted from the body.

UNCOTHS. News. *North.*

UNCOUPLE. To let or go loose.

He *uncuppilde* hys hundis  
Tille his rachis rebundys.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

UNCOUS. Unkerd; melancholy. *Kent.*

UNCOUTH. (1) Unknown. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Uncommon; not vulgar; elegant.

UNCTURE. Greasing or oiling carts, &c.

UNCUSTOMED. (1) Smuggled. *North.*

(2) Out of use or practice.

UNDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot thou that arte so grete and so gloryous, and  
callez thyselfe *undedly*, thou salle wyne nathingne  
of me, if-alle thou hate the overhande of me.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8.*

UNDEFOUTERE. Less devout.

UNDELICH. Manifestly. (*A.-S.*)

UNDELT. Undivided.

Oon in Godhede *undelt* is he,

And oon substance with persones thre.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 61.*

UNDENIABLE. Good. *Chesh.*

UNDER. (1) To subdue.

(2) An under-ground drain. *Linc.*

UNDER-ALL. In all; altogether.

UNDER-BACK. See *Under-dreck*.

UNDERBEAR. To bear; to undergo.

UNDER-BRIG. An arch. *North.*

UNDER-BRIGHT. A bright light appearing under clouds when they are near the horizon. *North.*

UNDER-BUTTER. The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Suff.*

UNDERCORN. Short, weak, underling corn, overhug by the crop. *Norfolk.*

UNDERCREEPING. Mean; pitiful; in an underhand way. *Somerset.*

UNDERCUMFAY. To understand or discover a person's meaning. *Linc.* It is sometimes *undercumstand*.

UNDER-DECK. The low broad tub into which the wort runs from the mash-tub.

UNDER-DRAWING. Ceiling. *North.*

- UNDER-FAVOUR.** An old apologetic expression before saying anything rude.
- UNDERFIND.** To understand. *Derb.*
- UNDERFOE.** To perform, undertake.
- UNDERFONG.** Understood. *Havelok.*
- UNDERFONGE.** To undertake; to accept; to receive. Used by Spenser, to ensnare.
- UNDER-FOOT.** Low. To bid under-foot, i.e. to offer a low price for anything.
- UNDERGA.** To supplant. (*A.-S.*)
- UNDERGETE.** To understand. (*A.-S.*)
- UNDERGROUNDS.** Anemones. *Devon.*
- UNDERGROWE.** Of a low stature.
- UNDER-GRUB.** To undermine. *East.*
- UNDERLAID.** Trodden down. *Var. dial.*
- UNDERLAY.** (1) To incline from the perpendicular, said of a vein in a mine. *Derb.*  
(2) To subject; to place under.  
(3) To mend the sole of a shoe.
- UNDERLINGE.** An inferior.  
Hast thou envyet thyn *underlynge*,  
For he was gode and thryvyng.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*  
He was to alle men *underlyng*,  
So lowe was never ȝyt no kynge.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.*
- UNDERLOUT.** To be subject to.
- UNDERLY.** Poor; inferior.
- UNDERMELE.** The afternoon. *Chaucer.* Later writers use the term for an afternoon meal.  
"A middaies meale, an undermeale," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 81.
- UNDERMINDING.** Subornation.
- UNDERMOST.** The lowest. *North.*
- UNDERN.** Nine o'clock, a. m. (*A.-S.*)  
Bi this was *undern* of the day,  
The lȝt bigan to hyde.  
*Cursor Mundi, f. 103.*
- UNDERNEAN.** Beneath. *Var. dial.*
- UNDERNOME.** Took up; received.  
And theinne was seynt Jon in Herodes prisone,  
for he hadde *undernomen* him of the fals devors, for  
that was his brothers wyf. *MS. Harl. 2308, f. 8.*  
And whan synne dothe vertu *undernym* and myne,  
The light of grace will no lenggir shyne.  
*MS. Laud. 416, f. 58.*
- UNDER-ONE.** On the same occasion.
- UNDERPIGHT.** Propped up. (*A.-S.*)  
And *underpygte* this manceyoun ryalle,  
With seven pilers, as made is memorye.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.*
- UNDER-PINNING.** The pediment of brick or stone on which the frame of a wooden house is placed.
- UNDER-PROPPER.** See *Supertasse.*
- UNDERSET.** To prop up. *Palsgrave.*
- UNDER-SONG.** The burden of a song.
- UNDERSORT.** The vulgar. *Yorksh.*
- UNDERSPORE.** To raise a thing by putting a spore or pole under it. (*A.-S.*)
- UNDER-SPURLEATHER.** An underling.
- UNDERSTAND.** To hear. *Yorksh.*
- UNDERSTOD.** Received. *Havelok.*
- UNDERTAKE.** To take in; to receive.
- UNDER-THE-WIND.** So situated behind a bank, house, &c. as not to feel the wind.
- UNDERTIME.** Evening. *Spenser.*
- UNDERWROUGHT.** Undermined. *Shak.*
- UNDIGHT.** Undressed; unprepared.
- UNDIGOON.** Undergone.  
Whenne Jhesus had baptme *undigoon*,  
He lafte Jon stille bi flom Jurdon.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 80.*
- UNDIRSHONE.** Pattens. (*A.-S.*)
- UNDISPAYRID.** Unimpaired.  
*Undispayrid* the heeste schalle not varye  
Of the prophecie, awhile thouȝ it tarye.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*
- UNDO.** (1) To unfold. (*A.-S.*)  
(2) To cut up game. *Gawayne.*
- UNDOUBTOUS.** Undoubted.
- UNDREGHE.** Without sorrow.  
In lufe thi hert thou heghe,  
And fyghte to felle the fende;  
Thi dayes salle be *undreghe*  
Whenne thi dede neghes neghe.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 2. 2.*
- UNDUBITATE.** Undoubted. *Hall.*
- UNDUR.** Undern, q. v. It is spelt *undrone* in the MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.  
The sonne schon, they had wondur,  
For hyt drewe to the *undur*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*  
Hys strength shuld wex in suche a space  
From the *undur-ty-me* tylie none.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.*
- UNDURTANE.** Undertaken.  
For thy love y have *undurtane*  
Dedes of armys thre.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*
- UNDURYEDE.** Understood.  
The hors sone *undur-yede*  
That Befyse was not on hys rygge.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 107.*
- UNDYED.** Dyed back again.  
Blakke into white may not be *undyed*,  
Ne blood infecte with corrupcioun.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.*
- UNE.** Even. *North.*
- UNEATHILY.** Unwieldy. *East.*
- UNEAVE.** To thaw. *Devon.*
- UNEMENT.** An ointment.
- UNEMPT.** To empty. *Heref.*
- UNEQUAL.** Unjust. Jonson, iii. 233.
- UNERTE.** Short.
- UNESCHUABLE.** Unavoidable.
- UNESE.** Uneasiness. (*A.-S.*)
- UNEVEN.** Unjust; unfair.
- UNEXPRESSIVE.** Inexpressible.
- UNFACEABLE.** Unreasonable. *East.*
- UNFAINELY.** Sorrowfully.
- UNFAIRE.** Ugly; frightful.
- UNFAMOUS.** Unknown.
- UNFAWE.** Not glad; displeased.
- UNFEATHERED.** Dispossessed.
- UNFERE.** Weak; feeble; indisposed.  
Therby lay mony *unfere*.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 85.*  
How he heled a mon *unfere*,  
That seke was eigte and twenty ȝere.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 2.*  
His fadir olde and *unfere*,  
Ofte he fedde with good dynere.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 22.*
- UNFEST.** Weak; not firm.
- UNFILED.** Pure; undefiled.

UNFORBIDDEN. Disobedient. *North*.  
 UNFORTUNATE. In bad circumstances.  
 UNFREMED. Unkind. *North*.  
 UNGANG. Circuit?

The whilke will nocht come with me til heven bot  
 thal dwell in the *ungang* of covayttise.

*MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 41.*

UNGAYNE. (1) Inconvenience.

There rynnys bysyde this heghe mountayne  
 A water that turnes to mekillie *ungayne*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.*

(2) Inconvenient; troublesome. *North*.

Therof the pepul wold be fayne,  
 Fore to cum home aȝayne,  
 That hath goon gatis *ungayne*.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

(3) Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

UNGEAR. To unharness. *North*.

UNGLAD. Sorry. (*A.-S.*)

If thou my same hast joye had.  
 Whan thou another syȝe *unglad*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 62.*

UNGODE. Bad; evil.

UNGODLY. Squeamish; nice. *North*.

UNGONE. Not gone. *North*.

UNGRACIOUS. Unfortunate.

UNGRATHLY. Improperly; unbecomingly.

UNGREABLE. Disagreeable.

UNGUNDE. Ungrateful.

Wit this betel be the smieth,  
 And alle the worle thit wite,  
 That theut the *ungunde* alle this thing,  
 And goht himselve a beggyng.

*MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 45.*

UNHAP. Misfortune.

UNHAPPILY. Censoriously.

UNHAPPY. Mischievous; unlucky.

UNHARDELED. Dispersed. *Gawayne*.

UNHARDY. Not bold. (*A.-N.*)

UNHECKLED. Untidy; disordered.

UNHELE. (1) To uncover. See *Hele*.

(2) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

UNHENDE. Ungentle.

To sir Gawayne than said the kyng,  
 Forsothe dethe was to *unhende*.

*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.*

UNHEPPEN. Clumsy. *North*.

UNHERTY. Timid; cowardly.

UNHIDE. To discover.

UNHOMED. Awkward; unlikely. *Cumb.*

UNHONEST. Dishonorable. *North*.

UNION. A fine pearl. (*Lal.*)

UNITE. A gold coin worth about twenty shil-  
 lings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

UNJOINE. To separate; to disjoin.

UNJOINT. To carve a curlew.

UNKARD. (1) Lonely; dreary; solitary. Few  
 provincial words are more common than this.  
 It is derived from the *A.-S.* *un-cwyd*, quiet,  
 solitary.

(2) Old; ugly; awkward; strange; unusual;  
 particular; inconvenient; froward. *Var. dial.*

UNKEK. Unopened.

UNKEMBED. Uncombed.

UNKENDE. Unnatural.

It wastes the body and forduise

True *unkende* outrage use.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 141.*

UNKENT. Unkenned; unknown.

UNKER. Of you. (*A.-S.*)

UNKETH. Uncouth; strange.

UNKEVELEDEN. Uncovered.

UNKIND. Lonely. *North*.

UNKINDE. Unnatural. (*A.-S.*)

UNKIT. Uncut. *MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

UNKNOWABLE. Incapable of being known.

UNKNOWING. Unknown. *North*.

UNKNOWN. An unknown man, one who does  
 good secretly. *North*.

UNKUD. Unknown.

Thou shalt have ever thi heed hud,  
 Thi shame shal not be *unkud*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.*

UNKUNNYNGE. Ignorance.

I am rude to rehearse all

For *unkunnyng* and for lacke of space.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 19.*

UNKYNDESCHIPE. Unkindness.

As he whiche thorow *unkyndeschipe*  
 Envieth every felawschipe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.*

UNLACE. (1) To cut up. *Gawayne*.

(2) To unfasten; to und clothe. *Id.*

UNLAWE. Injustice. (*A.-S.*)

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,  
 He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 10.*

UNLEED. A general name for any crawling,  
 venomous creature, as a toad, &c. It is some-  
 times ascribed to man, and then it denotes a  
 sly, wicked fellow, that, in a manner, creeps to  
 do mischief, the very pest of society.

UNLEFE. Unbeloved; loathsome.

UNLEK. Unlocked; opened.

UNLETTEd. Undisturbed.

UNLICKED. Unpolished. *Var. dial.*

UNLIFTY. Unwieldy. *Devon.*

UNLIGHT. To alight. *West.*

UNLOVEN. To cease loving.

UNLUST. (1) Dislike. (2) Idleness.

UNMACKLY. Misshapen. *North*.

UNMANHODE. Cowardice.

UNMANNED. Untamed. *Shak.*

UNMATCHED. Unequally matched.

UN-MAYTE. Immense.

Goddess grace thare he es wille noghte be *un-mayte*,  
 bot ever he es wyrrkande, and he es waxeand ay  
 mare and mare to mekillie the mede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 243.*

UNMEK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

UNMERCIFULLY. Very. *West.*

UNMESTE.

Heyngere of men prayse y leste,  
 For that office es moste *unmeate*.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 59.*

UNMIGHTY. Unable. *Chaucer.*

UNMYLDE. Fierce.

Ordeyned hath by grete cruelté  
 This ram to kepe boles ful *unmylde*,  
 With brasen feete, ramegeous and wilde.

*MS. Digby 230.*

UNNAIT. Useless; vain; unprofitable.

UNNE. To give, consent, wish well to.

UNNEATH. Beneath. *Somerset.*

UNNES. *Unnethe*, scarcely.

UNNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)

How schulde theenne a dro[n]ken mon  
Do that the sobere *unnethe* con.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 135.*

Alle the processe in that day,  
That alle this world speke of may,  
Shal thou so shortly ben y-do,  
A moment shal *unnethe* therto.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.*

## UNNOCK. To shoot an arrow.

## UNNOTEFUL. Unprofitable.

## UNNOYEAND. Agreeable.

The *unnoyeand* to sustayne us and fede,  
And to helpe us and ese us in owre nede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.*

## UNORDAYNDE. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghte of *unordaynde* styrrynge,  
and mekely has styrrynge in Criste.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.*

Wharefore a man that weded es,  
Schulde kepe hym ay in clennces,  
And no dede *unordaynly* to wyrke,  
Agayn the sacrament of holy kyrke.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 91.*

UNOURNE. Old; worn out. (*A.-S.*)

Now age *unourne* putteth away favoure,  
That floury yowthe in his seson conquerid.

*Oocleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 253.*

## UNPATIENTNESS. Impatience.

## UNPEES. Disquiet.

Thel forsok the worldes ese,  
To mon wrougte thel never *unpees*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.*

## UNPEREGAL. Unequal.

UNPERFECT. Imperfect. *North.*UNPINNE. To unbolt. (*A.-S.*)

## UNPITOUS. Cruel; not piteous.

## UNPLAYNE. Obscure.

For who that is to trouthe *unplayne*,  
He may not faylen of venjaunce.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.*

## UNPLEASED. Unpaid.

UNPLITE. To unfold. *Chaucer.*UNPLUNGE. Unexpectedly. *Linc.*

## UNPLYE. Open; unfolded.

UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible. *North.*

So mighty is he evere moo,  
*Unpossible* is not him to do.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 92.*

UNPOWER. Helplessness. *Dorset.*

## UNPROPER. Not confined to one.

## UNPROPRICE. Unpropitious.

## UNQUEMEFULLY. Unpleasantly.

*Unquemefully* theenne shul thel quake,  
That al the erthe shal to-shake.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.*

## UNQUERT. Uneasiness.

He herde her menyng and *unquert*,  
And shope therefor in lital stert.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.*

## UN-QUEYNTE. Unquenched.

I lycken the worlde to fyre *un-queynte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26.*

## UNRAD. Bold; imprudent.

## UNRAKE. Not stirred.

Eke as charbokylle casteth ryght bemys,  
With rody lighte, as cole that is *unrake*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.*

UNRAY. To undress. *West.*

## UNREADY. Undressed.

UNREAVE. To unravel. *Spenser.*

## UNRECLAIMED. Wild, as a hawk.

## UNRECURING. Incurable.

UNREDE. Imprudent. (*A.-S.*)

## UNREDUCT. Unreduced.

## UNRESONABLE. Irrational.

Go out of the schip, thou, and thi wif, thi sones,  
and the wyves of thi sones with thee, and lede out  
with thee alle livynge beestis that be at the of ech  
flesh, as wel in volatils as in *unresonable* bestia.

*Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.*

## UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

UNREST. Want of rest; uneasiness; trouble;  
vexation. (*A.-S.*)UNRID. Dirty; disorderly. *North.*UNRIDE. Harsh; severe; large. (*A.-S.*)

And toke hys burdon yn hys honde,  
Of stele that was *unryde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.*

They hym assayed on every syde,  
And he gave them strokys *unryde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.*

An iryne clube he gane hyme taa,  
Was mekille and *unryde*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.*

UNRIGHT. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

Mekille maugre hase he  
That chalanges *unright*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

## UNRO. Vexation; trouble.

If he bigon to harpe and syng,  
Of his *unro* he had restyng.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.*

## UNRUDE. Civil; polished.

## UNSAID. Unsteady.

## UNSAUGHT. At strife.

UNSAWNEY. Unfortunate. *Yorksh.*UNSCAPE. To put one in mind of something  
disagreeable in discoursing.

## UNSCHEPELICHE. Unshapely; ugly.

UNSCIENCE. Not-science. *Tyrwhitt.*UNSCRIFE. To put in mind of. *North.*

## UNSEKE. Not sick; healthy.

UNSELE. Unhappiness. (*A.-S.*)

Lord, he seide, now se I wele,  
My synne hath set me in *unsele*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.*

3a, he said, that saughe I wele;

How myghte that make so myche *unsele*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.*

## UNSELY. Unhappy.

Whereof the world ensample fette,  
May aftir this, whanne I am goo,  
Of thilke *unsely* Jolyf woo.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.*

Galathin mett king Samgran,  
An *unsely* hoge man.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 182.*

*Unsely* ghost, hwat dostu here?

Thu were in helle mine vere.

*MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. i. 29.*

UNSENE. Invisibile. Hall, Henry VI. f. 63,  
uses it for not previously seen.

So the soule, withouten wene,  
To alle thinge hit is *unsene*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.*

UNSENSED. Stunned; insensible. *East.*UNSET. Not appointed. See *Steven.*

## UNSETE. Unsuitable.

**UNSEWYR.** Insecure; unsafe.

Ful *unsewyr* atte the laste may he be,  
To sette hys herte in swych abundance.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.*

**UNSHAKEN.** Perfect; in good order.

**UNSHENE.** Dark; not bright.

**UNSHETTE.** Opened.

**UNSHOTE.** To open a door, &c.

**UNSIDED.** In confusion. *North.*

**UNSIGHT.** Unseen. *Ritson.*

**UN SITTINGE.** Unsuitable.

**UNSKERE.** To unfold; to discover.

**UNSKYLWYS.** Irrational.

Bot lyfes als anc *unskylwys* best.

*MS. Hart. 4196, f. 216.*

**UNSLEKKED.** Unslacked.

**UNSLEPT.** Having had no sleep.

**UNSLEȜE.** Unskilful; not sly.

Greet he was and also heȝe,  
He semed Sathanas *unsleȝe*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.*

A, Lord God! that I was *unslye*;

Alasse! that ever he come so nye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

**UNSNECK.** To unlatch a door. *North.*

**UNSOAPED.** Low; dirty. *Var. dial.*

**UNSOFT.** Hard. *Chaucer.*

**UNSOGHT.** Disturbed; disordered.

**UNSOLEMPNE.** Uncelebrated.

**UNSOUTERLY.** Unhandy. *Devon.*

**UNSPARELY.** Unsparingly. *Gawayne.*

**UNSPERE.** To unbolt. *Lydgate, p. 54.*

**UNSPOILE.** To despoil; to undress.

**UNSTANCHEABLE.** Inexhaustible.

**UNSTACHED.** Unsatisfied.

**UNSTEKE.** Unfastened; not bolted.

**UNSTIL.** In motion. *Suffolk.*

**UNSTRIKE.** To draw the strings of a hawk's  
hood, to be in readiness to pull off.

**UNSTRONGE.** Weak. (*A.-S.*)

**UNSUITY.** Irregular. *West.*

**UNSUMED.** Said of the feathers of a hawk,  
when not fully grown.

**UNSWADE.** To take off swaddling-clothes.

**UNSWARE.** To answer.

Belevest thou on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost,  
As thou art holden, wel thou wost,  
Thre persons in Trynnyte,  
And on God? *Unsware* thou me.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

**UNSWEAR.** To perjure. *Drayton.*

**UNSWELL.** To fall after swelling.

**UNTALDE.** Not reckoned. (*A.-S.*)

**UNTANG.** To untie. *Somerset.*

**UNTEREST.** Uttermost.

**UNTERMED.** Interminable.

**UNTEYDE.** Unabated.

In alle that ever ȝe have seyde,  
My sorow is evermore *unteyde*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.*

**UNTHANK.** No thanks; ill-will.

**UNTHAW.** To thaw. *South.*

**UNTHENDE.** Outcast; abject.

The worldys wylys ryȝt nouȝt me payes,  
For they ben false and full *unthende*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 33, f. 23.*

**UNTHEWID.** Unmannerly.

What is to ben of pride *unthorid*  
Aȝen the hyȝe Goddis lawe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

**UNTHRIFT.** Prodigality.

**UNTHRIVE.** To be unsuccessful.

His wif made him to *unthrive*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 59.*

**UNTID.** (1) Unseasonable. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Anointed. *MS. Vocab.*

**UNTIDY.** Dirty; slovenly; ignorant.

**UNTIL.** To; unto. (*A.-S.*)

**UNTIME.** An unseasonable time.

**UNTO.** Until. (*A.-S.*)

**UNTOWARD.** Wild; fierce.

**UNTRIMMED.** Being a virgin. See a note  
in Dilke's Old Plays, iv. 95.

**UNTRISTE.** To mistrust.

**UNUSAGE.** Want of usage.

**UNVALUED.** Invaluable.

**UNVAMPED.** Fresh; genuine.

**UNVOYANDNES.**

His rightwisnes es in gude dedes and his *unvoy-*  
*andnes* es that he es withouten ille.

*MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 11.*

**UNWAGED.** Without wages or salary.

**UNWARELY.** Unawares; unforeseen.

And *unwarely* affore hym on the playne

Apperid an aungell with face sterne and bright.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 51.*

**UNWARNEDD.** Without intimation.

The kyng hymselfe wolde ofte tyme come too  
mete *unwarnedd*, and sytt downe, for love that he  
had to Seynt Thomas.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 11.*

**UNWARY.** Unexpected. *Spenser.*

**UNWELDE.** Unwieldy.

Thou shal him saye I am *unwelde*,

For longe lyved am I in elde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.*

A clobb of yron in honde hathe tan,

That was mekylle and fulle *unwelder*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 64.*

**UNWEMMED.** Spotless. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWERNISHIT.** Unexpectedly.

**UNWETING.** Not knowing. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWEVID.** Unfinished; imperfect.

**UNWEXE.** To decrease.

**UNWINE.** Want of joy. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWINLY.** Unjoyously. (*A.-S.*)

I sold hym *unwynly* wake

Or to morne day. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.*

**UNWISDOME.** Folly. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWIST.** Unknown.

**UNWIT.** Want of wit or knowledge. *Unwil-*  
*andnesse*, ignorance. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWITONDE.** Not knowing it.

And Jhesu aftir stilly stalle,

Joseph and Mary *unwitonde*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 73.*

**UNWITTILY.** Unwisely. (*A.-S.*)

**UNWRAIN.** To uncover; to unfold.

**UNWRASTE.** Wicked; base; weak.

And hys seryauntes that were *unwraste*,  
Fette forthe the chylde yn haste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140*

**UNWRITHTLY.** Unworthily.

*Unwrithtly* art thou made gentyl,

ȝyf thou yn wurdys and dedys be yl.

*MS. Hart. 1701, f. 20.*

UNWRY. Uncovered. (*A.-S.*)

Whanne every racke and every cloudy skye  
Is voyde clene, so hire face uncouth  
Schalle schewe in open and fully be *unwry*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.*

## UNYED. United.

Bowe, I beseeche the, thyn heven, and come down  
to me, soo that I be knyrt and *unyed* to the, and be  
made one spirite wyth the.

*Carton's Divers Fruitful Ghostly Maters.*

## UN3ON. An onion. Nominale MS.

UON. To run. *Somerset.*

UP. (1) Upon. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To rise; to get up. *West.*

## UP-A-DAISA. An expression used when dancing a child up and down.

UP-ALONG. Down along. *South.*

UPAZET. In perfection. *Ermoor.*

UP-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc.*

UPBRAID. The same as *Abraid*, q. v.

UPBRAYDE. An up-stroke?

Hys swyrde brake with the *upbrayde*,  
And therewith was Gye dysmayed.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii, 38, f. 213.*

UPCAST. To reprove. *North.*

UPE. Upon. (*A.-S.*)

UPEHOVEN. Upraised. (*A.-S.*)

UPELONDERS. Country people. This word occurs in MS. Arundel. 42.

UP-FOND. To raise with effort.

UPHAF. Heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

UPHALE. To draw or pull up.

UPHAND-SLEDGE. A large iron hammer lifted up with both hands.

UPHEADED. (1) Having the horns nearly straight. (2) Ill-tempered. *North.*

UPHEPE. To heap up.

UPHEVE. To raise; to exalt.

UPHOLD. To warrant; to vouch for. *North.*

UPLAND. High land. *North.* The term occurs in Brathwait's Law of Drinking, p. 147.

UPLANDISH. Countryfied. (*A.-S.*)

UPLIFTE. Lifted up.

UP-MET. Having full measure. *North.*

UP-ON-END. Perpendicular.

UPPARD. Upwards. *Hearne.*

UPPEN. To mention; to disclose. *East.*

UPPEREST. Highest.

UPPER-HAND. To apprehend. *East.*

UPPER-HATCH. To understand. *Norf.*

UPPERLET. A shoulder-knot. *East.*

UPPER-STOCKS. Breeches.

UPPER-STORY. The head. *Var. dial.*

UPPING. Point; crisis. *North.*

UPPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Var. dial.*

UPPINGS. Perquisites. *Somerset.*

UPPING-STOCK. See *Upping-block*.

UPPISH. Proud; insolent. *Var. dial.*

UPRAPE. To start up.

UPRIGHT. (1) Entirely. *East.*

(2) Straight. This term was applied to persons lying down, as well as standing.

UPRIGHT-MAN. The chief of a crew of beggars. See *Grose* in v.

UPRISE. To church women. *Cornw.*

## UPRISTE. The Resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.

*Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 80.*

UPROAR. Confusion; disorder. *West.*

UPSE-DUTCH. A heavy kind of Dutch beer, formerly much used in England. *Upse-freese*, a similar drink imported from Friesland. *Upse-English*, a strong ale made in England in imitation of these. To be *upse-Dutch*, to be tipsy, or stupefied. To drink *upse-Dutch*, to drink swinishly, like a Dutchman. See Ben Jonson, iv. 150.

Tom is no more like thee then chalks like cheese,

To pledge a health or to drinke *up-se freese*.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.*

UPSET. (1) A cross; an obstruction.

(2) A smith's term, when the iron at heat is driven back into the body of the work.

UPSETTING. (1) A christening. *Ermoor.* In the North, the first party after an accouchement.

(2) *Upsetting and down-throssan*, hereabouts.

(3) A disagreement; a quarrel. *South.*

UPSHOT. Result; issue. *Var. dial.*

UPSIDES. To be upsides with any one, i. e. to be even with, or a match for him.

UPSIGHTED. A defect in vision, produced by a contraction of the lower portion of the iris, thus depriving a person of the power of readily seeing objects below the level of his eyes. *Somerset.*

UPSODOWN. Upside down.

And I kan, by collusoun,

Turne alle estates *up-so-down*,

And sette, though fulke hadde it sworne,

That is bakward to go byfforne.

*MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii f. 66.*

Thus es this worlde turned *up-so-downe*,

Tyll many mans dampnacyowne.

*Hampole, MS. Boves, p. 24.*

UPSPRING. An upstart.

UPSTANDS. Marks for boundaries of parishes, estates, &c., being live trees or bushes cut off about breast high. *Kent.*

UPSTARTING. Somewhat presuming. *Suff.*

UPSTARTS. Puddles made by the hoo's of horses in clayey ground. *East.*

UPSTIR. Disturbance. *Somerset.*

UPSTODE. Stood up. (*A.-S.*)

UPSTROKE. Conclusion. *North.*

UPTACK. (1) To understand. *North.*

(2) A person not to be equalled.

UPTAILS-ALL. Riotous confusion.

UP-TO. Equal to; upon. *Var. dial.*

UPWARD. Top, or height.

UP-WENDE. Went up.

UP-WITH. Up to or equal with.

URCHIN. (1) A hedgehog. *Var. dial.* "Urchone, a beest, *herysson*," Palsgrave.

(2) The key of the ash tree.

(3) A fairy, or spirit.

URE. (1) An hour. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iii.

(2) An ewer, or washing-basin.

(3) Fortune; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Use. Also, to use.

(5) An udder. *North.*



(6)

Now late hire come, and liche as God ȝow ure,  
For ȝow disposeth taketh ȝowre aventure.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.*

URED. Fortunate.

URGE. To retch. *West.*

URGEFUL. Urgent; importunate.

URINCH-MILK. Whey.

URINE. (1) A net made of fine thread, formerly used for catching hawks.

(2) Mingere. *MS. Vocab.*

URIST. Sunrise.

Veisith his lytze whanne it begynneth dawe,  
At the ȝurat in the morowynge.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.*

URITH. The bindings of a hedge.

URLED. (1) Starved with cold. *North.*

(2) Stunted. *Urling*, a dwarf. *North.*

URLES. Tares.

URNE. To run; to flow.

URRY. The blue clay which is often found immediately above a strata of coal.

URRYSONES. Orisons.

URTHE. Earth.

Alle thyng made wyth on spelle,  
Hevene, and ȝurthe, and eke helle.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.*

US. We; our. *Var. dial.*

USAGE. Experience; practice.

USANT. Using; accustomed. (*A.-N.*)

USAUNCE. Usage; practice.

Brouȝte to the temple to his oblacloun,  
As was the lawe, custum, and ȝaunce.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.*

And so bifelle upon a day,

As thilke tyme was ȝaunce.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.*

USCHEW. Issue, the right of a road out of a wood. *Finchale Ch.*

USE. (1) Usury; interest. *Var. dial.*

O tis a thing more than ridiculous,  
To take a man's full sum, and not pay use.

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 68.*

(2) To haunt; to frequent.

USER. A profitable animal.

USERE. An usurer.

Alhys lyf, soth to say,

He wurthe to an usere. *MS. Harl. 2320, f. 36.*

USES. Practical inferences derived from doctrine, a term used by Puritans.

USTILMENT. Furniture; utensils.

UT. Out. Still in use.

UTAS. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. "Utas of a feest, octaves," Palsgrave.

UTCHY. I. *Somerset.*

UTEN. Without; foreign. (*A.-S.*)

UTHAGE. The chaffinch. The whinchat is so termed in Shropshire.

UTRAGE. Excess. (*A.-N.*)

To bringe into that heritage

That I have lost bi myn utrage.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin, Cantab. f. 6.*

UTTER. Outward; more out. *Utter-barristers*, lawyers who pleaded without the bar.

UTTERANCE. Extremity. (*A.-N.*)

UTTERESTE. Uttermost.

Telle me, ser, what thay are that hase thus farene  
with the, and I sewre the, als I am trew manc, I  
salle venge the to the uttereste.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 20.*

UTTERLY. Thoroughly; entirely.

Thorowe the londe utterly

He dud grete chevairy.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.*

UTTREN. To publish; to give out; to sell.

UVELE. Evil. Beket, p. 20.

UVVER. Upper; over. *North.*

UZZARD. The letter Z. *Lanc.*

UZZLE. A blackbird. *Yorksh.*

VACABONDE. A vagabond.

VACAT. Anything missing. (*Lat.*)

VACCARY. A cow-pasture. *Lanc.*

VACCIE. To fetch.

VACHERY. A dairy. *Pr. Parv.*

VADE. To fade.

All as a slope, and like the grasse,

Whose bewte sone doth vade. *MS. Ashmole 802.*

VADY. Damp; musty. *Devon.*

VAG. (1) To thump. *West.*

(2) Turf for fuel. *Devon.*

VAGABOND. To wander.

VAGACIONE. Wandering.

Whenne the mynde es stabiade sadely without-  
tene changynge and *vagacione* in Godd and gastely  
thynges.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 220.*

VAGAUNT. Vagrant; wanderer. *Baber.*

VAGE. To stroll; to wander about. Also a  
substantive, a voyage, a journey.

VAIL. (1) Progress. *South.*

(2) To lower; to let fall. (*Fr.*) It was used as  
a mark of submission or inferiority, to lower  
the sails of a ship, &c.

(3) Empty. *Somerset.*

VAILE. To avail.

Whate rayleth bewte which ys nat mercyabille?

Whate vayneleth a sterre when hit do nat schyne?

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 130.*

VAILS. Gifts to servants.

VAIR. Truly. (*A.-N.*)

VAIRE. A kind of fur, supposed to be that of  
a species of weasel still so called.

And sythene to bedd he es broghte als it ware a  
prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone hym  
ȝnewe, wele furred with *vayre* and with gryse.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248.*

VALE. Many. *Hearne.*

VALENCE. (1) To ornament with drapery.  
Shakespeare, in Hamlet, ii. 2, uses the word  
allegorically, applied to a face being *valenced*  
or fringed with a beard.

After folowed his three aydes, every of them  
under a pavillon of crymoyn damaske, and purple  
poudred with H. and K. of fyne golde, *valenced* and  
frynged with golde of damaske.

*Hall, Henry VIII. f. 10.*

(2) Valencia in Spain.

VALENCY. Valiancy.

**VALENTIA.** The tin machine used for lifting beer, wine, &c., out at the bung-hole of a cask, by pressing the thumb on the small hole at top. *Moore.*

**VALENTINE.** The custom of the different sexes choosing themselves mates on St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, the names being selected either by lots, or methods of divination, is of great antiquity in England. The name so drawn was the *valentine* of the drawer.

Thow it be ale other wyn,  
Godys blescyng have he and myn,  
My none genyl *Valentyne*,  
Good Tomas the frere. *MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48.*

**VALERIE.** Valerius Maximus.

**VALEW.** Value. *Spenser.*

**VALIANCE.** Valour. *Spenser.*

**VALIANT.** Worth. Middleton, ii. 8.

**VALIDITY.** Value. *Shak.*

**VALIDOM.** Value; extent. *North.*

**VALL.** To *vall* over the desk, to have the banns of matrimony thrice called. *Exmoor.*

**VALLEY.** (1) To rock.

(2) A small hollow, or channel.

**VALLIMENT.** Value. *Staff.*

**VALLIONS.** The valance of a bed.

**VALLOED.** Laid in fallow.

**VALLOE.** A fallow. In Sussex this name is given to a large wooden dish used in dairies.

**VALLOW.** A press for cheese.

**VALOR.** Value; extent. *Becon.*

**VALOUR.** To esteem. *East.*

**VALUATION.** Quantity. *Var. dial.*

**VALURE.** Value; worth. *(Fr.)*

**VAMBRACE.** Armour for the front of the arm. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

**VAMP.** To patch up.

**VAMPER.** To vapour; to swagger.

**VAMPLATE.** A round plate of iron fixed at the end of a tilting lance to guard the hand.

**VAMPLETS.** Rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet. *Wilts.*

**VAMPY.** The bottoms of hose, or gaiters attached to the hose, covering the foot. Grose has *vampers*, stockings. "*Pedana*, *vampethe*," Nominale MS.

**VAMURE.** The same as *Avantmure*, q. v.

**VANCE-ROOF.** The garret. *Norfolk.*

**VANG.** To receive; to earn; to catch; to throw. Ray says, "to answer for at the font as godfather; he *vang'd* to me at the vault."

**VANISCHED.** Made vain.

**VANISTE.** Vanished.

And es *vanyste* to heven an hey,  
Thorue holy thoust with gostely ey.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 18.*

**VANITY.** Dizziness?

For *vanté* of the heale a gude medayn. Take the juce of walworthe, salt, hony, wax, ensence, and boyle them togider over the fyre, and therwythe amoynt thine hede and thy templys.

*MS. Sloane 7, f. 79.*

**VANT.** (1) A font. *Somerset.*

(2) The van of an army.

**VANTAGE.** (1) Advantage; benefit.

(2) Surplus; excess; addition.

**VANTBRACE.** Same as *Vambrace*, q. v.

**VANTE-CURRIER.** Advanced guard. *(Fr.)*

**VANTE.** A winter trap for birds, made of willow, &c. *Somerset.*

**VANTERIE.** Boasting. *Daniel.*

**VAPOUR.** To bully; to swagger.

**VAPOURED.** Inclined to yawn. *East.*

**VARA.** Very. *Somerset.*

**VARDAS.** Talk; speech. *Yorksh.*

**VARDET.** A verdict. Still in use.

**VARDELE.** A common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only. *Norfolk.*

**VARDYKE.** Verdict; judgment. *North.*

**VARIAUNT.** Changeable. *(A.-N.)*

**VARIEN.** To change; to alter. *(A.-N.)*

**VARIETY.** A rarity. *Chesh.*

**VARLET.** (1) The knave at cards.

(2) A servant. The serjeant-at-mace to the city counters was also so called.

**VARMENT.** Vermin. *North.*

**VARMER.** A large hawk. *I. of Wight.*

**VARNDE.** Burnt. *R. Glouce.*

**VARNISII.** Same as *Barnish*, q. v.

**VARRAYLIER.** More truly.

And the nerrer that thail sal hym be,  
The varraylier that sal hym se.

*Hampole, MS. Boues, p. 235.*

**VARRY.** To fall at variance; to contend.

**VARSAL.** Universal; great. *North.*

**VARY.** Variation; turn. *Shak.*

**VASEY.** To comb; to curry; to plague; to give a beating; to force away. *West.*

**VASSALAGE.** Valour; courage. *(A.-N.)*

**VAST.** (1) Waste; deserted place.

(2) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Vast little*, a very small portion.

**VASTACIE.** Waste and deserted places.

**VASTURE.** Great magnitude.

**VASTY.** Vast; immense.

**VAT.** The bed of a cider press.

**VAULTING-HOUSE.** A brothel. Florio, p. 97.

**VAUMPES.** Gaiters. See *Vampy*.

**VAUNT.** A dish made in a fryingpan with marrow, plums, and eggs.

**VAUNTOUR.** A boaster. *(A.-N.)*

**VAUNTPERLER.** A boaster. *(Fr.)*

**VAUNT-WARDE.** The avant-guard. *(A.-N.)*

**VAUSE.** According to Holme, "to make the jaumes to oversale the mullions."

**VAUTER.** A dancer.

**VAVASOUR.** A kind of inferior gentry, one who held his lands in fealty. *(A.-N.)*

Bothe knyghtes and *vavasour*,  
This damisels love paramour.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 320.*

And sythen he hath had grete honoure,  
That furste was a pore *vavessoure*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 202.*

**VAW.** (1) Few. (2) Glad.

**VAWARD.** The vauward; the fore part.

**VAWTH.** A bank of dung or earth prepared for manure. *Somerset.*

**VAY.** To succeed; to prosper. *South.*

**VAYNE.** Vanity. *(A.-N.)*

**VAYTE.** To take. Thornton Rom. p. 308.

VAZE. To flutter about. *West.*

VAZEN. Faiths. *Somerset.*

VEAGUE. (1) A teasing child. *West.*

(2) A freak; a whim. *Somerset.*

VEAK. A gathering, or ulcer. *West.*

VEAKING. Fretful; peevish. *Devon.*

VECISE. Bladder. (*Lat.*)

VECKE. An old woman. *Chaucer.*

Florent his wofulle heed up lefte,  
And syȝe this vekke where sche sat.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.*

VECTIGAL. Tithe. *Leland, iv. 111.*

VEDGING. Sidelings. *Devon.*

VEERCE. A verse. *Pr. Parv.*

VEERING. A furrow. *Glouc.*

VEERS. Young pigs. *Cornw.*

VEGE. A run before leaping. *West.*

VEGET. Lively; brilliant. (*Lat.*)

VEGETIVE. A vegetable. *Davenant.*

VEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

VEILLE. An old woman. (*A.-N.*)

VEIR. Truly. See *l'air*.

VEIRE. Fair; good; beautiful.

VELANIE. Wickedness.

VELASOUR. Same as *Vavasour*, q. v.

VELATED. Vailed. *Becon*, p. 112.

VELE. Veil. *Spenser.*

VELL. The salted stomach of a calf, used for making cheese; a membrane.

VELLET. Velvet. *Spenser.*

VELLING. Getting turf up for burning.

VELURE. Velvet. (*Fr.*)

VELVET-GUARDS. Trimmings of velvet.

VELVET-HEAD. The incipient horns of a stag which are covered with a rough skin.

VELVET-TIPS. See *Velvet-head*.

VELYARDE. Old man; dotard.

VELYM. Vellum. *Pr. Parv.*

VEMDE. Foamed. *Hearne.*

VENON. Venom. *North.*

VENAIG. To change; to revoke. *West.*

VENCOWSDE. Vanquished.

He that on hys hedd hyt bare

Schulde not be *vencowde* in no warre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 198.*

VENDABLE. To be sold. (*A.-N.*)

VENDAGE. Vintage; harvest. (*A.-N.*)

VENDS. A limited sale of coal, as arranged by the trade. *Newc.*

VENERIE. Hunting. (*A.-N.*)

VENERIEN. Venercal. *Palsgrave.*

VENETIANS. A kind of hose or breeches made to come below the garters.

VENGE. To revenge. (*A.-N.*)

Sone, be now of comfort gode,

And *venge* the, yf thou may.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.*

For if the toone hirt the tothere sore,

The tothere ne *venge* hym nevere the more.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.*

VENGEABLE. Revengeful; cruel.

VENGEANCE. Very.

VENGED. (1) Avenged.

The greybownde dyd hym sone to go,

When hys maystys dethe he had *venged* soo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

(2) Winged. *Chaucer*, ed. *Wright*, 1387.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup, goblet, or looking-glass, made of fine crystal glass.

VENIED. Musty; mouldy. *West.*

VENIME. Poison; venom. (*A.-N.*)

VENISON. Brawn of a wild boar.

VENJAWNCERE. A revenger.

VENNE. Mud; dirt. (*A.-S.*)

Hereof mowe men se gret schewyng

In dyvers maners of clothyng,

Now schort, now traylyng upon the *venne*,

Now streyt, nowe wyde as nyse menne.

*MS. Laud. 486, f. 21.*

VENNEL. A gutter; a sink. *North.*

VENNY. Rather. *Herrf.*

VENOM. (1) A gathering in any part of the finger but the top. *Devon.*

(2) Dry; harsh. *Warw.*

VENQUESTE. Vanquished.

VENT. (1) An inn. (*Span.*)

(2) To snuff up; to smell. (*Lat.*)

(3) To vend, or sell. Still in use.

(4) An opening in any garment.

VENTAL. See *Aventale*.

VENTER-POYNT. A children's game.

At shove-groate, *venter-poynt*, or crosse and pile.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

VENT-HOLE. The button-hole at the wrist of a shirt. *Somerset.*

VENTIDUCT. A passage for air.

VENTOSE. A cupping-glass. (*A.-N.*)

VENTOSITE. The colic.

VENTOUSE. To cup. (*A.-N.*)

Blede thane on the vayne that is bitwix the an-  
kille and the hele, or elles be *ventoused* on the thee  
with a boyste biside the bocche.

*MS. Lincoln Met. f. 301.*

VENTOY. A fan.

VENU. A jump, or leap. (*A.-N.*)

VENUE. A bout or thrust in fencing.

VENUS. A term at the game of astragals, q. v.  
See *MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.*

VENVIL. This word occurs in an old MS. of the rights of the parish of Mavey, quoted in *Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England*, i. 326, meaning the right of pasturage and fuel. It is supposed by *Marshall* to be a corruption of *fen* and *field*.

VEO. Few; little. *West.*

VEOLTH. Filth. *Weber.*

VEPPE. Wept; cried.

VER. (1) The spring. (*Lat.*)

(2) Man; knight. *Gawayne.*

VERAMENT. Truly. (*A.-N.*)

The erle off Glowsytour *verament*

Tokc hys leve and home he wente.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.*

These thre poyntes *verement*

Nowther schale do but bothe assent.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*

VERAY. True. (*A.-N.*)

VERCLEF. Cleaved. *Hearne.*

VERD. (1) Green; greenness.

(2) Fared. *Sevyn Sages*, 612.

VERDE. Feared; was moved; enraged. Also,  
army, forces, rout. *Hearne.*

VERDED. An Italian wine.

VERDEKYN. A firkin.

**VERDINGALE.** A fardingale.  
**VERDITE.** Judgment; sentence. (*A.-N.*)  
**VERDUGO.** A hangman. (*Span.*)  
**VERDURE.** Tapestry.  
**VERDUROUS.** Green. *Drayton.*  
**VERE.** Fere; companion. (*A.-S.*)  
**VEREL.** A small iron hoop. *North.* Also, the ferule of a knife.  
**VERGE.** Green.  
**VERGEIOUS.** Verjuice. *Palsgrave.*  
**VERGER.** A garden; an orchard.  
**VERITEE.** Truth.  
**VERLICHE.** Fairly. *Hearne.*  
**VERLOFFE.** A furlough. (*Flem.*)  
**VERLORE.** Forlorn; lost. *Hearne.*  
**VERMAILE.** Red. (*A.-N.*)  
**VERMILED.** Adorned; flourished.  
**VERN.** A partner in a mine.  
**VERNACLE.** A miniature picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. A diminutive of *Verony*, q. v.  
 And I salle make myne avowe devoutly to Criste,  
 And to the haly *vernacle* vertuous and noble.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.*  
**VERNAGE.** A kind of white wine.  
 A thought so swete in my corage,  
 That never piment ne *vernage*  
 Was half so swete for to drynke.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 178.*  
**VERNISH.** To varnish. (*A.-N.*)  
**VERNYNGE.** Varnishing? "Item, fore stuffynge of a sadyll, *vernynge* and glewynge."—Manners and Household Expenses of England, p. 389.  
**VERONY.** The cloth or napkin on which the face of Christ was depicted, that which was given by Veronica to our Saviour before his crucifixion to wipe his face, and received a striking impression of his countenance upon it.  
 Like his modir was that childe,  
 With faire visage and mode ful mylde;  
 Sene hit is bi the *verony*,  
 And bi the ymage of that lady.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.*  
**VERQUERE.** An old game on the tables, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.  
**VERRE.** (1) Crystal glass. (*A.-N.*)  
 In alle the erthe y-halowid and y-holde,  
 In a closet more clere than verre or glas.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.*  
 (2) Wool. (*A.-N.*)  
 (3) To cover over; to conceal.  
 (4) A fur. Same as *Vaire*, q. v.  
*Verre* and gryce we have plenté,  
 Golde and sylvyr and ryche stones.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 164.*  
**VERREY.** True; truly. (*A.-N.*)  
 And whanne the pepull of his person had a *verrey* sytze,  
 Thayre malice was quenched, were thay never so woo.  
 Wherefore, good Lorde, ever more thy wille be doo!  
*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*  
 Hyt ys *verré* Goddes blode  
 That he scheelde on the rode.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

**VERSAL.** Universal. *Butler.*  
**VERSE-COLOURED.** Variegated.  
**VERSER.** A poet; a poetaster.  
**VERSET.** A little verse. (*A.-N.*)  
**VERTE.** Green. (*A.-N.*)  
**VERTU.** Power; efficacy.  
 Thorough the worshipful *vertu*,  
 And the gret myght of Crist Jhesu.  
*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.*  
**VERTUES.** Active; efficacious.  
 Or for thow art a *vertues* mon,  
 And const more then another con.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*  
**VERVELS.** The little silver rings at the ends of the jesses of a hawk.  
**VERVENSIE.** Fervency.  
**VERVISES.** A kind of cloth.  
**VERY.** Really; truly; verily.  
**VES.** Was. (*A.-S.*)  
**VESE.** (1) To run up and down. *Glouc.*  
 (2) To drive away; to fly.  
**VESSEL.** The eighth of a sheet of paper.  
**VESSELEMENT.** Plate; furniture.  
 Curteynes or outhur vestymnt,  
 Or any outhur *vesselement*.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62.*  
**VESSES.** A sort of worsted.  
**VESSY.** When two or more persons read verses alternately, they are said to *veussy*.  
**VEST.** Invested; clothed.  
**VESTER.** A fescue. *Somerset.*  
**VESTIARY.** A wardrobe.  
**VESTMENT.** See *Vesselement*.  
**VET.** The feet. *West.*  
**VETAYLE.** Provisions; victuals.  
 Oxin, shepe and *vetayle*, withowtyn any dowte  
 Thay stale away, and carled ever to and froo,  
 God suffirs moche thyng his wille to be doo!  
*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*  
**VETING.** Courting. *Devon.*  
**VETOYN.** The herb betony.  
**VETRES.** Fetters. Nominal MS.  
**VETTY.** Apposite; suitable. *Devon.*  
**VETUSE.** Old. (*Lat.*)  
**VEVER.** A fish-pond. (*A.-N.*)  
 He drew his *vevers* of fische,  
 He slewe his fosters i-wysse.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*  
**VEWE.** A yew-trec. *Chesh.*  
**VEWTER.** A keeper of hounds.  
**VEY.** True. (*A.-N.*)  
**VEYDEN.** Voideth.  
**VEYNE.** Penance.  
**VEYNED.** Feigned.  
 Sche seyde an evelle was on hur falle,  
 And *veyned* hur to be dede.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.*  
**VEYN3ORD.** A vineyard.  
 Withoutyne the *veyn3ord* thal him cast,  
 And there thal him sloze,  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.*  
**VEZE.** The same as *Pheez*, q. v.  
**VI.** We. *Rob. Glouc.*  
**VIA.** An exclamation of encouragement, movement, or defiance. (*Ital.*)  
**VIAGE.** A voyage, or journey.  
**VIANDRE.** Feed; sustenance. (*A.-N.*)  
**VICARY.** A vicar. (*Lat.*)

VICE. (1) Advice. Still in use.

(2) A winding or spiral stair. "Vyce, a tourn-  
yng stayre, *vis*," Palsgrave.

(3) The cock or tap of a vessel.

(4) The buffoon of our early dramas.

(5) Fault; crime; injury. (*A.-N.*)

(6) The fist. *Somerset.*

VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper.

VICTUALS. For a child to be her mother's  
*victuals*, is to be her pet. *West.*

VIDE. To divide. *South.*

VIE. (1) To wager or put down a certain sum  
upon a hand of cards.

(2) The game of prisoners' base. *Devon.*

(3) To turn out well; to succeed. *West.*

(4) Life. *Legendæ Cathol.* p. 71.

(5) Envy.

And afterward under Pounce Pylate  
Was I-take for *vye* and hate.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

VIERGE. A rod. (*A.-N.*)

VIES. Devizes, co. Wilts.

VIEW. (1) The footing of a beast.

(2) The discovery of an animal. An old term  
in hunting.

VIEWLY. Pleasing to the sight. *Viewsome* is  
also heard. *North.*

VIFTE. The fifth.

VIG. To rub gently. *West.*

VIGE. A voyage, or journey. *West.*

VIGILE. The eve of a festival. Also, the wake  
over a dead body. (*A.-N.*)

Or any other fastyng day,  
Lentun or *vygyle*, as telle he may.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.*

VIGOUR. Figure. *West.*

VIKER. A vicar. (*A.-N.*)

VILANIE. Wickedness; injury.

VILARDE. An old man.

VILD. Vile. This is a very common form of the  
word in early writers.

VILE. A wicked fellow.

VILETE. Baseness.

Muche dud thei me of *vileté*,  
That myne owne shuld have be.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 125.*

He that was hanged on a tre

Bysyde Jhesu for *vylté*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.*

VILIPEND. To think ill of.

VILLIACO. A rascal; a coward. (*Ital.*)

VILOUS. Horrid.

Then was ther a boor yn that foreste,  
That was a wondur *vylous* beste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.*

VINE. (1) A vineyard.

(2) Any trailing plant bearing fruit.

(3) To find. *Somerset.*

VINE-GRACE. A dish in ancient cookery  
composed of pork, wine, &c.

VINELOME. A kind of spice.

VINE-PENCIL. A blacklead pencil.

VINEROUS. Hard to please. *North.*

VINETTES. Sprigs, or branches.

VINEWED. Mouldy. *West.*

VINID. Same as *Vinewed*, q. v.

VINNY. A scolding bout. *Exm.*

VINOLENT. Full of wine. (*Lat.*)

VINTAINE. Speedily. (*A.-N.*)

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. A six-stringed violin.

VIOLENT. To act with violence.

VIOLET-PLUM. A dark purple plum of a very  
sweet taste, shaped like a pear: in the eastern  
parts of the county it is sometimes called a  
Lincoln plum. *Line.*

VIPER'S-DANCE. St. Vitus's dance.

VIPPE. The fir-tree.

The salyng *vippe*, cypresse deth to playne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25.*

VIRE. To turn about. (*Fr.*)

VIRENT. Green; unfaded.

VIRGINAL. (1) Maidently. *Shak.*

(2) An oblong spinnet.

VIRGIN - MARY - THISTLE. The *carduus*  
*benedictus*.

VIRGIN'S-GARLANDS. Garlands carried at  
the funeral of virgins, and afterwards hung in  
the church.

VIRGIN-SWARM. A swarm of bees from a  
swarm in the same season.

VIRID. Green. (*Lat.*)

VIRK. To tease. *Devon.*

VIRNE. To inclose; to surround.

VIROLAI. A sort of roundelay.

Use no tavernys where be jestis and fablis,

Synggyng of lewde balettes, rondelettes or *virolais*.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 44.*

VIROLFE. The same as *Verel*, q. v.

VIROUN. A circuit. (*A.-N.*)

VIS. Countenance. (*A.-N.*)

We may nother se hym ne here hymne, ne fele hym  
als he es, and tharfore we may noghte hafe the  
*vis* of his lufe here in fulfilling.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226.*

VISAGE. To front or face a thing.

WISE. (1) Aim. (*A.-N.*)

Thus thys worlde thow moste despyse,

And holy vertues have in *wyse*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

(2) The same as *Pheeze*, q. v.

VISFIGURE. To disfigure. *North.*

VISGY. A pick and hatchet in one tool, for  
tearing down hedges. *Cornw.*

VISIKE. Physic.

Ther is *visike* for the seke,

And vertuls for the vlcis cke.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.*

VISNOMY. Countenance.

VIT. To dress meat. *Devon.*

VITAILLE. Victuals. (*A.-N.*)

VITIOUS. Spiteful; revengeful. *West.*

VITLER. A tavern-keeper.

He scornes to walke in Paulen without his bootes,

And scores his diet on the *vitlers* post.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.*

VITTRE. A whim; a pretence. *West.*

VITTY. Decent; proper; handsome. *West.*

VIVELICHE. Lively; vividly.

VIVERS. Provisions.

VIVES. "Certaine kirkels growing under the  
horses eare," Topsell, 1607, p. 360.

VIXEN. The female fox.

VLEER. A flea. *Somerset.*

**VLOKKE.** Splendid ; rich. (*A.-S.*)  
**VLOTHER.** Nonsensical talk. *West.*  
**VLUEKECCHE.** An imposthume in the milt.  
**VLY-PECKED.** Low-lived. *Devon.*  
**VOAKY.** Greasy ; unwashed. Applied to wool as it comes from the sheep. *West.*  
**VOC.** An ugly face. *Rugby.*  
**VOCABLES.** Words. *Palsgrave.*  
**VOCALÉ.** Sound.  
**VOCATE.** To ramble about idly. *West.*  
**VOCE.** Strong ; nervous. *Somerset.*  
**VODE.** (1) To wander. (2) To vex.  
**VOGUE.** In vogue, i. e. *en train.*  
**VOIDE.** (1) To depart ; to go away.  
 (2) To remove ; to quit ; to make empty.  
 (3) A parting dish ; the last course ; a slight repast or collation.  
**VOIDER.** A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal, or for putting bones in. Brockett says it is still in use. A clothes basket is so called in Cornwall. According to Kennett, "a wooden flasket for linnen cloaths." Dekker applies the term to a person who clears the table.  
**VOIDING-KNIFE.** A knife used for taking off remnants of bread, &c. to put in the voider.  
**VOINE.** To foïn, in fencing.  
**VOISDYE.** Stratagem. (*A.-N.*)  
 Now schalt thou here a gret mervayle,  
 With what *voialye* that he wrougte.  
*Gower, MS. Sur. Antig. 134, f. 217.*  
**VOIX.** Voice.  
 Kyng Edward in hys ryght hym to endowe  
 The commens therto have redy every houre :  
 The *voys* of the peuple, the *voiz* of Jhesu,  
 Who kepe and preserve hym from all langour.  
*MS. Bibl. Soc. Antig. 101.*  
**VOKE.** (1) Folk. *West.*  
 (2) The same as *Boke*, q. v.  
**VOKET.** An advocate ?  
 To consente to a fals juggyng,  
 Or hyredyst a *voiket* to swyche thyng.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.*  
**VOKY.** (1) Gay ; cheerful. *North.*  
 (2) Damp ; moist. *Var. dial.*  
**VOL.** Full. *R. Glouc.*  
**VOLAGE.** Light ; giddy. (*A.-N.*)  
**VOLANT-PIECE.** A piece of steel on a helmet presenting an acute angle to the front.  
**VOLATILS.** Wild fowls ; game. (*A.-N.*)  
 Make we man to ourre ymage and liknesse, and be  
 he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the  
*volatils* of hevenc, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.  
*MS. Bodl. 277.*  
**VOLD-SHORE.** A folding stake to support hurdles. *Wills.*  
**VOLENTE.** Willing.  
 For of free choïce and hertely *volente*,  
 She hathe to God avowed chastité.  
*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 15.*  
**VOLEY.** On the voley, i. e. at random, inconsiderately, at a stroke. (*Fr.*)  
**VOLLOUTH.** Wicked ; unjust. (*A.-S.*)  
**VOLLOW.** A fallow. *Sussex.*  
**VOLNESSE.** Fulness ; perfection.

And alle thre beth oone, thaugh it be so,  
 In oon *volnesse* and in no mo.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

**VOLOWTEN.** Flouting. *West.*  
**VOLUNTARIE.** A flourish before playing.  
**VOLUNTARIES.** Volunteers. *Shak.*  
**VOLUNTE.** Will. (*A.-N.*)  
 To suffre deth oonly for manniss sake,  
 Uncompellid, frely of *volunté*.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 1.*  
**VOLUPERE.** A woman's cap ; a kerchief.  
**VOLVELLE.** A contrivance found in some old astronomical works, consisting of graduated and figured circles of pasteboard or vellum made to revolve, and used for various calculations.

**VOM.** Foam.

**VOMYSMENT.** Vomiting.

Hast thou wyth suche *vomyment*

I-cast up agayn the sacrament ?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

**VONDEDEN.** Founded.

**VONE.** To take ; to lead. *Hearne.*

**VOOK.** The voice. *Pr. Parv.*

**VOOR.** (1) A furrow. *Sussex.*

(2) To warrant. *South.*

**VORBISEN.** A parable.

**VORE.** Forth. To draw *vore*, to twit one with a fault. *Exmoor.*

**VORE-DAYS.** Late in the day. *Exm.* No doubt from the *A.-S.* forð-dæges.

**VORE-RIGHT.** Blunt ; rude. *West.*

**VORN.** For him. *West.*

**VORT.** Till ; until ; for to. *Hearne.*

**VORTHY.** Forward ; assuming. *West.*

**VOUCHEN.** To vouch. *Vouchen safe*, to vouchsafe. (*A.-N.*)

To upe-ryse fra dede thou *vouchede* safe

To eke the throwe that we here hafe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.*

Lorde, y have servyd yow many a day

*Vowche* ye hur safe on mce.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

**VOULTEGER.** A vaulter ? Rolls House B. v. 4, temp. Hen. 8th,—“Item to Fredrego Gracian the kinges *voulteger*, .xxxij. s. iiij. d. per annum.”

**VOUR.** To devour ; to eat up.

**VOUSE.** Strong ; nervous ; forward. *West.*

**VOUSSURE.** A vault. (*A.-N.*)

**VOUT.** A vault. *Palsgrave.*

**VOUTE.** Mien ; countenance. (*A.-N.*)

Sir, sais the senatour, so Crist mott me helpe,

The *voute* of thi vesage has woundyde us alle.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.*

**VOWARD.** The vanguard of an army.

**VOWEL.** The afterbirth of a cow. *West.*

**VOWER.** (1) Devoir ; duty.

(2) Four. *Somerset.*

**VOWESS.** A votaress ; a nun.

**VOWTES.** A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 37.

**VOYAGE.** A journey by land. (*A.-N.*)

**VOYDEE.** The same as *Voide* (3).

**VRAIL.** A flail. *South.*

**VRAMP-SHAKEN.** Distorted. *Devon.*

**VRAPED.** Drawn tight. *Devon.*

**VREACH.** Violently. *Devon.*  
**VREATH.** A low hedge. *Devon.*  
**VRITH.** The bindings of hedges. *South.*  
**VROZZY.** A nice thing. *Devon.*  
**VIIDDICKS.** A coarse fat woman. *West.*  
**VIIDDLES.** A spoilt child. *Wills.*  
**VUG.** To strike; to elbow. *Somerset.*  
**VULCH.** The same as *Vug*, q. v.  
**VULGATE.** Publicly known.  
**VUMP.** To knock; to thump. *Devon.*  
**VUNG.** Received. *Devon.*  
**VUR.** (1) Far. (2) To throw. *West.*  
**VURE.** Four? Our?  
 Graunte us grace, in thyn hyge holde,  
 Whanne we deyde to holde *vure* tapris ly3te.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.*  
**VURRID-BRID.** Household bread made of  
 meal as it comes from the mill without the  
 bran being taken from it. *Devon.*  
**VUR-VORE.** Far-forth. *Exmoor.*

**W**<sup>A</sup>. Well; yes. *North.*  
**WAA.** Woe. Still in use.  
 Wyches, he said, *was* mot thow be!  
 Hafe 3e forsakne my goddis so free.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.*

**WAAG.** A lever. *Yorksh.*  
**WAAST.** A waste; a wilderness.  
**WAB.** Gabble; nonsense. *Devon.*  
**WABBLE.** (1) To tremble; to reel. *North.*  
 (2) To do anything awkwardly. *Var. dial.*  
**WABBLER.** A boiled leg of mutton.  
**WACCIE.** Watching.  
 And some for *wacche* and fasting,  
 That maketh her hernes to drie and cling.  
*MS. Lansd. 793, f. 72.*  
**WACCHIERE.** Watch.  
 Duk Roland and Erle Olyver  
 Thilke nyȝt kepte the *wacchere*.  
*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.*

**WACHE.** A flock of birds.  
**WACHID.** Weary; tired.  
**WACKEN.** (1) Watchful. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) Lively; sharp; wanton. *North.*  
**WACKERSOME.** Wakeful. *North.*  
**WACNE.** To awaken. (*A.-S.*)  
**WAD.** (1) Would. *North.*  
 (2) Line, or rank. In land-surveying, when they  
 are setting out their stakes they are said to  
*wad* in a line; hence it is taken to signify a  
 line, and it is said of persons, they are all in  
 the same *wad*, when connected together in  
 any way of business, &c.  
 (3) A wisp of straw. Also, a bundle or quantity  
 of anything. *West.*  
 (4) Blacklead. *Cumb.*  
 (5) Woad. (6) A forfeit. *North.*  
 (7) What. *Hearne.*  
**WADDEN.** Supple. *North.*  
**WADDER.** A grower of wad or woad.  
**WADDLE.** (1) To roll up and down in a con-  
 fused and disorderly way. *Var. dial.*

**VUSTIN-FUME.** A violent passion.  
**VUSTLED-UP.** Wrapped up. *West.*  
**VUSTY.** Fusty; mouldy. *West.*  
**VCYE.** Countenance. (*A.-N.*)  
 Gye ovyr all lovydd Felyce,  
 The erlys doghtur with the feyre *vyce*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.*  
**VYLANLYCHE.** Wickedly.  
 Why that thou oughtist with no righte  
 To gabbe on hym so *vylanlyche*.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 102.*  
**VYNCE.** To conquer. (*Lat.*)  
**VYRE.** An arrow for a crossbow. (*A.-N.*)  
 That al his hert hath set a fuyre  
 Of pure envye, and as a *vyre*  
 Which fleeth out of a mighty bowe,  
 Away he fledge for a throwe.  
*Gower, MS. Boll. 294.*  
**VYSERNE.** A visor, or mask.  
**VYVERE.** The same as *Vever*, q. v.

(2) The wane of the moon. *Somerset.*  
 (3) To fold up; to entwine. *Devon.*  
 (4) The wattle of a hog.  
**WADDOCK.** A large piece. *Salop.*  
**WADE.** (1) To go; to pass. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) The sun is said to wade when covered by a  
 dense atmosphere. *North.*  
 (3) A joint or tenon is said to wade when it  
 slips too easily from any cause.  
**WADEABLE.** Fordable. *Coles.*  
**WADGE.** To wager; to bet. *Devon.*  
**WADIR.** Water. *Craven.*  
**WADLER-WIFE.** In Newcastle, the keeper of  
 a register office for servants.  
**WADLING.** A wattled fence. *West.*  
**WADMAL.** A very thick coarse kind of wool-  
 len cloth. Coarse tow used by doctors for  
 cattle is also so called.  
**WAE-ME.** Woe is me! *North.*  
**WÆNE.** To sneak away.  
**WAFERER.** A person who sold wafers, a sort  
 of cakes so called.  
**WAFER-PRINT.** A mould for wafers.  
**WAFF.** (1) The movement of a large flame from  
 side to side. *Northumb.*  
 (2) A spirit, or ghost. *North.*  
 (3) A nasty faint smell. *North.*  
 (4) To bark. *Cumb.*  
 (5) To puff or boil up. *North.*  
 (6) A slight attack of illness.  
**WAFFLE.** To wave; to fluctuate. *North.*  
**WAFFLER.** (1) The green sandpiper. *North.*  
 (2) A person who is very weak. *Cumb.*  
**WAFFLES.** An idle sauntering person.  
**WAFFY.** Insipid. *Line.*  
**WAFRESTERE.** A maker of wafers for con-  
 secration at the sacrament. (*A.-S.*)  
**WAFRON.** A cloud, or vapour.  
**WAFT.** (1) A barrel. *Somerset.*  
 (2) A lock of hair.

(3) A puff. Also, blown, wafted.

(4) To beckon with the hand.

WAFAGE. Passage by water.

WAFTERS. Swords having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick*.

WAFTURE. A slight waving motion.

WAFYS. Vagabonds.

WAG. (1) The same as *Wagge*, q. v.

(2) To chatter. (3) To pass on.

WAGE. (1) To hire. Still in use.

(2) Pay; wages; reward; hire.

For thou woldyst bryng me thys message,  
I wylle geve the thy wage.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.*

Ye have a knyght at yowre wage,  
For yow he ys an evell page.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.*

(3) To be pledge for; to warrant. Also a substantive, a pledge.

(4) To bribe. *Var. dial.*

(5) To contend.

(6) To mould clay for pots, &c.

WAGET. Watchet colour.

WAG-FEATHER. A silly swaggerer.

WAGGE. To move; to shake.

She had made of lethy an howge bagge,  
By wycheecraft she cowde make it to wagge.

*MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.*

The vertu of hit is, if that a man have *waggyng*  
teth, if he ete of hit hit wulle make home fast.

*MS. Arundel 272, f. 46.*

WAGGLE. To shake; to roll; to waddle.

WAGHE. A wall.

So hedously that storme ganne falle,  
That sondir it braste bothe *waghe* and walle.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

WAGHT. Wage, gage, or pledge.

WAGING. The dung of the fox.

WAG-LEG. A black venomous fly.

WAGMOIRE. A quagmire. *Spenser*.

WAGSTERT. The titmouse.

WAGTAIL. A profligate woman.

WAG-WANTON. The shaking grass.

WAIIIIHOWE. An interj. in hallooing.

WAHAN. When. (*A.-S.*)

WAID. Weighed. *Tusser*.

WAIF. A stray cattle. *North*.

WAIFFANDE. Waving; moving.

Schipplis salle staunde appone the sande  
*Wuyffande* with the sees fame.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 152.*

WAIFINGER. The same as *Waif*, q. v.

WAILLE. (1) A veil. *Somerset*.

(2) Weal; prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

WAILY. Very sorrowful. *North*.

WAIME. A flaw, or tear. *Suffolk*.

WAIMENTE. To lament. (*A.-S.*)

There dwelled thez sore *waymantende*,  
Sixe dayes fulle to the ende.

*MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57, art. 2.*

WAIN. (1) A home, or dwelling.

(2) A waggon. Still in use.

(3) To fetch. It occurs in *Tusser*, p. 141, wrongly explained in glossary.

(4) To move; to go; to turn.

WAIN-MEN. Waggoners.

II.

WAINSCOTS. Boards for wainscots.

WAINTE. Quaint; extraordinary. *North*.

WAINTRY. Very well. *Cumb.*

WAIR. (1) To lay out; to expend. *North*.

(2) The spring. *Vocab. MS.*

WAISCHE. Washed.

The meke als wele wylle hym haste  
To serve the leste als the maste,  
Als God dyde that symply lete  
Wehn he *waysche* hys dyschpylys fete.

*MS. Hurl 2260, f. 16.*

WAISE. A bundle or wisp of straw.

WAIST. (1) A girdle. (2) Ways.

WAISTCOATEERS. Low prostitutes.

WA-IST-HEART. An interj. of pity.

WAIT. (1) To wot, or know. *North*. "Now  
wayte thou wher that I was borne," *MS.*  
*Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*

(2) Laid out; expended. *Cumb.*

(3) The hautboy, a musical instrument.

(4) To blame. *Yorksh.*

(5) Bold; active. *Robson, Gl.*

WAITE. (1) To watch. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A watchman. *Prompt. Parv.*

WAITER. (1) Water. *Vocab. MS.* See the  
third example in v. *Slank* (2).

(2) A small tray. *Var. dial.*

WAITIL. An apparition of a person about to  
die, or recently dead. *North*.

WAITHE. Languid. *I. of Wight*.

WAIT-OF. To wait for. *Yorksh.*

WAITS. Musicians. *Var. dial.* "The waytis  
blew lowde," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

Grete lordys were at the assent,

*Waytys* blew, to mete they wente.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.*

WAIT-TREBLE. A sort of bagpipe.

WAIVERS. Small waving twigs. *East*.

WAK. To languish. (*A.-S.*)

WAKE. (1) To watch. (*A.-S.*)

And anon they somonyd the knyghte,  
That he schulde wake the galows that nyzt.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.*

(2) A parish festival, kept originally on the day  
of the dedication of the parish church. Lite-  
rally a watch, a vigil.

(3) To watch the night with a corpse.

(4) To revel. Also, a revel.

(5) Hay placed in large rolls for the convenience  
of being carried. *Hest.*

WAKEMETE. Provisions for wakes.

WAKERIFE. Quite awake.

WAKES. Rows of green damp grass.

WAKKENISE. Watchful. (*A.-S.*)

WAKKER. Easily awakened. *North*.

WAKMEN. Watchmen. (*A.-S.*)

WAL. Will; pleasure.

WALAWAY. Woe! alas! *Chaucer*.

There was rydyng and rennyng, sum cryed *wayleaway!*  
Unknowyng to many men who the bettur hadde.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

WALCH. Insipid; waterish. *North*.

WALDE. (1) Power; dominion.

For the erle hym had in walde,  
Of dedis of armes was he balde.

*MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 138,*

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## (2) Plain; field. (A.-S.)

Jhesu toke this corn in *walde*,  
And wondirly aboute him dalt.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*

## (3) Would. Perceval, 915.

WALDING. Active; stirring. *Dunelm.*

WALE. (1) To choose; to select. *North.*

(2) Choice; good; excellent. *North.*

(3) Slaughter; carnage; death. (A.-S.)

(4) A whirlpool; the foaming wave.

(5) Weal; prosperity. (A.-S.)

(6) Will. Perceval, 1587.

(7) The ridge of threads in cloth. Hence used generally for texture.

(8) To court; to woo. *Yorksh.*

(9) A tumour, or large swelling. *Kent.*

(10) The fore-front of a horse-collar.

(11) To seek. *Gawayne.*

(12) A rod. Also, to strike.

WALEWEDE. Valued?

An owche of sylver *waleweode* therinne.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 113.*

WALHWE-SWETE. The herb bittersweet.

WALK. (1) To wag; to move; to work.

(2) A flock of snipes.

(3) A journey; a long absence.

(4) A plantation of willows.

(5) Unclosed land. *East.*

(6) To depart.

(7) To walk the round, to go the round, said of a watchman.

WALKER. A fuller. *North.*

WALKING-SUPPER. A supper where one dish is sent round the table, every person being his own carver.

WALKLY-FIGS. Birch rods.

WALK-MILL. A fulling mill. *North.*

WALKNE. Air; sky; welkin. (A.-S.)

WALL. (1) *Go by the wall*, a name for strong ale. *To the wall*, in difficulties; *to go to the wall*, to be put on one side, to be slighted. *Laid by the wall*, dead but not buried. *To take the wall*, to walk nearest the wall in passing any one in the street.

(2) The stem of a rick.

(3) A wave. *North.*

(4) A spring of water. *Chesh.*

Amyd the toure a *walle dede sprynge*,  
That never is drye but ernynge.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

(5) "Wall of a shyppe," Palsgrave.

(6) "Wall of a strype, *enfeure*," ib.

(7) The side of a mine. Also, to pave the roads of a mine with stone.

WALLAGE. A confused mass. *West.*

WALL-BIRD. The spotted flycatcher.

WALLE. (1) To boil.

Further ther is a water *wallinde* hot,  
That is deop, and long, and brod,

*MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. I. 29.*

(2)

A weyckd wound hath me *walled*,  
And traveyld me frome topp to too.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.*

(3) A whale. *MS. Harl. 1587, f. 43.*

WALLERS. Women who rake the salt out of the leads at the salt-works at Nantwich.

WALL-EYED. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white. Any work irregularly or ill done, is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.

WALLIGE. A loose bundle of anything.

WALLIS. The withers of a horse.

WALLON-TONGE. *Romant, Palsgrave.*

WALLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To gallop. Also, a gallop. Still in use, to move quickly with great effort.

(3) To waddle. *Somerset.*

(4) To be slatternly. *Linc.*

(5) To bubble up. *North.*

(6) A thick piece of fat.

(7) To wrap up temporarily. *East.*

(8) To tumble over. *Suffolk.*

WALLOPING. Great. *Var. dial.*

WALLOW. (1) The alder tree. *Salop.*

(2) Flat; insipid. *North.*

(3) To fade away. *Somerset.*

WALLOWISH. Nauseous. *Heref.*

WALL-PLAT. (1) The flycatcher. *West.*

(2) A mantel-piece; a shelf fixed in the wall; a piece of timber lying on the top of the wall to which the timbers or spars are attached.

WALLSPRING. Wet springy land. *West.*

WALL-TILES. Bricks. *North.*

WALL-TOOTH. A large double-tooth.

WALL-UP. To spring out; to cause to spring out; to cause to swell. *West.*

WALLY. (1) To cocker; to indulge. *North.*

(2) Alas! *Yorksh.*

WALME. A bubble in boiling.

Wyth vij. *walmes* that are so felle,  
Hote spryngyng out of helle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 157.*

WALMYNG. Boiling. (A.-S.)

Thou haste undur thy beddis hedd  
An hoot *walmyng* ledde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.*

WALNOTE. A walnut. (A.-S.)

WALOPANDE. Galloping. "On walopande stede," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

WALSH. An attached lean-to building, not having a pitched roof: used in the marshes near Spilshy. *Linc.*

WALT. (1) Ruled; governed. (A.-S.)

(2) To totter; to overthrow. *North.*

(3) Threw; cast. *Gawayne.*

WALTED. Laid, as corn. *East.*

WALTER. To tumble; to roll about. "To turne or walter in mire," Baret, 1580.

WALTHAM'S-CALF. As wise as Waltham's calf, i. e. very foolish. Waltham's calf ran nine miles to suck a bull.

WALTYN.

Thal *waltyn* at here wil to ware,  
These wodis and the waatus that ther we're.

*MS. Douce 302, f. 31.*

WALVE. To wallow, or roll about. *Devon.*

WALWORT. The herb *filipendula*.

WALY. Alas! (A.-S.)

WAM. Whom; which; whence. *Hearn.*

WAMBAIS. A body-garment twilled or quilted with wool, cotton, or tow. *Kennett*.

WAMBE. A bubbling up.

WAMBLE. To roll; to rumble.

WAME. The stomach. *Yorksh.* "I enter, wame," *Nomine MS. xv. Cent.*

WAMETOWE. A belly-band, or girth.

WAMLOKES. Unwashed wool.

WAN. (1) Gained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. Still in use.

(3) Went. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A wand, or rod. *Var. dial.*

(5) Begot?

Iic wende welle the gode man

Were hys fadur that hym wan.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.*

WANBELEVE. Perfidy; treachery.

WANCE. Once. *Devon.*

WANCHANCY. Unlucky; wicked. *North.*

WAND. (1) To inclose with poles.

(2) To span. A term at marbles.

(3) Lamentation; misery.

(4) A penis. *Dunelm.*

WANDE. (1) Went.

The aungell to hevne wande,

Whan he had seyde hys errande.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.*

(2) Pole; rod; bough; club.

(3) Change?

Sayde Tryamowre on that covenand,

My ryght name schalle y not wande.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.*

WANDED. Covered with boughs or twigs.

WANDELARD. Wandered; went. *Hearne.*

WANDLE. Supple; pliant; nimble. *North.*

WANDLY. Gently. *Cumb.*

WANDLYSAND. Mistrowing.

WANDREME. Tribulation; agony.

WANDRETHER. Trouble; sorrow.

The sexte vertue es strenge or stalworthnes  
noghte any of body bot of herte and wille evynly  
to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wand-  
rethe, whethere so betyde. *MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 217.*

WANE. (1) Dwelling; home.

Than spekes that wyse in wane,

Thou hase oure gudre mene slane.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

(2) Are destroyed.

(3) To decrease. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Won. *Perceval*, 11.

(5) Manner. *Perceval*, 422, 1264.

(6) Came; arrived; went.

(7) An inequality in a board, &c.

(8) Wanting; deficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANENE. Whence. *Hearne.*

WANG. (1) A cheek-tooth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A blow on the face. *Leic.*

WANGED. Tired. *Devon.*

WANGER. A pillow. (*A.-S.*)

WANGERY. Soft; flabby. *Devon.*

WANGHER. Large; strapping. *East.*

WANGLE. To totter; to vibrate. *Chesh.*

WANG-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

WANHOPE. Despair. (*A.-S.*)

Gode men I wane alle,

That ȝe in no wanhope falle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*

WANIAND. The wane of the moon.

WANIE. To fade; to wane; to decrease.

WANION. *With a wanion*, an imprecation signifying, with a curse.

WANKE. (1) Winked.

Oure kyng on the scheperde wanke

Prively with his eye.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.*

(2) Happy; prosperous.

WANKLE. (1) Ill; weak. *North.*

(2) Unstable; unsteady; uncertain.

Thomas, truly I the say,

This worlde is wondur wankle;

Off the next batelle I wylle the say.

That shalbe done at Spynard hille.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122.*

(3) Limber; flabby; ticklish.

WANKLING. Weakly. *Heref.*

WANLACE. (1)

Where that he myghte make a wanlace,

And any thyng to the kyng purchase.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.*

(2) To drive the wanlace, i. e. to drive the deer to a stand. A hunting term.

WANNE. (1) Pale; wan. (*A.-S.*)

The wynde owt of the havyn them blew

Ovyr the wanne streme.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.*

(2) Came; arrived.

To Harrowde Gye sone wanne,

A gode swyrde he toke hym than.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.*

WANNECLOUTE. The entrails.

WANNEL. The gait of a tired man.

WANSHONE. To want; to lack.

WANSOME. Inefficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANSONE. To wane; to decrease.

WANSY. Sickly; weak. *Suffolk.*

WANT. (1) A cross-road. *Essex.*

(2) A mole. In *MS. Sloane 2584*, is a receipt "for to take wontis." Still in use.

(3) I cannot want, i. e. do without, spare. A very common idiom, and still in use.

(4) A mental imbecility. *North.*

(5) Absence. *Shirley*, i. 277.

(6) A defect or hole in a board.

WANTERS. Unmarried persons, i. e. those who want mates. *North.*

WANTI-TUMP. A mole-hill. *Glouc.*

WANTON. A fondling; a pet.

WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

WANTOWE. Dissolute; profligate.

WANTRISTE. Mistrust.

And for wantriste, hire felow Salomé,

Opynly that alle myȝte it see.

Wexe in that arme deed and colde as stone.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 10.*

WANTY. (1) A leather tie, or rope; a short waggon rope; a surcingle. *Var. dial.* Tusser uses the word in the sense of a rope by which burdens are tied to the back of a horse.

(2) Deficient; not enough. *North.*

WANWEARD. A profligate. *North.*

WANY. Spoilt by wet, said of timber.

WANZE. To waste, pine, or wither. *East.*

WAP. (1) To beat. Also, a blow.

## (2) Futuo. A cant term.

This doxy dell can cut been whids,  
And *wap* well for a win,  
And prig and cloy so benishpily  
Each dcuseville withlin.

*Canting Songs*, 1725.

(3) Smartly; quickly. *I ar. dial.*(4) To yelp; to bark. *Somerset.* "Wappynge of howndes," Prompt. Parv.

## (5) To flutter; to beat the wings. Generally, to move in any violent manner.

(6) A bundle of straw. *North.*

## (7) To wrap or cover up.

## (8) A fall. Still in use.

## (9) A kind of mongrel cur.

(10) A pup. *Lanc.*WAPE. Pale. *East.*WAPED. Stupified. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 467.WAPPEN'D. Steevens seems to be correct in deriving this word from *wap*, futuo.WAPPENG. Quaking. *Batman*, 1582.WAPPER. (1) Anything large. *I ar. dial.*(2) To move tremulously. *Somerset.*(3) A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*WAPPERED. Restless; fatigued. *Glouc.*

## WAPPER-EYED. Having eyes that move in a quick and tremulous manner, either from a natural infirmity, or from want of sleep.

WAPPER-JAW. A wry mouth. *East.*WAPPET. A yelping cur. *East.*WAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*WAPS. (1) A wasp. *Var. dial.*(2) A large truss of straw. *North.*WAPSE. To wash. *Sussex.*

## WAPYNES. Weapons.

## WAR. (1) Wary; wise; aware.

(2) Work. *North.* (3) Was; be.

## (4) Worse. Still in use.

## (5) The knob of a tree.

## (6) Stand aside; give way; beware.

(7) To spend; to lay out. *North.*

## WARANDE. Warrant.

Mi Fadir he is ȝe undirstande,  
Him I drawe to my *warande*.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

WARBEETLES. The large maggots which are bred in the backs of cattle. *Norfolk.*

## WARBELL. A term applied to a hawk when she makes her wings meet over her back.

WARBLES. See *Warbeetles*.WARBOT. "A worme, *escarbot*," Palsg.WARCH. Ache; pain. *Lanc.*WARCK-BRATTLE. Fond of work. *Lanc.*

## WARD. (1) To take care of.

(2) *Wardes*, outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crysteille schene,  
And the *wardes* enamelde and overgylt clene.

*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 227.

(3) "Warde of a locke, *garde*," Palsg.

## (4) Proper for keeping, as fruit, &amp;c.

(5) World. *Chesh.*(6) Hardness of the skin. *East.*

## (7) A guard, in fencing.

## (8) A prison; a gaol.

(9) A wardrobe. *Skelton*, ii. 184.

## (10) A sort of coarse cloth.

## WARDAN. Existing.

WAR-DAY. A work-day. *North.*WARDECORPS. Body-guard. (*A.-N.*)WARDED. Joined together. *East.*

## WARDEIN. A warden; a guard; a watchman; a keeper of a gate.

## WARDEMOTES. Meetings of the ward.

## WARDEN. A large baking pear.

WARDER. (1) A staff; a truncheon. "Warder, a staffe, *baston*," Palsgrave.

## (2) One who keeps ward.

## WARDEREBE. The dung of the badger.

## WARDERERE. A warder, or staff.

Bot so it befelle apone a tyme that Alexander  
smate Jobas on the heved with a *warderere* for na  
trespasse, wharefore Jobas was gretly angered and  
grieved at Alexander. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 47.*

## WARDICH. A bank, or ditch.

## WARDROPE. (1) A house of office.

## (2) An icicle; a nose-drop.

(3) A dressing-room. *Yorksh.*

## WARE. (1) Aware; sensible.

Then come syr Barnard  
Aftur a dere fulle harde,  
And of me he was *ware*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.*

(2) Whether. *Devon.*

## (3) A weir, or dam.

(4) Corn; barley; oats. *Cumb.*(5) To lay out labour, money, &c. This term is an archaism. *North.*(6) Goods; dairy produce. *West.*

## (7) Affairs; business.

## (8) Wary; cunning.

How faryth my knyghte ser Eglyllamowre,  
That doghty ys ever and *ware*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.*

(9) Sea-weed. *Dunelm.*

## WARE-HOUSE. A work-house for masons, &amp;c.

## WARELESS. Unperceived; incautious.

## WARENCE. The herb madder.

WARENTMENTIS. Garments. (*Lat.*)

## WARENTY. Take a warrant or bail?

ȝys, syr, and thou wylt *warenty*,  
And geve thy sone to day respyte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

## WARESCHE. To cure; to heal.

Sythene aftirwarde commes the soverayne leche,  
and takes there medcynes, and *waresche* mane of  
these sevene seknes, and stabiles hym in the sevene  
vertus.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 200.*

WARESM. A gift. *Huloe.*

## WARE-WASSEL. A stem of sea-weed.

## WARIANGLE. A small woodpecker.

## WARIE. To revile; to curse.

WARIMENT. Care; caution. *Spenser.*

## WARISHED. Well stored, or furnished.

## WARISON. (1) A gift. Properly, a gift or reward on completing any business, or on leaving any situation.

He made a crye thoro owt al the tow(n),  
Whedur he be zoman or knyave,  
That cowthe bryng hym Robyn Hode,  
His *warisone* he shuld have.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.*

Boye, therefore, by my crowne,  
Thou must have thee waryson;  
The heigh horse besides Boughton  
Take thou for this travell.

*Chester Plays, 6th pag. MS. Bodl. 175.*

(2) The stomach. *Cumb.*

WARIST. Cured. *Ritson.*

WARK. (1) An ache, or pain. *North.*

(2) A hard stony substance covering the veins  
of coal in some mines.

WARK-BRATTLE. Loving to work. *Lanc.*

WARLARE. One who stammers.

WARLAU. A wizard, or sorcerer. (*A.-S.*)

Bituix the warlau and his wiif

Adam es stad in strang str if.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.*

The foulle warlawes of helle,

Undir the wallis skrykked schille.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.*

WARLOK. (1) Mustard. (2) A fetterlock.

WARLOKER. More warily. *Gawayne.*

WARLY. (1) Warlike. (2) Warily.

WARM. (1) To heat. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; in good circumstances.

WARMOT. Wormwood.

WARMSHIP. Warmth. *Heref.*

WARM-STORE. Anything laid very carefully  
by till it may be wanted. *North.*

WARN. To warrant. *North.*

WARNDY. To warrant. *South.*

WARNE. To deny; to forbid.

The kynges hed when hyt ys brogt,

A kysse wyll y warne the noghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.*

(2) To caution; to apprise. (*A.-S.*)

WARNED. Fortified.

WARNER. (1) A boys' game. A boy with his  
hands closed before him, called a warner, tries  
to touch another, in running, and so on, till  
all are touched.

(2) A sort of mongrel cur.

(3) A warrener. "The warner is hardy and  
felle," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

WARNESTORE. To furnish; to store.

WARNICED. Furnished. (*A.-N.*)

WARNING-PIECE. Anything that warns.

WARNING-STONE. "The bakers in our  
county take a certaine pebble, which they  
putt in the vulture of their oven, which they  
call the warning-stone, for when that is white,  
the oven is hott," Aubrey's *MS. History of*  
*Wilts, Ash. Mus. Oxon.*

WARNISED. Fortified. *Hearne.*

WARNT. Was not. *Var. dial.*

WARNY. I dare say. *Devon.*

WAR-OUTE. A term used in driving.

WARP. (1) Four of fish. *East.*

(2) The deposit left by the river Trent on lands  
after a flood.

(3) To cast a foal. *South.*

(4) To open; to lay eggs. *North.*

(5) In some parts, land between the sea-banks  
and sea is called the warp.

(6) To wrap up. *Somerset.*

(7) Uttered. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.*

(8) To haul out a ship.

(9) To weave. Hence, to contrive.

(10) The stream of salt water that runs from  
the brine pits in Worcestershire.

(11) An abortive lamb. *Suffolk.*

(12) To make a waving motion.

WARPE. Cast. "And warpe of hys wedez,"

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

WARPS. Distinct pieces of ploughed land se-  
parated by the furrows. *East Sussex and Kent.*

WARR. Worse. *North.* "Qua herd ever a warr  
auntur," *MS. Cott. Vesp. A. iii.*

WARRANT. The bottom of a coal-pit.

WARRANTIZE. A warrant, or pledge.

WARRAY. To make war on.

WARRAYNE. A warren.

His woddes and his warrayne,

His wyld and his tame.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*

WARR'D. Spent. *North.*

WARRE. (1) Wary; cunning.

Scho es warre and wysse,

Hir rod as the rose on ryse.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

(2) Aware; conscious of.

The emperowre of this

Was warre, as I wysse.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.*

(3) Were. Still in use.

WARREN. A plot; a deep design.

WARREN-HEAD. A dam across a river in the  
more northern parts of Northumberland.

WARREYDE. Made war.

When I warreyde in Spayne,

He mad my landis barayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

WARRIABLE. Able for war.

WARRICK. To twitch a cord tight by crossing  
it with another. *Northumb.*

WARRIDGE. The withers of a horse.

WARRIE. To abuse; to curse.

The fiftes es warreng of other men,

Offe the grace of the Holy Goste to ken.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.*

WARRINER. The keeper of a warren.

When the huckes take the does,

Then the warriner knowes,

There are rabbets in breeding;

And when the bag showes,

Then the milke-maid knowes,

The cow hath good feeding.

*Cobbles Prophecies, his Signes and Tokens, 1614.*

WARROKEN. To girt. (*A.-S.*)

WARSEN. To grow worse. *North.*

WARSL. To strive; to wrestle. *North.*

WARSLAY. Not much. *Essex.*

WARSTEAD. A ford over a river.

WART. (1) To overture. *Chesh.*

(2) To plough land overthwart. *East.*

(3) To work. *North.*

WART. Wear it; spend it.

WARTH. A ford. *North.* In Herefordshire,  
a flat meadow close to a stream.

WAR-WIING. Take care; beware. *West.*

WARY-BREED. The worms in cattle.

WAS. To wash. Robin Hood, i. 89.

WASE. (1) A bundle of straw, &c., to relieve a  
burthen carried on the head.

(2) Angry; ill-tempered. *West.*

(3) To breathe with difficulty. *East.*

WASELEN. To become dirty. (*A.-S.*)

WASH. (1) A narrow track through a wood; a lane through which water runs. *East.*

(2) Washy. Still in use.

(3) Ten strikes of oysters. *Blount.*

WASHAMOUTH. A blab. *Devon.*

WASHBOUGHS. The small straggling boughs of a tree. *Suffolk.*

WASHBREW. This term is still in use in Devon. It is thus described by Markham:

And lastly, from this small oat meal, by oft steeping it in water, and cleansing it, and then boyling it to a thick and stiff jelly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed of in the west parts of this kingdome, which they call *washbrew*, and in Cheshire and Lancashire they call it *slamery*, or *flumery*.

WASH-DISH. The water-wagtail. *West.*

WASHIEN. Washed. (*A.-S.*)

WASHER. (1) A sort of kersey cloth.

(2) "An iron hoope which serves to keepe the iron pin at the end of the axeltree from wearing the nave," Florio, p. 94.

WASHES. The seashore. *Norfolk.*

WASH-HOLE. A sink. *Var. dial.*

WASHING. To give the head for washing, i. e. to submit to insult.

WASHING-BALLS. A kind of cosmetic used in washing the face. *Markham.*

WASHMAN. A beggar who solicited charity with sham sores or fractures.

WASH-POOL. A bathing pond.

WASH-WATER. A ford.

WASK. A large wooden beetle. Also, to use a beetle. *Suffolk.*

WASPIH. Tetchy; irritable. *East.*

WASSAIL. From the *A.-S.* was hæl, be in health. It was anciently the pledge word in drinking, equivalent to the modern *your health*. See *Drinkhail*. The term in later times was applied to any festivity or intemperance; and the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas in some parts of the country. The liquor termed *wassail* in the provinces is made of apples, sugar, and ale.

Who so drynkes furst 1-wys,

*Wesseyle* the mare dele.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

WASSET-MAN. A scarecrow. *Wills.*

WAST. (1) The belly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nothingness. *In wast*, in vain.

WASTE. (1) To abate. *Essex.*

(2) The body of a ship.

(3) A consumption. *North.*

(4) To bang, or cudgel. *East.*

WASTEABLE. Wasteful. *Somerset.*

WASTE-GOOD. A spendthrift.

WASTEL. A cake; fine bread. (*A.-N.*) The wastel bread was well-baked white bread, next in quality to the simnel.

WASTER. (1) A cudgel. "Wasters or cudgels used in fence-schools," Florio, p. 95.

(2) A damaged manufactured article.

(3) A thief in a candle. *Var. dial.*

WASTERNE. A desert. "Walkede in that wasterne," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87. (*A.-S.*)

WASTEYN. A desert. (*A.-S.*)

A gode man and ryȝt certeyn

Dwelled besyde that wasteyn.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12*

An ermyte woned for over a doune,

Yn a wasteyne fer fro the toune.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41*

WASTING. A consumption. *North.*

WASTLE. (1) To wander. *Heref.*

(2) A twig; a withy. *Northumb.*

WASTOUR. A destroyer. (*A.-N.*)

WASTREL. A profligate. *West.*

WASTRELS. Imperfect bricks, china, &c.

WAT. (1) Walter. It was the old name for a hare. Used metaphorically for a wily cautious person.

(2) Thou wat, thou knowest.

(3) Indeed; certainly. *North.*

(4) A wight; a man. *Townel. Myst.*

(5) Hot. *Var. dial.*

WATCHED. Wet shod. *Var. dial.*

WATCHET. A pale blue colour.

WATCHING. A debauch.

WATCHING-CANDLE. The candle used when a person sits the night with a corpse.

WATCH-WEBS. Same as *Stealyclothes*, q. v.

WATE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

Firste *es*, as clerkes *wate*,

That who so es in wedwe state

Schuld hold hym pryvly in hynne,

And use solence withoute dynne.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.*

His Son is wisdom that alle thinge *wate*,

For al the world he halt in state.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.*

WATER. A river. *North.*

WATER-BEWITCHED. Any very weak drink.

WATER-BLOBS. Small water globules.

WATER-BOX. The female pudendum. This term occurs in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 185.

WATER-BRASH. Water on the stomach.

WATER-CASTER. A person who judged of diseases by the inspection of urine.

WATER-CHAINS. Small chains attached to the bits of horses. *North.*

WATER-CRAW. A water-ousel.

WATER-CROFT. A glass jug for water.

WATER-DAMAGED. See *Water-bewitched*.

WATER-DOGS. See *Mare's-Tails*. Watergalls may perhaps have the same meaning, but I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal*. Carr has

*weather-gall*, a secondary or broken rainbow.

WATERE. Walter. *Pr. Parv.*

WATER-FURROW. A gutter, or open drain.

WATER-GATE. A floodgate. Also, a passage for water. Metaphorically, the water-box,

q. v.

Fro heven oute of the *watirgatis*,

The reyny storme felle down *algatis*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.*

WATERHEN. The moorhen.

WATERINGS. The spot called *St. Thomas a*

*Waterings* was situated at the second mile-

stone on the road from London to Canterbury. It was a place of execution in Elizabeth's time, and is frequently alluded to.

**WATER-LAG.** See *Water-leder*.

**WATER-LEDER.** A water-carrier.

**WATER-LOCK.** A watering place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c. Blount, p. 702.

**WATER-LYNGKE.** The herb *fabria minor*.

**WATER-PLOUGH.** A machine formerly used for taking mud, &c. out of rivers.

**WATER-POT.** "Water pottle for a table, *aiguier*," Palsgrave. "Water pottle for a gadyne, *arrousouer*," *ibid*.

**WATER-POUKE.** A water-blister.

**WATER-PUDGE.** A puddle. *Northampt*.

**WATER-RANNY.** The short-tailed field mouse.

**WATERS.** Watering-places. *Linc*.

**WATER-SHAKEN.** Saturated with water.

**WATER-SHUT.** A floodgate.

**WATER-SLAIN.** See *Water-shaken*.

**WATER-SPARROW.** The reed bunting.

**WATER-SPRINGE.** A copious flow of saliva.

**WATER-SPRIZZLE.** A disease in ducklings.

**WATER-STEAD.** The bed of a river.

**WATER-SWALLOW.** The water-wagtail.

**WATER-SWOLLED.** Completely saturated.

**WATER-TABLE.** A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Sussex*.

**WATER-TAKING.** A pond from which water is taken for household purposes.

**WATER-TAWV.** A swooning fit. *North*.

**WATER-TEEMS.** Risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting. *North*.

**WATERWALL.** A waterfall. Also, a wall to keep water within due bounds.

**WATER-WHEEL.** A blister.

**WATER-WHELPS.** Plain dumplings. *East*.

**WATER-WOOD.** A watered fleece of wool.

**WATER-WOOSSEL.** The water-ouzel.

**WATER-WORK.** An engine for forcing water.

**WATER-WORKERS.** Makers of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Norff*.

**WATER-WORT.** The herb maiden-hair.

**WATH.** A ford. *North*.

**WATHE.** (1) A straying. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Injury; danger; evil.

Now take hede what I the mynne,  
 ȝef a wyf have done a synne,  
 Syche penaunce thou gyve hyre thenne,  
 That hyre husbonde may not kenne.  
 Leste for the penaunce sake,  
 Wo and waththe bytwene hem wake.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 147.*

I rede thou mende it with skille,  
 For waththes walkes wyde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

(3) Game; prey. (*A.-S.*)

**WATHIELY.** Severely.

With fyfty speris he fiede,  
 And wathely was wondlede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

**WATKIN'S-ALE.** A copy of this curious old tune is in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book. The original ballad is thus entitled,—

A ditty delightfull of Mother *Watkin's Ale*,  
 A warning wel wayed, though counted a tale.

**WATLYNGE-STRETE.** The milky way.

**WATSTONE.** A whetstone.

**WATTLE.** (1) To beat. *Derb*.

(2) A hurdle. *l'ar. dial*.

(3) To tile a roof. *North*.

**WATTLE-AND-DAB.** A mode of building with close hurdle-work plastered over with a mixture of clay and chopped straw. *Warw*.

**WATTLE-JAWS.** Long lanky jaws.

**WATTLES.** (1) Loose hanging flesh. *North*.

(2) A kind of hairs or small bristles near the mouth and nostrils of certain fish.

**WAUDON.** Supple. *Northumb*.

**WAUF.** Tastelcss. *Yorksh*.

**WAUGH.** To bark. *North*. The term occurs in Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 65.

**WAUGHIST.** Rather faint. *North*.

**WAUGH-MILL.** A fulling-mill. *Yorksh*.

**WAUKLING.** Weak. *Linc*.

**WAULCH.** Insipid; tasteless. *North*.

**WAUPE.** The turnspit dog.

**WAURE.** Sea-wrack. *Kent*.

**WAUVE.** To cover over. *Heref*.

**WAVE.** (1) To hesitate. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wander, or stray.

(3) Wove. *Chaucer*.

**WAVER.** (1) A common pond serving the whole village. *Suffolk*. "Wavoure, stondynge watyr," Pr. Parv.

(2) The situation of a quoit when pitched so that its rim lies on the hob. *Suffolk*.

**WAVERS.** Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. *North*.

**WAW.** (1) A wall. *North*.

(2) To bark. Also, to caterwaul.

**WAWARDE.** The vanguard.

The kyng of Lebe before the *uawarde* he ledez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.*

**WAVE.** (1) Woe.

Betwene the *wave* of woe and wroth,  
 Into his dougtris chambre he goth.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.*

(2) A wave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To move, wag, or shake.

**WAVEYS.** Waves. (*A.-S.*)

Nothing sawe they them abowte

But salte water and *waveys* stowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.*

**WAWKS.** Corners of the mustachios.

**WAWL.** To squeak; to cry out.

**WAWT.** To overturn. *Lanc*.

**WAXE.** (1) Wood. *Leic*.

(2) To thrive; to increase. (*A.-S.*) *To wax out of flesh*, to become thin.

(3) *A lad of wax*, a smart clever boy. "A man of wax," *Romeo and Juliet*.

**WAX-END.** Shoemaker's waxed thread.

**WAXEN-KERNELS.** Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. "Waxyng kyrnels, *glande, glanders*," Palsgrave.

**WAY.** (1) The time in which a certain space can be passed over. *Two mile way*, the time in which two miles could be passed over, &c.

(2) A way. Still in use.

WAY-BIT. A little bit. *North.*

WAY-BREDE. The plantain tree. (*A.-S.*)

WAYE. To weigh; to press with weight.

WAY-GATE. A gate across a road. *Linc.*

WAY-GOOSE. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen. *West.*

WAY-GRASS. Knot-grass.

WAYKYER. Weaker.

There was jollyng, there was rennyng for the sove-  
reynthe,

There was rorynge and rumbelynge, pete to here;

Payne was the waykyer away for to flee,

That day many a stowte man was ded there.

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

WAYLANDE. Valiant.

WAYNE. To strike; to raise.

WAYS. *Go your ways*, get along with you.

*Come your ways*, come along with me.

WAY-WARDENS. Keepers of private roads.

WAY-WORT. The herb pimpinell.

WAY-ZALTIN. A game, or exercise, in which two persons stand back to back, with their arms interlaced, and lift each other up alternately. Jennings, p. 82.

WE. (1) With. *North.*

(2) Well. In use in the North.

WEAD. Very angry. *North.*

WEAKEN. To soak in water.

WEAKLING. A weak person.

WEAKY. Moist; watery. *North.*

WEAL. (1) The same as *Wale*, q. v.

(2) A wicker basket used for catching eels.

(3) To be in woe or want.

WEALD. Forest; woody country.

WEALTHY. Well fed. *North.*

WEAMISII. Squeamish. *Devon.*

WEANELL. A young beast just weaned.

WEAR. (1) The fashion. *Shak.*

(2) To cool the pot. *North.*

WEARD. To bathe. *Beds.*

WEARIFUL. Tiresome. *I ar. dial.*

WEARING. (1) A consumption. *North.*

(2) Tiresome; tedious. *Var. dial.*

WEARISH. Small; weak; shrunk. Also, unsavoury. "Werysse as meate is that is nat well tastye, *mal savouré*," Palsgrave. Forby has *weary*, feeble, sickly, puny.

WEARY. Troublesome; vexatious.

WEASAND. The throat. (*A.-S.*)

WEAT. To search the head to find if there be lice in it. *North.*

WEATH. Pliant. *I. of Wight.*

WEATHER. (1) To dry clothes in the open air.

(2) To give hawks an airing.

WEATHIER-BREEDER. A fine day.

WEATHER-CASTER. A person who computed the weather for the almanacs, &c.

WEATHERED. Experienced.

WEATHER-GAGE. To get the *weather-gage* of a person, to get the better of him. *South.*

WEATHER-GALL. See *Water-dogs*.

WEATHER-GLEAM. To see anything at a distance, the sky being bright near the horizon. *North.*

WEATHER-HEAD. The secondary rainbow.

WEATHER-LAID. Weather-bound. *East.*

WEATHER-WIND. The bindweed.

WEATIN. Urine. *Cumb.*

WEAZEL. A foolish fellow. *East.*

WEB. (1) A weaver. (*A.-S.*)

She was the formaste *web* in kynde

That men of that crafte dud fynde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.*

Of carpenteres, of synthes, of *webbers*, of bakeres,  
of breweres, and of alle maner men that greteth  
huyre by the jere, or by the wyke, or by the daye.

*MS. Burney 356, p. 93.*

(2) The blade of a sword.

(3) A sheet or thin plate of lead.

(4) The omentum. *East.*

(5) See *Pin-and-Web*, p. 625.

WEBSTER. A weaver. *North.*

WECHER. A witch.

Sexty grauntes before engenderide with fendez,

With *weches* and warlawes to wachene his tentys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.*

WED. (1) Weeded. *North.*

(2) A heap of clothes, which each party of boys put down in a game called Scotch and English.

(3) A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

Hath any mon upon a *wedde*

Borowet at the oght in nede.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

Hyddur he wolde take hys pase,

My lyfe dar y lay to *wedd*.

*MS. Cantab. F. f. ii. 38, f. 80.*

WEDDE. (1) Wedded. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To lay a wager; to pledge.

WEDDE-FEE. A wager. *Robson.*

WEDDE-FERE. Husband; wife. (*A.-S.*)

WEDDER. A wether sheep. *North.*

WEDDINGER. A guest at a wedding.

WEDDING-KNIVES. Knives which were formerly part of the accoutrements of a bride.

WEDE. (1) Clothing; apparel. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou yeve hem at here nede

Mete and drynke, cloth or *wede*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

(2) Madness.

And had therof so moche drede,

That he weude have go to *wede*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.*

(3) To become mad.

To Gye he starte, as he wold *wede*,

And smote hym downe and hys stede.

*MS. Cantab. F. f. ii. 38, f. 191.*

WEDERINGE. Temperature.

WEDGE. A gage; a pledge.

WEDHOD. State of marriage.

Save in here *wedhod*,

That ys feyre to-fore God.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.*

WEDHOK. A weeding-hook.

WEDLAKE. Wedlock; marriage.

WEDLOCK. A wife.

WEDMAN. A husband.

WEDOWE.

Sene alle the erthe withowttenne oure lorchipe may  
be called *wedowes*. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 9.*

WEDS-AND-FORFEITS. The game of forfeits is so called in Warwickshire.

WEDSETTE. Put in pledge or pawn.

WEDUR. (1) A cloud. (2) Weather.

WEDWEDE. Widowhood. (*A.-S.*)

Bot whether of thaym that lyves of the lyfe,  
Be it the man, be it the wyf,  
Schild hys lif chastely leide,  
Whyles he es in the state of *wedwede*.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 117.

WEDYRCOKKE. A weathercock.

WEE. (1) Woe; sorrow.

(2) Very small; little. *Var. dial.*

WEEAN. (1) A quean; a jade. *North.*

(2) A child, or *wee one*. *Yorksh.*

WEED. (1) Tobacco.

(2) A heavy weight. *Devon.*

WEEDY. Sickly; ill-grown. *Var. dial.*

WEEF. "Weef or sumnewhat semynge to badnesse," Prompt. Parv.

WEEK. (1) The wick of a candle.

(2) To squeak; to whine. *East.*

(3) The inside of a week, i. e. from Monday till Saturday. *North.*

(4) The side of the mouth. *Lanc.*

WEEKY-DAY. A week-day. *Devon.*

WEEL. (1) Well. *North.*

(2) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

WEEN. (1) To whimper; to cry. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Wene*, q. v.

(3) We have. *Lanc.*

WEEPERS. Mourners.

WEeping-CROSS. To come home by *Weeping Cross*, to repent of any undertaking.

WEeping-RIPE. Ready for weeping.

WEeping-TEARS. Tears. *East.*

WEep-IRISH. To scream; to yell.

WEEPY. Moist; springy. *West.*

WEER. (1) The same as *Were*, q. v.

(2) To stop; to oppose; to keep off; to guard; to protect; to defend. *North.*

(3) Pale and ghastly. *East.*

WEES. We shall. *Cumb.*

WEESEL. The weasand, or windpipe.

WEET. (1) The same as *Wete*, q. v.

(2) Nimble; swift. *North.*

(3) Wet. Still in use.

(4) To rain rather slightly. *North.*

WEETPOT. A sausage. *Somerset.*

WEE-WOW. Wrong. *Devon.* Also, to twist about in an irregular manner.

WEEZWAI. A bridle. *Somerset.*

WEFF. (1) Taste; flavour.

(2) To snarl. *North.*

WEFFABYLLE. Able to be woven.

WEFFYNG. Weaving.

Wen sche takyth hyre werke on honde,  
Off weffying other enbrouderye.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

WEFT. (1) Woven. *North.*

(2) A waif, or stray.

(3) Waved; put aside. *Spenser.*

(4) A loss.

(5) The ground of a wig.

WEG. A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

WEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

WEGHT. An article like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, which is usually made of sheepskin.

WEGHTNES. Boldness.

WEHEE. To neigh, as a horse.

WEIEWORTH. The herb pimpernel.

WEIGH. A lever; a wedge.

WEIGH-BALK. The beam of scales.

WEIGH-BOARD. Clay intersecting a vein.

WEIGH-JOLT. A seesaw. *Wiltsh.*

WEIGHKEY. Soft; clammy. *Yorksh.*

WEIGHT. (1) A great number. *North.*

(2) A machine for winnowing corn.

WEIKE. Weak; slow.

WEILEWAY. Alas! See *W'alaway*.

He may seye weileway his burth,

For wo to him is leide.

*Cursus Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 94.

WEINE. (1) A vein. *Vocab. MS.*

(2)

That they fynd na fawte of fude to theire horsez,

Nowthire weyne, ne waxe, ne welthe in this crthe.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

WEIR. (1) A pool. (2) A dam.

WEIRD-SISTERS. The Fates.

WEIVE. To forsake; to decline; to refuse; to depart. (*A.-S.*)

WEKE. (1) The wick. *Palsgrave.*

For firste the wexe bitokneth his manhede,

The weke his soule, the fire his Godhede.

*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

(2) To grow weak. (*A.-S.*)

WEKET. A wicket. Also as *Bel-chos*, q. v.

"A weket of the wombe," MS. Addit. 12195.

WEKYD. Wicked; mischievous.

WEL. Well; in good condition.

WELAWILLE. Wild; dangerous. *Gaw.*

WELA-WYNNE. Well joyous. *Gaw.*

WELBODE. The insect millepes.

WELCH. A failure. *Yorksh.*

WELCH-AMBASSADOR. A cuckoo.

WELCH-HOOK. A kind of bill or axe having two edges. "A Welsh hook, *rancon*, *un visarma*," Howell.

WELCHMAN'S-HOSE. To turn anything to a Welchman's hose, i. e. to turn it any way to serve one's purpose.

WELCHNUT. A walnut. This is given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, as a Wiltshire word.

WELCH-PARSLEY. Hemp.

WELCOME - HOME - HUSBAND. Cypress spurge. Also called *Welcome to our house*.

WELDE. (1) To wield; to govern. (*A.-S.*)

Alle that ben of warde and elde,

That cunnen hemself kepe and welde,

They schulen alle to chyrche come,

And ben i-schryve alle and some.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.

And seide, Abraham, this is the land

That thou and thine shul have weldand.

*Cursus Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.

(2) A wood; a forest; a plain.

(3) To carry; to bear.

(4) To possess. Also, possession.

WELDER. An owner; a ruler.

WELDY. Active. (*A.-S.*)

WELE. (1) Well. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Wealth; prosperity; good fortune.

Wherefore lett us say in *wele* and in *woo*,

Good Lorde evermore thy will be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. f. 29.

WELEFULNES. Happiness.



**WELEWED.** Dried up; decayed. (*A.-S.*)

For *welwed* in that gres grene,  
That ever althithen hath ben sene.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 8.  
The whiche was whilom grene gras  
Is *welwed* hey, as tyme now.

*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 245.

**WELKE.** (1) To wither; to be musty.

The see now ebbeh, now it floweth;  
The londe now *welkeh*, now it groweth.

*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 36.

## (2) To mark with protuberances.

(3) To wane; to decrease. *Spenser.*(4) Walked. *Perceval*, 209.

Jhesus was there, he *welke* the strete,  
And with this blynde gon he mete.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 84.

(5) The same as *Welle*, q. v.**WELKIN.** The sky. (*A.-S.*)

**WELKING.** Big and awkward; thus, a great  
*welking* fellow; generally used in the same  
sense as *hulking*; though at times it seems as  
if it were taken to signify wallowing; for they  
say, "He's *welking* about with his fat sides."  
*Linc.*

**WELKNE.** The sky.

A manniss synne is for to hate,  
Whiche maketh the *welkne* for to debate.

*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 36.

**WELL.** (1) Surface springs, used as a source of  
water for domestic or other special purposes,  
are generally termed wells. *York.*

(2) A chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow.  
*Norfolk.*(3) To bubble up. *Palsgrave.*(4) To weld. *North.*(5) *Well to live, well to do*, rich.**WELLADAY.** Alas! *Far. dial.***WELL-A-FINE.** To a good purpose.

**WELLANDE.** Boiling; bubbling. Used meta-  
phorically for furiously, madly.  
Of molten leed and bras withal,  
And of other *wellande* metal. *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 127.  
Who so handlyth pyche *wellyng* hote,  
He shal have fylthe therof sumdeyl.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.

**WELL-AN-ERE.** Alas! *North.***WELL-APAIID.** Satisfied. *West.***WELL-AT-EASE.** Hearty; healthy.**WELL-DOING.** A benefit. *Devon.***WELLE.** (1) To boil.

Goth to the devel there shul ye go,  
For to *welle* ever in wo;  
Ever in his wo to *welle*,  
With him and his that are in helle.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 138.

## (2) To rage; to be hot.

## (3) Very. (4) A wheel.

## (5) To flow, as from a spring.

Mary, *welle* of mercy!

*Wellyng* ever pité.

*Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 105.

(6) Grassy plain; sward. *Gawayne.***WELL-HEAD.** A fountain; a spring.**WELL-NIGH.** Almost. *Far. dial.***WELLS.** The under parts of a waggon.**WELL-SEEN.** Expert; skillful.**WELL-SOSSE.** Well-a-day! *Devon.***WELL-STREAM.** A spring; a fountain.**WELLY.** (1) Almost; very. *North.*

## (2) Well-a-day, i. e. alas!

(3) To commiserate. *North.***WELLYD.** Coagulated, as milk.**WELME.** A bubble. (*A.-S.*)**WELNE.** Well-nigh; almost.**WELOGH.** The willow.**WELOWE.** To wither; to dry; to rot.

I am smyten downe and begynne to *welowe*,  
As heye that lyeth aseyne the sonne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 2.

**WELSH.** Insipid. *North.***WELSOME.** Wildsome.

They namyd the chylde Syr Degrabelle,  
That *welsome* was of wone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 60.

**WELT.** (1) To upset. *North.*(2) To totter. *Yorksh.*(3) To turn down the upper leather of a shoe to  
which the sole is fastened.(4) To ornament with fringe. Also, a hem or  
border of fur, &c.(5) To soak. *East.*(6) To heat severely. *Norw.***WELTE.** (1) Rolled; overturned.

Whenne the kyngs hade of hym syghte,  
In his chayer he *welte* up-ryghte:

And whenne thay had lyfte hym up agayne,  
Thanne of Cristofer ganne he frayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17*, f. 127.

(2) Wielded; governed. (*A.-S.*)**WELTER.** To tumble, or roll about.**WELTHE.** A welt. (*A.-S.*)**WELTHFUL.** Fruitful.**WELWILLY.** Favorable; propitious.**WELWYNGE.** A wallowing. *Pr. Parv.***WEM.** (1) A spot; a blemish. *East.*(2) The womb, or belly. *North.***WEMBLE.** To turn a cup upside down in  
token of having had enough tea. *North.***WEMENT.** To moan; to lament.**WEMLES.** Without spot or stain. (*A.-S.*)

The state of maydenhed he sal spylle,  
Maydenhed that es *wemles*.

*MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion*, xviii. 6.

**WEMMED.** Corrupted. (*A.-S.*)**WENCHE.** A young woman. *Wenche* of the  
game, a strumpet.**WENCHEN.** Wenches. *Glouc.***WENDE.** (1) To change. Also, to turn, as a ship  
does with the tide.(2) To go. (*A.-S.*)

Haast thou hyet hyt to the ende,  
That thou mystes hamward *wende*?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

For so sayeth Crist, withoute fayle,

That nyge upon the worldis ende,

Pees and accorde away schalle *wende*.

*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 37.

But whenne that I schale hennes *wende*,

Grawnte me the blysse wythowten ende.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

(3) To think; to conjecture. (*A.-S.*)**WENE.** (1) To think; to suppose. (*A.-S.*)

No, for God, seid oure kyng,

I *wene* thou knowist me no thyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48*, f. 48.

- (2) Guess; supposition; doubt. (*A.-S.*)  
**WENER.** Fairer. *Gawayne.*  
**WENGABLES.** Vegetables. *East.*  
**WENGAND.** Vengeance. *Higins.*  
**WENGED.** Avenged. *Gawayne.*  
**WENIAND.** See *Wanion.*  
**WENNEL.** A calf newly weaned.  
**WENSDAY.** Wednesday.  
**WENT.** (1) A crossway; a passage.  
 (2) Went away; vanished. *West.*  
 (3) Gone. From *Wende*, to go.  
 Of the l. ede, thurgh the Sacrament,  
 To fieshe and blode hyt ys alle went.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.*  
 (4) To turn; to turn back. Also, the turning of  
 a stair, &c.  
 (5) A furlong of land.  
 (6) To turn sour or acid. *East.*  
 (7) The teasel, or fuller's thistle.  
 (8) Thought. (*A.-S.*)  
 He wente that tyme haffe deyd thare,  
 So that saule brynte hym thare.  
*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 2.*  
 (9) Done; fulfilled.  
 And badde here wyl shulde be went  
 To Agladyous comauement.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.*  
**WENTLE.** To turn, or roll over.  
**WEODEN.** Weeds. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEOREN.** Were. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEORRED.** Defended. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEP.** Wept. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEPELY.** Causing tears. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEPEN.** (1) A weapon. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) To weep. *Chaucer.*  
 There the pepulle schale geder withinne  
 To prayen and to wepen for here synne.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*  
**WEPENE.** Membrum virile.  
**WEPMON.** A man. (*A.-S.*)  
**WEPPIYND.** Armed. (*A.-S.*)  
 Then spake Moche, the mylner sune,  
 Evermore wel hym betyde,  
 Take xij. of thi wyght zemen  
 Welle weppynd be ther side.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.*  
**WER.** Our. *North.*  
**WERC.** Work. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERCE.** Worse. *Pr. Parv.*  
**WERCHE.** (1) To work. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) Thin; watery; inspid. *North.*  
**WERCOK.** A pheasant.  
**WERDES.** Fortunes. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERDEZ.** Are. *Gawayne.*  
**WERDLICHE.** Worldly. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERDROBE.** The ordure of the badger.  
**WERE.** (1) Doubt; uncertainty; confusion.  
 But we, that dwelle undir the mone,  
 Stonde in this world upon a weer.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.*  
 Ha! fadir, be nougt in a weere.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.*  
 And thorowe hir merite she hate the mowthes shit,  
 And lyppes closed of hem that weren in weere.  
*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 48.*  
 And thus he wandreth in a weere,  
 As man blynde that may not see.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.*

- (2) To wear. (*A.-S.*)  
 In honeste clothes thow moste gon,  
 Baselard ny bawdryke were thow non.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*  
 (3) To defend; to protect; to save.  
 Ȝyf ne myzt with noun answer  
 On outhur manere hymselfen were,  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.*  
 That Florens had a tame bere,  
 And was an hyrde shepe to were.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.*  
 (4) War.  
 And some also telles and say  
 That they have loste hors and harnay,  
 And theyre armour and othere gere,  
 Thorue myscheff in londe of were.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 58.*  
 (5) A pool of water. *North.*  
 (6) A weir for catching fish.  
 (7) Wore. (8) Had. *Gawayne.*  
**WERELYE.** Silly.  
 As he blenchyd hym besyde,  
 A lyon come toward hym were/ye.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.*  
**WEREMOD.** Wormwood.  
**WERESENS.** Ourselves. *Leic.*  
**WER-IIEDLYNG.** A commander in war.  
**WERING.** (1) Growing.  
 (2) Bulwark; protection. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERKE.** (1) Work. (*A.-S.*)  
 Hast thou be slowe in any degre  
 For to do werke of charyté.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*  
 (2) Ache. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.*  
**WERKE-DAY.** A work-day.  
 For apon the werkeday  
 Men be so bysy in uche way,  
 So that for here occupayone  
 They leve myche of here devoocyone.  
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*  
**WERLAUGHE.** A wizard. "Wreke hym on  
 this werlaughe," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.*  
**WERLEDE.** The world? (*A.-S.*)  
 For pompe and pryde of werlede to se,  
 And of the povre has no pyté.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 70.*  
**WERLY.** Worldly. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERMESTORE.**  
 And thou sal alsua mak a boure  
 For to hald in thi wermostore.  
*MS. Cott. Vespaa. A. iii. f. 11.*  
**WERNE.** To forbid; to refuse; to hinder; to  
 deny; to warn; to guard. (*A.-S.*)  
 Joseph and Marye wolde not werne,  
 But to the scole lad him zerne.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*  
 Hurtyng bothe gastly and bodely is forbed,  
 And wernyng of mete to the pour in peril of dede  
*MS. Egerton 927.*  
 Thouȝ it be nougt the houndis kynde  
 To ete chaf, ȝit wol he werne  
 An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne,  
 Thereof to taken eny food.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.*  
 And certis that may no womman werne,  
 For love is of himselfe so derne.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.*  
**WERON.** Were. (*A.-S.*)  
**WERPE.** To throw; to cast.

**WERRAY. Make war.**

And seiden, is not this that mon  
That we say this gondir day  
Aȝen Jhesu name *werray*?  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.*  
And alle that caste us falsly to *werre*.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.*

**WERRE. (1) War. (A.-N.)**

For pes ne bydyth in no londe  
Theras *werre* is nygh-honde.  
*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

**(2) The worse.**

It is to wondir of thilke *werre*,  
In whiche none wot who hath the *werre*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.*  
Who may to love make a *werre*,  
That he ne hath himselfe the *werre*.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.*

**WERRESTE. The worst.**

Sey wist y the broun,  
Thwat ys me for to don?  
Ich have the *werreste* bonde  
That ys in onl londe. *MS. Addit. 11579, f. 29.*

**WERRET. To tease; to worry. Var. dial.****WERRY. To bring forth young; used, however, in the case only of rabbits, rats, and mice. Linc.****WERRYNGE. Making war?**

And alle that specially falles  
To that that men schuld hele callen,  
Withoute dougt of *werrynges*,  
In the trouthe of Criste heven kynges.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 138.*

**WERSE. Worse. (A.-S.)****WERSELLS. Ourselves. North.****WERSTE. Worst. (A.-S.)**

Bakkebytynges es thys to say,  
Whan a man spekyis ille ay,  
And tournes that he may here  
Of othere men on the *werste* manere.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.*

**WERWOLVES. People who had the power of turning themselves into, or were turned into, wolves. See A-charmed.****WERYE. To curse.**

That sal be fulle of hatreden thanne,  
Ilkone sal othyr *werye* and banne.  
*Hampole, MS. Boues, p. 161.*

**WESAUNT. The weasand.****WESCH. To wash.**

The kyng causyd the cokwoldes ychon  
To *wesch* withouten les. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.*

**WESE. To ooze out. (A.-S.)****WESELS. A dish in cookery.**

Fyrst grynde porke, temper in fere  
With egges and powd. r of peper dere,  
And powder of canel thou put theto,  
In chapon necke thou close hit tho,  
Or elles in paunch of gryis hit pyt,  
And rost hit wele, and then dore hit  
Withoute with batere of egges and floure,  
To serve in sale or ellis in bourc.  
*MS. Sloane 1906, p. 103.*

**WESH. Stale urine. North.****WESS. Washed. Hearne.****WEST. (1) To set in the West.****(2) Shows. (3) Knowest. Weber.****(4) A red pustule about the eye.****WESTREN. To tend to the West.**

Withoute *westynge* or drawynge to declyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.*

**WESTRIL. A short underhand cudgel.****WESTWALE. Westphalia.**

They were wrought in *Westwale*  
With womene of lare.  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.*

**WESTWARD-HOE! To the West! It was one of the cries of the Thames' watermen.****WESTY. Dizzy; giddy. North.****WET. To rain. To wet the sickle, to drink out earnest money at harvest time. To wet one's whistle, to drink.****WETAND. Thinking. (A.-S.)**

Ȝyf thou ever, yn evyl *wetand*,  
On fadyr or modyr leydest thyn hand.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

**WETANDLY. Knowingly.**

Als ofte als I hafe done dedly synne,  
And thurghe malece *wetandly* fallyne thereinne.  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 191.*

**WET-BOARD. A shoemaker's cutting-out board. Var. dial.****WET-BOARDS. Movable boards sliding in grooves in doors, &c.****WETE. (1) To know. (A.-S.)****(2) Wheat. Nominale MS.**

The meke hym lowes to serve comonly,  
Als duse ane asse that berys ofte hevy.  
And berys als wel barly as *wete*,  
And als faste for smale gos als for the grete.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.*

**WETEWOLDIS. Wittol cuckolds.****WET-FINGER. To do anything with a wet finger, i. e. easily, readily.****WET-GOOSE. A poor simple fellow.****WET-IIAND. A drunken fellow. North.****WETHE. Sweet; mild. (A.-S.)****WETHERBED. A feather-bed. "Cum lecto pennato, Anglice a Wetherbed," Vita R. Ricardi II. ed. 1729, p. 162.****WETHERHOG. A male or heder hog. Also, a surname in the county. Linc.****WETHERLY. With rage and violence.****WETHEWYNDE. The plant woodbine.****WETING. Knowledge. (A.-S.)****WET-JACKET. A man who gets drenched in a shower is said, naturally enough, to have a wet jacket.****WET-SHOOD. Wet in the feet.****WETTING-THE-BLOCK. A custom among shoemakers on the first Monday in March, when they cease from working by candlelight, and have a supper so called.****WEUTER. To stagger. Lanc.****WEVE. (1) To put off; to prevent.****(2) To lift up; to raise.****WEVED. An altar. (A.-S.)****WEVER. A river. Chesh.****WEVET. A spider's web. Somerset.****WEWERPOW. A dam across a ditch to keep up the water. North.****WEXE. To grow; to increase.**

He that myghte lerne and holde faste,  
He schulde *wexe* wyse at the laste.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

**WEYBREDS. Warts. East.**

WEYEDEN. Weighed.

WEYFY. Yes, yes. *North.*

WEYFE. A wife. *Isumbras*, 124.

WEYFERUS. Travellers. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou in herte rowthe i-had  
Of hem that were nede be stad,  
To seke, and sore, and prisionerus,  
I-herberet alle *weyferus*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.*

WEYHEDE. Carried.

I sulde fulle foule hafe bene lettide of my passage,  
whenne I solde hafe bene *weyhede* oute of this  
paynes.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 257.*

WEYHES. Rings; bracelets.

And he broghte *weyhes* in his hand, and he was  
cledde alle in whitte clothes, and me thoughte this  
lady was cled in white clothe of golde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 257.*

WEYMENT. Lamentation.

Jhesus the *weyment* undirstode,  
With hem to that grave he goide.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 89.*

And as the turtill by contemplatyf,  
For synne soroweth with greet *weymentyrge*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, p. 28.*

And made more *weymentacion*

Than I can make of nominacion.

*Oceleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 271.*

WEYNE. A waggon.

In *weynes* were thei put to lede,  
That Joseph sent hem ful of seide.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.*

WEYNT. Done; fulfilled.

Hast thou for slowthe i-be so feynt,  
That al thy wylle has be *weynt*.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*

WEYSCHALLE. A balance.

WEYTHERNOY. The herb feverfew.

WEYVE. To wave; to forsake.

But gyf thou hope that he wul *weyve*  
Hys lawe, and Crystendom receyve.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.*

WEYWORT. The herb *ipia major*.

WEZZLING. Giddy; thoughtless. *Line.*

WEZZON. The weasand, or windpipe.

WIIA. (1) Who. (2) Well. *North.*

WHACK. (1) Appetite. *North.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) A heavy fall. Also, to fall.

WHACKER. (1) To tremble; to quake. *North.*

(2) Anything very large. *Var. dial.*

WHACKER-GERSE. The plant cow-quake.

WHACKING. Very large. *Var. dial.*

WHAD. What. *Salop.*

By whom also thou moste mynne,  
And whom he gart to do that synne,  
And *whad* they were that were here ferus,  
Prestes or clerkus, monkes or frerus.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.*

WHAINTE. (1) Quaint; odd. (2) Very.

WHAINTISE. Cunning.

Pryde, and pompe, and covatyse,  
And *wayne* sleghts and *whayntyse*.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 47.*

WHAKE. To quake; to tremble. *North.*

WHAKER. A quaker. *North.*

WHALE. To thrash; to beat. *North.*

WHALE'S-BONE. Ivory. *As white as whale s bone*, a very common simile. Some ancient writers imagined ivory, formerly made from the teeth of the walrus, to be formed from the bones of the whale.

WHALM. To cover over. *Warw.*

WHAM. (1) Home.

Than preyde the ryche man Abraham

That he wilde sende Lazare or sum other *wham*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.*

(2) A bog; a morass. *North.*

WHAMIRE. A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

WHAMP. (1) A wasp. *Yorksh.*

(2) A young child. *Warw.*

WHANE. (1) To stroke down. *Cumb.*

(2) To coax; to entice. *North.*

WHANG. (1) A blow. *North.*

(2) To throw with violence. *Line.*

(3) A thong. See Robin Hood, i. 98. Hence the verb, to beat or flog.

(4) Anything large. *Yorksh.*

WHIANGBY. Very hard cheese made of old or skimmed milk. *North.*

WHANHOPE. Despair.

*Whanhope* es the secunde synne,

Wo es hym that deyces thare-Inne.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.*

WIIANNE. When.

But, Lorde, how he was in his herte amevld,

*Whanne* that Marye he hath with childe y-seyne.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.*

WHANTE. A long pole. *Pr. Parv.*

WHANTER. To flatter. *North.*

WHANTLE. To fondle. *Cumb.*

WHAP. (1) A blow. (2) To beat.

(3) To vanish suddenly. *North.*

WHAPPE. To wrap up. *Pr. Parv.*

WIIAPPER. Anything very large.

WIIAPPET. (1) The prick-eared cur.

(2) A blow on the ear. *Devon.*

WIIAPPLE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South.*

WIIARF-STEAD. A ford in a river.

WHARLE. "Wharle for a spyndell, *peson*,"  
Palsgrave, 1530. Kennett describes it "the  
piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to  
receive the thread."

WHARLING. An inability in any one to pro-  
nounce the letter R.

WHARL-KNOT. A hard knot. *Lanc.*

WIIARRE. Crabs, or the crab-tree. *Chesh.*

"As sowre as wharre," is the example given  
by Ray.

WHARROW. The wharle of a spindle.

WHART. (1) A quart. *North.*

(2) Across. *Suffolk.*

WHARTER. A quarter. *Yorksh.*

WHARTLE. To cross; to tease. *Norf.*

WHAR-TO. Wherefore.

WHART-WHARTLE. To tease. *Forby.*

WHAT. (1) Something.

(2) Partly; in part.

(3) While; till. (4) Quickly. *Weber.*

(5) An interjection, Lo!

WHATE. (1) Quickly. (2) Hot.

WHATEKYN. What kind of.

With I. and E. the dede to the  
Salle come, als I the kenne,  
Bot thou ne wate in *whatekyn* state,  
Ne how, ne whare, ne whenne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.*

Take gode hede on hys degré,  
Of *whatskynnes* lyyng that he be.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.*

**WHAT-FOR.** For what reason. *Far. dial.*

**WHAT-NOSED.** Hot-nosed from drinking.

**WHAT-SO.** Whatsoever. *Gawayne.*

**WHATSOMEVER.** Whatever.

**WHAT'S-WHAT.** What is good.

**WHATTE.** Knowest.

**WHATTEN.** What kind of; what.

**WHAT-WAY.** A guide-post. *Herts.*

**WHAU.** Why; yes. *North.*

**WHAUP.** (1) The larger curlew.

(2) A knot, or twist. *North.*

**WHAWE.** (1) To cover, or hang over. *North.*

(2) To turn pottery when drying. *Staff.*

**WHIAWM.** (1) To overwhelm. *Yorksh.*

(2) Warmth. *Lanc.*

**WHAYLE.** Whole; healed.

When hys woundys were *whayle*,  
He wente to the dewke sawns fayle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.*

**WHAY-WORMS.** Whims. Carr has *whay-*  
*worms*, pimples, Craven Gloss. ii. 252.

And so marched toward London, where the Essex  
men, havinge wyld *whay-wormes* in their hedges,  
joined them with him. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 33.*

**WHAZLE.** To wheeze. *North.*

**WHE.** Who. *North.*

**WHEADY.** Long; tedious. *North.*

**WHEAL.** A blister.

**WHEAM.** Snug; convenient. *North.*

**WHEAMLY.** Silly; deceitfully. *Linc.*

**WHEAMOW.** Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

**WHEAN.** (1) To coax; to flatter. *North.*

(2) A small number or quantity.

**WHEAT-EAR.** The ortolan, so called in Sussex,  
from its coming when the wheat is in the ear.

**WHEAT-PLUM.** A large fleshy plum, some-  
times called a bastard Orleans plum. *Linc.*

**WHEAT-SHEAR.** To cut wheat. *Kent.*

**WHEAWTIT.** Whistled. *Lanc.*

**WHEAZE.** A puff. *Craven.*

**WHECKER.** To neigh. *Somerset.*

**WHEDDER.** To tremble. *North.*

**WHEDEN.** A simple person. *West.*

**WHEDER.** Whether. (*A.-S.*)

**WHEE.** A heifer. *Yorksh.*

**WHEEK.** To squeak. *North.*

**WHEEL.** (1) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

(2) A mill. *Yorksh.*

**WHEEL-LOCK.** A small machine attached to  
the ancient musket, used for producing sparks  
of fire.

**WHEEL-PIT.** A whirlpool. *Yorksh.*

**WHEELSPUN.** Strong coarse yarn.

**WHEEL-SPUR.** The inner high ridge on the  
side of a wheel-rut. *East.* "Whele spore,  
*orbitta*," Prompt. Parv.

**WHEELSWARF.** Yellow sludge formed during  
grinding on a wet stone.

**WHEEN-CAT.** A queen or female cat.

**WHEENE.** A queen. *North.*

That es called the *whenee* of Amazonnes,  
Undyr whose powere that folk wounes.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 130.*

**WHELE.** A weal, or blister.

**WHELK.** (1) A blow; a fall. *North.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

(3) A blister; a mark; a stripe.

**WHELKER.** A thump, or blow. *Cumb.*

**WHELKING.** Very large. *North.*

**WHELL.** Until. *Cumb.*

**WHELME.** (1) To cover over. Still in use.

Also, to turn over.

Tak a bryghte bacyne, and anoynte it with mylke  
reme, and *whelme* it over a prene.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.*

(2) To sink; to depress. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Half of a hollow tree laid under a gateway  
for a drain. *East.*

**WHELVER.** A large straw hat.

**WHEME.** To please.

**WHEMMEL.** To turn over. *North.*

**WHEN.** An exclamation implying impatience,  
i. e. when will it be done, &c.

**WIEN-AS.** When.

**WHENNES.** Whence. (*A.-S.*)

**WIENNY.** Make haste; be nimble.

**WHENNYMEGS.** Trinkets. *Glouc.*

**WHENSOMEVER.** Whenever.

**WHENT.** Terrible. *North.*

**WHENY.** To make a bow.

**WHER.** (1) Whether. (2) Where.

**WIERE.** Whereas.

**WHEREAS.** Where.

**WHEREBOLE.** See *Quirboile*.

Whypes of *wherebole* by-wente his whyte sythes.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.*

**WHEREWITH.** Means; money.

**WHERK.** To breathe with difficulty.

**WIERNE.** The same as *Wharle*, q. v.

**WHERR.** Very sour. *Lanc.*

**WHERRET.** A blow on the ear.

**WHERRIL.** To fret; to complain. *Linc.*

**WHERRY.** (1) To laugh. *North.*

(2) A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples  
after the verjuice is pressed out.

**WHERRY-GO-NIMBLE.** A looseness.

**WHERT.** Joy; gladness.

For that ar so wyld when that hafe *whert*,  
That thal no dreede kan halde in hert.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 21.*

**WHERVE.** A joint. *Somerset.*

**WHESTIOUN.** A question.

**WIET.** (1) To cut with a knife.

(2) To rub; to scratch. *North.*

(3) To gnash the teeth.

(4) A slight refreshment.

**WHETHEN.** Whence.

I caltif, *whethen* coom hit me

That I Lord myn shulde baptise the.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 80*

**WHETHER.** (1) Which of two.

(2) At all events. *North.*

(3) *Whether not*, yes, also.

**WHETHERS.** In doubt. *Craven.*

**WHETING-CORNE.** The bel-chos, q. v.  
**WHETKIN.** The harvest supper. *North.*  
**WHETLEBONES.** The vertebræ of the back.  
**WHETSTONE.** An ancient reward for the person who told the greatest lie. *Lying for the whetstone* is a phrase very often met with in old works. The liar was sometimes publicly exhibited with the whetstone fastened to him.  
**WHETTE.** Sharpened. (*A.-S.*)  
**WHETTLE.** To cut. *North.*  
**WHETTYN.** Wheaten?

I clynge as dothe a *whettyn* cake.

*MS. Porkington 10, f. 60.*

**WHIEUKS.** Being sick. *Linc.*  
**WHEW.** (1) To whistle. *North.*  
 (2) A sudden vanishing away.  
**WHEWER.** The female widgeon.  
**WHEWFACED.** Very pale. *Linc.*  
**WHEWLS.** Weevils. *Linc.*  
**WHIEWT.** To whistle; to squeak.  
**WHEWTLE.** A slight whistle. *Cumb.*  
**WHEWTS.** Irregular tufts of grass.  
**WHEY-WHIG.** A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage into buttermilk-whey.  
**WHIBBBLE.** A whim. *East.*  
**WHICHE.** (1) A chest.  
 (2) Who; whom; what; what sort of. Used in Herefordshire for *when*.  
**WHICK.** (1) Quick; lively. *North.*  
 (2) A quickset plant. *Chesh.*  
**WHICKEN.** (1) Quicken; become alive.  
 Yhit yf the sawle thorgh synne be slayne,  
 It may thorgh grace *whycken* agayne.  
*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 88.*

(2) The wild ash-tree.  
**WHICKER.** To neigh. *West.*  
**WHICK-FLAW.** A whitlow. *North.*  
**WHICKS.** Couch grass. *North.*  
**WHID.** A dispute; a quarrel. *East.*  
**WHIDDER.** To shake; to tremble. *North.*  
**WHIDDES.** Words. *Dekker.*  
**WHIE.** A young heifer.  
**WHIEW.** To go very rapidly. *North.*  
**WHIEWER.** Shrewd; sharp; violent. *Kent.*  
**WHIFF.** A glimpse. *North.*  
**WHIFFING-CUP.** A little cup, so called perhaps from being used by persons that smoke.  
**WHIFFLE.** (1) To flutter. Also, to hesitate.  
 (2) To talk idly. *North.*  
**WHIFFLER.** (1) A puffer of tobacco. Hence, metaphorically, a trifling fellow.  
 (2) The whiffers were generally pipers and horn-blowers who headed a procession, and cleared the way for it. Anti-masques were usually ushered in by whiffers.  
**WHIFFLE-WHAFFLE.** Nonsense. *North.*  
**WHIFFLING.** Uncertain. *Linc.*  
**WHIG.** Buttermilk. *Linc.* According to Markham, this is merely another term for *whey*. Brockett calls it *sour whey*.  
**WHIK.** Quick; alive.

Thou most into the Holy Londe,

Wher God was *whik* and dede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.*

**WHIKWOD.** Quick hedge.  
**WHILE.** (1) Until. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) Time. (*A.-S.*) *A while's work*, work requiring a certain time. *How have you done the while*, i. e. since I saw you. *To while away the time*, to amuse one's self in an idle manner.  
 Holy cherche despayse and fyle  
 That wyl y biethly alle my *whyte*.  
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.*

**WHILERE.** Some time before. (*A.-S.*)  
**WHILES.** (1) While.  
 (2) Now and then. *North.*  
 (3) *Between whiles*, at intervals.  
**WHILK.** (1) Who; which.  
 And If I wist *whilke* thel were,  
 Hit shulde come the kyng to ere.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*  
 (2) To complain. *Kent.*  
 (3) To yelp; to bark. *South.*  
**WHILKIN.** Whether. *Yorksh.*  
**WHILLIMER.** See *Whangby*.  
**WHILOM.** Once; formerly. (*A.-S.*)  
**WHILST.** Until.  
**WHILSUM.** Doubtful.  
**WHILT.** An idle person. *North.*  
**WHIM.** (1) Home. *Somerset.*  
 (2) The brow of a hill. *Dorset.*  
 (3) A round table that turns round upon a screw  
*Var. dial.*

**WHIMBERRIES.** Bilberries. *Lanc.*  
**WHIMLING.** A childish weak person. "*Whindlen*, small and weakly," Barnes.  
**WHIMLY.** (1) Homely. *Somerset.*  
 (2) Softly; silently. *North.*  
**WHIMPER.** To tell tales. *North.*  
**WHIMS.** A windlass. *Yorksh.*  
**WHIMSY.** A whim. *Devon.*  
**WHIM-WHAMS.** Trinkets; trifles.  
**WHIN.** Furze. *Var. dial.*  
**WHINACH.** To cry; to sob. *West.*  
**WHINCOW.** A bush of furze.  
**WHINGE.** To whine; to sob. *North.*  
**WHINGER.** A large sword. *Suffolk.*  
**WHINK.** (1) A sharp cry. *North.*  
 (2) A spark of fire. *Westm.*  
**WHINNEL.** To whine. *Glouc.*  
**WHINNER.** To neigh. *Cumb.*  
**WHINNER-NEB.** A meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp nose. *North.*  
**WHINNOCK.** (1) A milk-pail. *North.*  
 (2) The least pig in a litter. *South.*  
**WHINNY.** To neigh. Also, to cry.  
**WHINS.** Furze. *North.*  
**WHINSTONE.** The toad-stone. *Chesh.*  
**WHINYARD.** A sword, or hanger.  
 His cloake grew large and sld,  
 And a faire *whinniard* by his side.  
*Cobler of Canterbury, 1608, sig. E. ii.*  
**WHIP.** (1) To do anything silly.  
 (2) *To whip the cat*, to get tipsy. Also, to be very parsimonious.  
 (3) The top twig of a vine.  
 (4) To move rapidly. *Somerset.*  
**WHIPARSE.** A schoolmaster.  
**WHIP-BELLY.** Thin weak liquor. *Linc.*  
**WHIP-CAT.** Drunken. Florio, p. 358.

**WHIP-CROP.** The plant whitebeam.

**WHIP-IER-JENNY.** A game at cards, borrowed from the Welsh. It was also a term of contempt.

**WHIP-JACK.** A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman.

**WHIPPER-SNAPPER.** An insignificant person. A term of contempt.

**WHIPPING.** *Whipping the cat*, the custom of itinerant tailors, carpenters, &c., going from house to house to work.

**WHIPPINGLY.** Hastily; gorgeously.

**WHIPPING-STRINGS.** The reins used in guiding horses in driving.

**WHIPPIT.** (1) To jump about.

(2) A short light petticoat. *East.*

(3) A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel.

**WHIPPLE-TREE.** The bar on which the traces of a dragging horse are hooked, and by which he draws his load. Pommel-tree is a longer bar, on which the *whipple-trees* are hooked when two horses draw abreast.

**WHIPS.** A wisp of straw. *Kent.*

**WHIPS-FAGOTS.** Faggots made of the tips of wood cut off in hurdle-making.

**WHIPSTALK.** The handle of a whip.

**WHIPSTER.** (1) A bleacher. *North.* (2) Grose explains it, "a sharp or subtle fellow."

From Memphis comes a *whipster* unto thee,  
And a Black Indian from the Red Sea.

*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 61.

**WHIPSTOCK.** See *Whipstalk*.

**WHIPSWHILE.** A short time.

**WHIP-THE-CAT.** To *whip the cat* is a trick played in Hampshire. A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it shall make it draw him through a pond of water, or across a stream; the man who is foolish enough to accept the bet has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream to that on which he stands, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, and, of course, not being able to do so, it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, and thus the poor simpleton is dragged through the water, to the infinite amusement of all the bystanders. *Holloway.*

**WHIR.** To whiz. *Var. dial.*

**WHIRKEN.** To suffocate. "*Noie*, drowned, whirkened," Cotgrave. *North.*

**WHIRL-BONE.** The kneepan. *North.*

**WHIRL-BOUK.** A churn which is worked by turning round. *Staffordsh.*

**WHIRLE.** To go about idly.

**WHIRLICOTE.** An open car, or chariot. According to Stow, this vehicle was used as early as 1380. See Mr. Markland's paper on coaches, in *Archæologia*, xx. 453.

**WHIRLIGIG.** A carriage. *Var. dial.*

**WHIRLIGOG.** A turnstile. *West.*

**WHIRLPIT.** A whirlpool.

**WHIRLPOOL.** "Whirlpole a fissue, *chaudron de mer*," Palsgrave.

**WHIRL-TE-WOO.** Buttermilk. *Derb.*

**WHIRLY-ITUFF.** See *Roger's-Blast*.

**WHISH.** (1) Whist; silent.

(2) Sad; melancholy; pitiful. *West.*

**WHISHINS.** Cushions. *North.*

**WHISK.** (1) The game of whist. It is mentioned with other games in Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv. It is also spelt *whisk* in the Country Gentleman's *Vade-Mecum*, 8vo. Lond. 1699, p. 63.

(2) To do anything hastily. *Yorksh.*

(3) To switch; to beat. *North.*

(4) A kind of winnowing machine.

(5) An impertinent fellow.

(6) A kind of tippet. *Holme.*

**WHISKER.** A switch, or rod.

**WHISKET.** (1) A basket; a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle.

(2) A small parcel. *East.*

**WHISKIN.** A shallow brown drinking-bowl.

Ray says this is a Cheshire word.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rushbearing;  
a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.

*The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19

**WHISKING.** Large; great. *North.*

**WHISKISH.** Frisky.

**WHISK-TELT.** Whorish. *Lanc.*

**WHISKY.** A kind of gig.

**WHISP.** See *Angle-berry*.

**WHISS.** To whistle

**WHISSONTIDE.** Whitsuntide. *North.*

Byfore, after, and *whysaune tyde*,

Eghte dayes they schullen abyde.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

**WHIST.** Silent; still. Also, to be silent, to make silent, to hush.

**WHISTER.** To whisper.

**WHISTER-CLISTER.** A blow. *West.* A back-handed blow is a whister-poop, a word which occurs in the London *Prodigal*, p. 15.

**WHISTER-SNIVET.** A hard blow. Jennings has *whister-twister*.

**WHISTLE.** (1) The throat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To try for anything uselessly.

**WHISTLEJACKET.** Small beer. *Linc.*

**WHISTLE-OFF.** A term in falconry, meaning to dismiss by a whistle.

**WHIT.** Quick.

**WHITAKER.** A species of quartz.

**WHITCHEFT.** Art, or cunning. *North.*

**WHITE.** (1) To tell; to know.

I shalle the *whyte*, be hode myne,  
How hade I lever a conyne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

(2) Quit; free.

Bot unnetthes any othyr may

Passé *whyte* thorgh purgatory away.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 103.

(3) A wight; a creature. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To requite. *Chesh.*

(5) A mark for an arrow, or rather the central part of a target.

(6) To cut wood. *Yorksh.*

(7) Fair; specious. (*A.-S.*)

(8) An old term of endearment.

**WHITE-ALE.** A pale-coloured ale in great estimation in some parts of Devonshire.

**WHITE-ARMOUR.** Bright steel armour.

**WHITE-BACK.** The white poplar.

**WHITE-BOTHEN.** The large daisy.

**WHITE-BOY.** See *White* (8).

**WHITECHAPEL-PLAY.** See *Bungay-play*.

**WHITE-FLAW.** A whitlow.

**WHITEFRIARS.** The White-Friars near Fleet-street in London was formerly a sanctuary for offenders. See *Alsatia*.

**WHITE-FROST.** A hoar-frost. *Var. dial.*

**WHITE-GOLDES.** The large daisy.

**WHITE-HEFT.** Flattery; cunning.

**WHITE-HERRING.** A fresh herring. In the North a pickled herring is so called.

**WHITE-HOUSE.** A dairy-house. *Wills*.

**WHITE-LIGHT.** A candle. *Linc.*

**WHITE-LIVERED.** Cowardly.

**WHITE-MONEY.** Silver.

**WHITE-MOUTH.** (1) A thrush. *Wills*.

(2) A foaming mouth.

**WHITE-NEB.** A rook. *North*.

**WHITE-PLOUGH.** The fool-plough. *North*.

**WHITE-POT.** A dish made of cream, sugar, rice, currants, cinnamon, &c. It was formerly much eaten in Devonshire.

**WHITE-POWDER.** Gunpowder which exploded without noise. It was formerly believed there was such a composition.

**WHITE-PUDDING.** A sort of sausage made of the entrails and liver. *West*.

**WHITE-RICE.** The white-beam.

**WHITES.** White cloths.

**WHITESTER.** A bleacher of linen.

**WHITE-STONE.** Worthy of being marked with a *white stone*, i. e. very commendable.

**WHITE-WOOD.** The lime-tree.

**WHITHER.** To whiz. *North*.

**WHITHERER.** A strong person. *Linc.*

**WHITHINE.** Whence.

Whenne that thou sawe thy swete sone Jhesus ascende Into hevене, fra *whythne* he come in the manhede he tuke of the.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 178.*

**WHITIL.** A blanket.

**WHITING.** To let leap a whiting, i. e. to miss an opportunity.

**WHITINGMOP.** A young whiting. Also, a young woman, a tender creature.

**WHITINGS.** White-puddings.

**WHITLING.** The young of the bull-trout in its first year. *North*.

**WHITNECK.** The weasel. *Cornw.*

**WHITSTER.** A whitesmith. *East*.

**WHITSUN-ALE.** A festival held at Whitsuntide, still kept up in some parts of the country. The Whitson Lord, mentioned in the following example, is one of the characters in the festival.

Ich have beene twice our *Whitson Lord*,

Ich have had ladies many vare. *Melismata*, 1611.

**WHITSUN-FARTHING.** Customary dues from parochial churches to their cathedral.

It.

**WHIT-TAWER.** A collar-maker. *North*. Anciently a tanner of white leather.

**WHITTEE-WHIATTEE.** To whisper. *North*.

**WHITTEN.** The wayfaring tree. *Kent*.

**WHITTER.** To whine; to complain. *Linc.*

**WHITTERICK.** A young partridge. *North*.

**WHITTERY.** Pale; sickly. *East*.

**WHITTLE.** (1) To cut; to notch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blanket. Still in use. Kennett says, "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about 1700, was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors.

(3) A knife. Still in use.

(4) To wash; to rub. *Oxon*.

(5) A knot. Also, to tie.

**WHITTLED.** Intoxicated.

**WHITTLE-GAIT.** In Cumberland, when the village schoolmaster does not receive adequate pay to support himself from his scholars' quarter-pence, he is allowed what is called a *whittle-gait*, or the privilege of using his knife, in rotation, at the tables of those who send children to his school.

**WHITTLETHER.** A kind of coarse cloth.

Thy gerdill made of the *whittlether* whange,  
Which thow has wore God knawes howe longe,  
Is turned nowe to velvet imbrethered strange  
With gould and pearle amange. *MS. Laned, 241.*

**WHITTY-TREE.** The mountain ash. *West*.

**WHITWITCH.** A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning. *Ferm.*

**WHIT-WOOD.** The lime-tree. *Worc.*

**WHITY-BROWN.** A pale dusky brown.

**WHIVER.** To hover. *West*.

**WHIVIL.** To hover. *Dorset*.

**WHIZ.** To hiss. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 11.

**WHIZZEN.** To whine. *North*.

**WHIZZER.** A falsehood. *North*.

**WHIZZLE.** To obtain anything siliy.

**WHO.** (1) How. *Kent*.

(2) Whole. (3) She. *North*.

**WHOARD.** A hoard; a heap.

**WHOATS.** Oats. *Var. dial.*

**WHOAVE.** To cover over. *Chesh.*

**WHOCKING.** Trembling; in a fluster.

**WHOD.** A hood.

**WHOE.** The same as *Ho*, q. v.

**WHOLE-FOOTED.** Very heavy footed. Also, very intimate. *East*.

**WHOLESOME.** Decently clean. *East*.

**WHOLT.** A mischievous fellow. *North*.

**WHOME.** Home. *North*.

And yf thou wyll not so do,  
Whome with the then wyll y goo.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 210.*

**WHOMMLE.** To turn over. *Var. dial.*

**WHONE.** One.

**WHOO.** An exclamation of surprise.

**WHOOBUB.** A hubbub.

**WHOOK.** To shake. *Chesh.*

**WHOOOP.** To hoop, or cry out.

**WHOOOPER.** To shout. *Dorset*.

**WHOOR.** Where. *Yorksh.*



- WHOO-UP.** The exclamation of hunters at the death of the chase.
- WHOP.** To put or place suddenly. *North.*
- WHOPSTRAW.** A country bumpkin.
- WHORECOP.** A bastard. See *Horecop.*
- WHORE'S-BIRD.** A term of reproach.
- WHORLE.** To rumble with noise.
- WHORLE-PIT.** A whirlpool.
- WHORLWYL.** Same as *Wharle*, q. v.
- WHORRELL-WINDE.** A whirlwind.  
And that Elyas was taken up  
Within a *whorrell-winde*. *MS. Ashmole 200.*
- WHIORT.** A small blackberry.
- WHIO-SAY.** A dubious report. *West.*
- WHOSH.** To appease; to quiet.
- WHOT.** Hot. Still in use.
- WHOTYEL.** An iron auger. *Lanc.*
- WHOUGH.** How. (*A.-S.*)
- WHOYS.** Whose.
- WHOZZENED.** Wrinkled. *Derb.*
- WHREAK.** To whine. *Yorksh.*
- WHIRINE.** Sour. *North.*
- WHRIPE.** To whimper; to whine. *North.*
- WHULE.** To whine; to howl. *Suffolk.*
- WHUNE.** A few. *Northumb.*
- WHUNSOME.** Pleasant; delightful.
- WHUNT.** Quaint; cunning.
- WHURLE.** To whine, as a cat.
- WHURR.** To growl, as a dog.
- WHUSSEL.** A whistle. *Whussel-wood*, the alder, of which whistles are made.
- WHUST.** To whist, or make silent.
- WHUTE.** To whistle.
- WHUTHER.** To beat; to flutter. *North.*
- WHY-NOT.** An arbitrary proceeding, one without any assigned reason. Also, a sudden event.
- WHYTOWRE.** Corrupt matter from a sore.
- WHY-VORE.** Wherefore. *Devon.*
- WHY-WAWS.** Trifles; idle talk.
- WI.** (1) While. *Hearne.*  
(2) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)  
(3) Sorrow; woe; trouble.
- WIAN.** A kind of wine.
- WIBBLE.** Thin weak liquor.
- WIBBLE-WOBBLE.** Unsteadily.
- WIBLING'S-WITCH.** The four of clubs.
- WIBROW.** The plantain. *Chesh.*
- WIC.** A week. *Wills.*
- WICCHE.** (1) A witch. (*A.-S.*)  
(2) To use witchcraft; to bewitch.
- WICH.** (1) Quick; alive. *North.*  
(2) A salt-work. *West.*  
(3) A small dairy-house. *Essex.*
- WICHDOME.** Witchcraft.  
So they lad hym wyth trecherye,  
Wyth *wychdome* and wyth sorcerye.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.*
- WICH-ELM.** The broad-leaved elm.
- WICHENE.** Witches. (*A.-S.*)  
Also alle *wychene* and alle that in *wychecraft* by-  
leveth, other that doeth thereafter, or by here con-  
sayle. *MS. Burney 356, p. 99.*
- WICH-WALLER.** A salt-boiler. *Chesh.*
- WICK.** (1) A bay, small port, or village on the side of a river. *Yorksh.*  
(2) Quick; alive. *North.*
- (3) Wight; fit for war. *Scott.*  
(4) A corner. *North.*
- WICKE.** (1) Wickedness. (2) Wicked.  
Pride is the werste of alle *wicke*,  
And costeth most and leste is worth.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.*  
But a synful soule and *wicke*  
Is als blak as any pickle.  
*MS. Laned. 793, f. 135.*
- WICKED.** Dangerous. Still in use. "A wicked wounde" *MS. Med. Rec. 1571.*
- WICKEN-TREE.** The mountain-ash.
- WICKER.** To castrate a ram. *West.*
- WICKET.** The female pudendum.
- WICKY.** Same as *Wicken-tree*, q. v.
- WIDDENT.** Won't. *Westm.*
- WIDDER.** To wither, or dry up.
- WIDDERSFUL.** Earnestly striving.
- WIDDERSHINS.** A direction contrary to the course of the sun, from right to left.
- WIDDEY.** A band of osier-rods.
- WIDDLE.** (1) To fret. *North.*  
(2) A small pustule. *East.*
- WIDDLES.** Very young ducks. *East.*
- WIDDY.** A widow. *Var. dial.*
- WIDDY-WADDY.** Trifling; insignificant.
- WIDE.** Wide of the mark.
- WIDE-AWAKE.** Intelligent.
- WIDE-COAT.** A great outer coat.
- WIDE-GOBBED.** Wide-mouthed. *North.*
- WIDERWYNE.** An enemy. (*A.-S.*)  
Wheinne these wordes was salde, the Walsche kyng  
hymselfene  
Was warre of this *wyderwyne* that werrayedle his  
knyghtez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*
- WIDE-WHERE.** Widely; far and near.  
What woldyst thou do with soche a man  
That thou haste soght so *wyde where*,  
In dyvers londys farre and nere.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 104.*  
Beterenes es thys be skylle,  
Whan a man hires of a mans ille,  
He hekes it and i-mas it mare,  
And dous it be knowyn *wyde-were*.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.*
- WIDGEON.** A silly fellow.
- WIDOW.** Sometimes a widower.
- WIDOW-BEWITCHED.** A woman who is separated from her husband.
- WIDOW'S-BENCH.** A share of the husband's estate which widows in Sussex enjoy beside their jointures.
- WIDOW'S-LUST.** The horse-muscle.
- WIDRED.** Withered.
- WIDUE.** A widow. (*A.-S.*)  
And zonge wymmen queyntly dyzt,  
That schewes thaim mekyl to mens syzt,  
And er over mekel jangelande,  
Thys es to *wydues* noyt semande.  
*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.*
- WIDVER.** A widower. *West.*
- WIE.** With; well; yes. *North.*
- WIEGH.** A lever; a wedge.
- WIERDE.** Fate; fortune.  
And sayeth it were a wondre *wierdes*  
To sen a kynge become an herde.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.*
- WIEST.** Ugly. *West.*

WIET. To wete; to know.

WIF. (1) A woman; a wife. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The sudden turn of a hare when pursued swiftly by the hounds. *East.*

WIFE-MODIR. A mother-in-law.

WIFFLE. To be uncertain. *East.*

WIFFLER. A turncoat. *Lanc.*

WIFFS. Withies. *Kent.*

WIPHODE. The state of a wife.

And seyde, allas! *wyphode* is lore  
In me, whiche whilom was honeste.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.*

WIFLE. A kind of axe.

WIFLER. A huckster.

WIFLES. Unmarried. (*A.-S.*)

WIFLY. Becoming a wife. (*A.-S.*)

WIFMAN. A female. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.*

WIG. A small cake. "*Eschaudé*, a kind of  
wigg or symnell." *Cotgrave. Var. dial.*

WIGGER. Strong. *North.*

WIGGIN. A mountain-ash. *Cumb.*

WIGGLE. To reel, or stagger.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE. To wriggle. *East.*

WIGHIE. An exclamation to horses.

WIGIT. (1) A person. (*A.-S.*)

For alle this ceté wolde thou [not] habyde,  
Bot faste a wayward wold thou ryde,  
He es so fowle a *wyghte*.

*Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

Alle thys thyng schalle be hym sent,  
And the love of that feyre *wyghte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.*

(2) Active; swift. (*A.-S.*)

ȝyt peraventure the tyme come myghte,  
That my sone may meete me *wyghte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.*

Y schalle gyf the two greyhowndys,  
As *wyghte* as any roo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

(2) A weight.

Hast thou uset mesures fals,  
Or *wyghtes* that were als.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.*

Alle that selthe by falsse mesowres, as elne, yerd,  
bushhel, half bushhel, other pekke, galoun, potel,  
other quart or pyntte, other by any falsse *wyghtes*,  
and alle that suche useth by here wytyngne.

*MS. Burney 356, p. 98.*

(3) White.

*Wyght ys wyght*, ȝyf yt leyd to blake,  
And soote ys swettere aftur bytternesse.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.*

(4) A small space of time.

(5) A witch.

WIGHTNESSE. Power; might.

He hade weryede the worme by *wyghtnesse* of  
strenghte. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

WIGHTY. Strong; active. *North.*

WIHIE. To neigh. *Lilly.*

WIK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

WIKE. (1) A home; a dwelling.

(2) A week. (*A.-S.*)

WIKES. (1) Temporary marks, as boughs set  
up to divide swaths to be mown in the com-  
mon ings, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The corners of the mouth.

WIKET. A wicket. "*Valva*, a wyket, a  
double gate," *MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.*

WIKHALS. A rogue. *Hearne.*

WIKKEDLOKEST. Most wickedly.

WIKNES. Wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

WILCH. Sediment of liquor. Also, a strainer  
used in brewing. *East.*

WILD. (1) Very anxious. *Var. dial.*

(2) A wood, or wilderness.

WILD-CAT. The polecat. *Lanc.*

WILD-DELL. A dell or girl begotten and born  
under a hedge.

WILDE. Wild cattle. "*My wylde are awaye*,"  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

WILDECOLES. The plant colewort.

WILDERNE. Wilderness.

Fore now I have my queene lorne,  
The best woman that ever was borne,  
To *wylderne* I wyll gone,  
Fore I wyll never woman sene,  
And lyve ther in holty hore,  
With wylde bestes ever-more!

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

WILDERNESS. Wildness.

WILD-FIRE. The cryspelas.

A medsyn for the *wylde-fyre*. Take ij. handfulle  
of letuse, ij. of planteyne, and an handfulle of syn-  
grece, and bray this thre thynges togidyr, and when  
it is welle groundyn, take halfe a dische fulle of  
stronge vyneger and a saucer fulle of everose, and  
medyl them togidyr, and do it to the evylle.

*MS. Sloane 7, f. 79.*

WILD-GOOSE-CHACE. A hunt after anything  
very unprofitable or absurd.

No hints of truth on foot? no sparks of grace?

No late sprung light to dance the *wild-goose chase*?

*Fletcher's Poems, p. 202.*

WILDING. The crab-apple.

WILD-MARE. The nightmare. *To ride the  
wild mare*, to play at sec-saw. "To ride the  
wild-mare, as children who, sitting upon both  
ends of a long pole or timber-log (supported  
only in the middle), lift one another up and  
downe," *Cotgrave*. A game called *shooing  
the wild mare* is mentioned in *Batt upon  
Batt*, p. 6.

WILD-NARDUS. Asarum. *Gerard.*

WILDNESS. Cruelty.

WILD-OATS. A thoughtless person. *To sow  
one's wild oats*, to grow steady.

WILDRED. Bewildered.

WILD-ROGUES. Rogues brought up to steal-  
ing from their infancy.

WILD-SAVAGER. The herb cockle.

WILD-SPINAGE. The herb goosefoot.

WILE. Deceit. *By wile*, by chance.

WILECOAT. A vest for a child. *Kennett* gives  
it as a Durham word for a waistcoat.

WILF. A willow. *North.*

WILGHE. A willow. (*A.-S.*)

Tak the bark of *wilghe* that is bitwene the tre and  
the utter barke, and the entres of the rute; alswo do  
stamp thame wele, and sethe thame in swete mylke.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295.*

WILGIL. An hermaphrodite. *West.*

WILKENE.

Than tak a hundreth *wylkene* leves, and stamp  
thame, and tak the jus, and boill al to-gedir with  
halfe a pownde of white lede, and twa unces of mer-  
cury.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 296.*

WILKY. A frog, or toad.

WILL. (1) A sea-gull. *South.*

(2) Passion; desire. *West.* These senses of the word are used by early writers.

Al his *wille* don him sche lete,  
And it was aperceiued skete.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 30.

(3) Is. Still in use.

WILL-A-WIX. An owl. *East.*

WILLE. *Wille of wone*, at a loss for a dwelling. *Wille of rede*, without advice.

WILLEMENT. A sickly-looking person.

WILLERN. Peevish; wilful.

WILLESAY.

That garres these wormes on me to byt,  
And ever ther sang ys *willesay*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 51.*

WILLEY. (1) A withy. *North.*

(2) A child's nightgown. *Cumb.*

WILL-I-NILL-I. Whether I will or not; willing or unwilling.

WILLOT. Will not. *North.*

WILLOW-BENCH. A share of a husband's estate enjoyed by widows besides their jointure.

WILLY. (1) Favorable. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A large wicker basket. *South.*

(3) A bull. *Isle of Wight.*

WILLY-BEER. A plantation of willows.

WILLYLYERE. More willingly.

WILLYNGE. A supplication. *Mason.*

WILLY-WAUGHT. A full draught of ale or other strong liquor. *North.*

WILN. For *willen*, pl. of *wille*.

WILNE. To will; to desire.

Hast thou *wylnet* by covetyse  
Worldes gode over syse?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

Thow shalt nowgt *wylny* thy neyghbors wyf, hys  
hyne, hys servant, ox ne asse, hors ne beest, ne non  
other thyng of hys. *MS. Burney 356, f. 86.*

WILO. A willow.

Garlandes of *wylos* schuld be fette,  
And sett upon ther hedes.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

WILOCAT. A polecat. *Lanc.*

WILSOM. (1) Fat; indolent. *East.*

(2) Dreary. Torrent of Portugal, p. 86.

(3) Doubtful; uncertain; wilful.

WILT. (1) To wither. *Bucks.*

(2) A sort of rush or sedge. *East.*

WIM. (1) An engine or machine worked by horses, used for drawing ore.

(2) To winnow corn. *South.*

WIMALUE. The wild mallow. It is mentioned in *MS. Lincoln*, f. 302.

WIMANIS-MEDEWORT. French cress.

WIMBLE. (1) Nimble. *Spenser.*

(2) An auger. Still in use.

ȝis, ȝis, seyð the *wymbylle*,  
I ame als rounde as a thymbyll;  
My maysters werke I wyll remembre,  
I schall crepe fast into the tymbyre,  
And help my mayster within a stounde  
To store his cofere with xx. pounde.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

WIMBLE-BENT. A long tall grass.

WIMEBLING. To linger. *North.*

WIMMEY. With me. *Lanc.*

WIMMING-DUST. Chaff. *West*

WIMMON. A woman. (*A.-S.*)

*Wymmones* serves thou moste forsake,  
Of euele fame leste they the make.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

WIMOT. The herb ibiscus.

WIMPLE. A kind of cape or tippet covering the neck and shoulders.

WIM-SHEET. A large cloth or sheet on which corn is winnowed. *West.*

WIN. (1) Will. *North.*

(2) To reach, or attain to.

(3) A friend. *Reynard the Foxe.*

(4) A vane, or narrow flag.

(5) To dry hay. *North.*

(6) Wine. (*A.-S.*)

Teche hem thenne never the later

That in the chalyis ys but *wyn* and water.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

(7) A penny. A cant term.

WINAFLAT. Thrown on one side.

WINARD. The redwing. *Cornw.*

WINBERRIES. Whortleberries.

WINCH. To wind up anything with a windlass or crane. Palsgrave, 1530.

WINCHE. To kick.

WINCHESTER-GOOSE. "A sore in the grine or yard, which if it come by lecherie, it is called a *Winchester goose*, or a botch," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439. Some verses on it may be seen in Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 105. It was, sometimes termed a *Winchester pigeon*.

WINCH-WELL. A whirlpool.

WIND. (1) A dotterel. *South.*

(2) A winch, or wince.

(3) *To raise the wind*, to borrow money. *To go down the wind*, to decay. *To take the wind*, to gain an advantage. *To have one in the wind*, to understand him.

(4) To winnow corn. *Devon.*

(5) To fallow land.

(6) To talk loudly. *North.*

WIND-A-BIT. Wait. *Linc.*

WINDAS. An engine used for raising stones, &c. (*A.-N.*)

WIND-BANDS. Long clouds supposed to indicate stormy weather. *North.*

WIND-BEAM. The upper cross-beam of the roof of a house. Still in use.

WIND-BIBBER. A hawk. *Kent.*

WINDE. (1) To go. (*A.-S.*)

Syn ye wyll *wynde*,

Ye schalle wante no wede.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 75.*

(2) To bring.

Fresshe watur and wyne they *wynnen* in sope.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.*

(3) To turn round. (*A.-S.*)

WINDED. Said of meat hung up when it becomes puffed and rancid.

WIND-EGG. An egg which has a soft skin instead of a shell. Still in use.

WINDER. (1) A fan. *North.*

- (2) A window. *Var. dial.*  
 (3) A woman who has the charge of a corpse between death and burial. *East.*  
 WINDER-BOARD. A shutter. *North.*  
 WINDERS. Fragments. *Salop.*  
 WINDEWE. To winnow corn.  
 WINDFALL. Any piece of good fortune entirely unexpected. *Var. dial.*  
 WIND-FANNER. The kestrel. *Sussex.*  
 WINDILLING. A fan for corn.  
 WINDING. A winding-cloth for a corpse.  
 WINDING-BLADE. "Payre of wynding blades, *tournettes*," Palsgrave.  
 WINDING-PIECE. A piece of land which is part of a segment of a circle. *East.*  
 WINDING-SHEET. A collection of tallow, says Grose, rising up against the wick of a candle, is styled a winding-sheet, and deemed an omen of death in the family.  
 WINDING-STOLE. *Tournette*, Palsgrave.  
 WINDLASS. Metaphorically, art or subtlety. Also, a turn or bend.  
 WINDLE. (1) Drifting snow. *Linc.*  
 (2) The redwing. *West.*  
 (3) A machine or wheel on which yarn is wound. "A yarn *windle*, alabrum," Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 86.  
 (4) The straw of wild grass. *North.*  
 (5) A bushel. *North.*  
 (6) A basket. *Lanc.*  
 WIND-MOW. A mow of wheatsheaves in the field. *West.*  
 WINDON. A window. *East.*  
 WINDORE. A window.  
 WINDOVER. According to Ray, the kestrel is so called in some places. See Ray's English Birds, p. 82.  
 WINDOW-CLOTHE. See *Wim-sheet*.  
 WINDOW-PEEPER. The district surveyor of taxes. *Var. dial.*  
 WINDROW. Sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass in hay-making. *Var. dial.*  
 WINDSHAKEN. Puny; weak. *South.* This term is used by Dekker, in his *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 4to. Lond. 1620.  
 WINDSHAKES. Cracks in wood.  
 WINDSPILL. A sort of greyhound.  
 WINDSUCKER. The kestrel.  
 WINDY. (1) To winnow corn. *West.*  
 (2) Talkative; noisy. *North.*  
 (3) Unsolid; silly; foolish.  
 WINDY-WALLETS. A noisy fellow; one who romances in conversation.  
 WINE. Wind. *Somerset.*  
 WINESOUR. A sort of large plum.  
 WINEWE. To winnow corn.  
 WING. To carve a quail.  
 WINGE. To shrivel up. *East.*  
 WINGER. To rumble about. *Linc.*  
 WINGERY. Oozing. *Cornw.*  
 WINGLE. To heckle hemp.  
 WINGS. The projections on the shoulders of a doublet. See Fairholt, p. 618.

- WININ. Winding. *Somerset.*  
 WINK. (1) A periwinkle. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) A winch, or crank. *West.*  
 WINK-A-PIPES. A term of contempt. Palmer has *wink-a-puss*, p. 96.  
 WINKERS. Eyes; eyelashes. *North.*  
 WINKIN. *Like winkin*, very quickly.  
 WINKING. Dozing; slumbering. (*A.-S.*)  
 WINKLE. Weak; feeble. *Yorksh.*  
 WINLY. (1) Quietly. *North.*  
 (2) Pleasant; delightful.  
 For some of the *wynly* wones  
 Were paynted with precyus stones.  
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 10.  
 Wha sal stegh in hille of Laverd *wynli*,  
 Or wha sal stand in his stede hali.  
*MS. Cott. Vespas. D.* vii f. 14.  
 WINNA. Will not. *North.*  
 WINNE. (1) Joy. (*A.-S.*)  
 And the hounde wolde nevyr blynne,  
 But ranne abowte faste with *wynne*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 74.*  
 Swete lady, full of *wynne*,  
 Full of grace and gode within.  
 As thou art floure of alle thi kynne,  
 Do my synnes for to blynne,  
 And kepe me out of dedly synne,  
 That I be never takyn therin.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 74.*  
 (2) Furze. *Nominale MS.*  
 (3) To gain; to attain. (*A.-S.*)  
 (4) To go; to depart.  
 (5) To carve, or cut up.  
 (6) To work. *North.*  
 WINNICK. To cry; to fret. *East.*  
 WINNOLD. St. Winwaloe. *East.* Winnold-  
 weather, stormy March weather.  
 WINNOT. Will not. *Yorksh.*  
 WINNY. (1) To neigh. *West.*  
 (2) To be frightened. *Glouc.*  
 (3) To dry; to burn up. *Linc.*  
 WINSOME. Lively; gay. (*A.-S.*)  
 WINT. (1) Passed; went.  
 (2) To harrow ground twice over.  
 WINTE. The wind. *Lanc.*  
 WINTER. An implement to hang on a grate,  
 used for warming anything on.  
 WINTER-CRACK. A kind of bullace.  
 WINTER-CRICKET. A tailor.  
 WINTER-DAY. The winter season. *Norf.*  
 WINTER-HEDGE. A clothes-horse.  
 WINTERIDGE. Winter eatage for cattle.  
 WINTER-RIG. To fallow land in the winter  
 time. *Salop.*  
 WINTER-WEEDS. Those small weeds in corn,  
 which survyve and flourish during the winter;  
 as alsine media, chickweed, veronica hede-  
 rifolia, ivy-leaved veronica, &c.  
 WINTLE-END. The end of a shoemaker's  
 thread. *Isle of Wight.*  
 WINTLING. Small. *Salop.*  
 WINWE. Winnowing. (*A.-S.*)  
 WINY-PINY. Pretful; complaining.  
 WIPE. (1) The lapwing.  
 (2) To beat, or strike. *East.*  
 (3) To *wipe* a person's nose, to cheat him. To

*wipe his eye*, to kill a bird a fellow sportsman has missed.

**WIPER.** A hand-towel. The term is now applied to a pocket-handkerchief.

**WIPES.** Fence of brushwood. *Devon.*

**WIPPET.** A small child. *East.*

**WIPPING.** (1) Weeping; crying.  
(2) The chirping of birds.

**WIRDLE.** To work slowly. *North.*

**WIRE-DRAWER.** A stingy grasping person.

**WIRE-THORN.** The yew. *North.*

**WIRKE.** To make; to do; to cause.

The synth that the made, seid Robyn,  
I pray to God *wyrke* hym woo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.*

**WIRLY-BIT.** A little while.

**WIRLYWO.** Any revolving toy, &c.

**WIRMSLED.** The herb *feniculus porcus*.

**WIRRAWGLE.** The great butcher-bird is so called in the Peak of Derbyshire, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

**WIRRY.** To worry. (*A.-S.*)

**WIRSCHPE.** Worship; honour.

He forges hym loos and *wirschepe*,  
Algif he that strykes takes no kepe.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.*

**WIRSL.** To change; to exchange. *North.*

**WIRSOM.** Foul pus. *Yorksh.*

**WIRSTE.** The wrist.

**WIRTCH.** To ache. *North.*

**WIRT-SPRINGS.** Hangnails. *Linc.*

**WIS.** Same as *Wisse*, q. v.

**WISE.** (1) The stalk. *Lanc.*

Take the *wyse* of tormentille, and bray it, and  
make lee of askes, and wesche thi hevede therwith.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 280.*

(2) Manner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To make wise, to pretend.

(4) To show; to lead out; to let off.

**WISE-MAN.** A conjurer.

**WISE-MORE.** A wiseacre. *Devon.*

**WISENED.** Shrivelled.

The tre weloid and *wisened* sone,  
And wex olde and dry;  
Nothyng therof lefte grene,  
Therof men had grete feyly.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 89.*

**WISER.** And no one is the wiser, i. e. no one knows anything about it.

**WISH.** (1) Bad; unfit. *Devon.*

(2) To recommend; to persuade.

**WISHE.** Washed. Chester Plays, i. 291.

Saber to hys ynn went,

And *wysche* of Jocyans oyntment.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.*

**WISHED.** Prayed; desired; wished for.

**WISHFUL.** Anxious. *North.*

**WISHINET.** A pincushion. *Yorksh.*

**WISILL.** Wisely. (*A.-S.*)

For as *wischli* as ever y cum too blisse,  
My wille is goode whatever y write or say.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 44.*

**WISHLY.** With eager desire. *East.*

**WISHNESS.** Melancholy. *Devon.*

**WISHT.** "He's in a *wisht* state," i. e. a state in which there is much to be wished for. *Devon.*

A poor *wisht* thing, unhappy, melancholy "evil wished" or evil looked upon.

**WISHY-WASHY.** Pale; sickly. Also, very weak, when said of liquor.

**WISIBLES.** Vegetables. *East.*

**WISID.** Advised.

**WISK.** To switch; to move rapidly.

**WISKET.** Same as *Whisket*, q. v.

**WISLOKER.** More certainly. (*A.-S.*)

**WISLY.** Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

**WISOMES.** Tops of turnips, &c.

**WISP.** (1) A seton, in farriery.

(2) A sty in the eye. *West.*

(3) A handful of straw. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rumple. *East.*

(5) A disease in bullocks which makes them sore near the hoof. *South.*

**WISS.** Worse. *West.*

**WISSE.** (1) To teach; to direct.

Lorde kynge, sche seyde, of hevyn blys,

Thys day thou me rede and *wysse*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84*

Be thou oure helpe, be thou our socoure,

And lyke a prophete to *wissen* us and rede.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.*

With stedfaste trouthe my wittes *wysse*,

And defende me fra the fende.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 219*

(2) Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To suppose; to think.

**WISSERE.** Teacher; director.

**WIST.** Knew. (*A.-S.*)

Many one, when thay *wist*, thay were ryzte woo,

Hit bootid hem not to stryve, the wille of God was soo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.*

The qwen for sorowe wolde dye,

For sche *wyste* not wherefore nor why

That sche was flemed soo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.*

**WISTER.** A prospect, or view. *East.*

**WISTEY.** A large populous place. *Lanc.*

**WISTLY.** Earnestly; wistfully.

**WIT.** (1) Sense; intelligence.

(2) The yellow henbane.

**WITALDRY.** Folly.

**WITANDLY.** Knowingly. (*A.-S.*)

As whan a man with al his mygt,

*Witandly* holdes ther agayne.

*MS. Sloane 1785, f. 50.*

**WITCH.** (1) To bewitch. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A small candle to make up the weight of a pound. *North.*

**WITCHEN.** The mountain ash.

**WITCH-HAZEL.** The witchin, q. v.

**WITCHIFY.** To bewitch. *West.*

**WITCH-KNOT.** See *Elf* (1).

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!

Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;

I'd scratch that face, that may not feeles the aire,

And knyt whole ropes of *witch-knots* in her haire,

*Drayton's Poems*, ed. 1637, p. 253.

**WITCH-RIDDEN.** Having the nightmare.

**WITCH-WOOD.** The mountain ash.

**WITCRAFT.** Logic; art of wit.

**WITE.** (1) To know. (*A.-S.*)

Wherefore these thynges thou moste *wyte*,

That in thys vers nexte be wryte.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.*

Ac my Lord *wyteth* my soule wel.  
That thou here ne spille,  
For thou ne myt with al this mygt,  
Anyue here worth a nille.

*MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*

Jif we be desirite,  
Our coward schilpe we may it wite.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 340.*

(2) To depart; to go out.

Fra theine thay remowed and come tille another  
felde, In the whilke ther ware growand treese of a  
wounderfulle heghte, and thay bigane for to sprynge  
up at the sone rysynge, and bi the sone settinge  
thay *wyted* away into the erthe agayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.*

The Russelles and the Freselles free,  
Alle salle thay fade and *wyte* awaye.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 151.*

(3) To blame; to reproach. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hinder; to keep. (*A.-S.*)

WITEL. Qu. wite it?

And *witel* wel that one of thoo  
Is with tresoure so fulle begoo.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141.*

WITEWORD. A covenant. (*A.-S.*)

WITH. (1) A twig of willow. Also, a twig or  
stick from any tree, a twisted flexible rod.  
*West.*

(2) To go with, the verb *to go* being under-  
stood. *Shak.*

(3) By. (*A.-S.*)

WITHDRADE. To withdraw.

WITHDRAWT. A chest of drawers.

WITHEN-KIBBLE. A thick willow stick.

WITHER. (1) Other. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(3) A strong fellow. *Yorksh.*

(4) Contrary; opposite to. (*A.-S.*)

WITHERGUESS. Different. *Somerset.*

WITHERING. (1) Strong; lusty. *Chesh.*

(2) The second floor of a malt-house.

WITHERLY. Hastily; violently. *Devon.*

WITHERWINS. Enemies. (*A.-S.*)

For to bring tham mightili  
Als his auen kyngrik til,  
Hls *witherwins* al for to spil.

*MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 10.*

This threo princes with heore men  
In the se forth I-wenden,  
To fytten agein is *wytherwynes*,  
Ase the amperour heom sende.

*MS. Laud. 108, f. 113.*

Aboute the toun thei sette engynes  
To distroie here *wytherwynes*.

*MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.*

WITHERWISE. Otherwise. *West.*

WITH-HAULT. Withheld. *Spenser.*

WITHNAY. To deny; to withstand.

WITHOLDE. To stop; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

WITHOUT. (1) Unless. *Var. dial.*

(2) Without water, *water* understood.

WITHOUT-FORTIL. Out of doors.

WITHOWTEN. Without. (*A.-S.*)

Me hath smetyn *withowten* deserte,  
And seyth that he ys owre kyngne aperte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 241.*

Preste, thyself thow moste be chast,  
And say thy serves *withowten* hast.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

WITHSAIE. To contradict; to deny.

For thagh he sayle of hys day,  
Thow schuldest not hys wed *wythesay*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

WITHSAT. Withstood.

It thougten hem alle he seyde skille,  
Ther is no man *withsaat* his wille.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.*

WITHISITTE. To withstand.

Ther mygt no man *withaytt* hys dynte,  
But he to the erthe them thronge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 20, f. 69.*

WITH-SKAPID. Escaped.

To the castelle thay rade,  
*With-skapid* nane hym fra.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.*

WITH-TAN. Taken from; withdrawn.

Hast thow werkemen oght *wyth-tan*  
Of any thyng that they schulde han.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

WITHTHER-HOOKED. Barbed. (*A.-S.*)

This dragoun hadde a long taile,  
That was *withther-hooked* saun faille.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 210.*

WITH-THI. On condition.

WITHWIND. The wild convolvulus.

WITHY. A willow. *Var. dial.*

WITHY-CRAGGED. Said of a person whose  
neck is loose and pliant. *North.*

WITHY-POLL. A term of endearment.

WITINFORTHE. Within.

WITING. Knowledge. *North.*

That heo avow no maner thyng,  
But hyt be at hys *wytinge*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*

WITLETHER. A tough tendron in sheep.

WITNESFULLY. Evidently.

WITNESS. (1) A godmother.

(2) *With a witness*, excessively.

WITSAFE. To vouchsafe.

WIT-SIACK. A shaky bog. *North.*

WITTANDE. Knowledge; knowing.

The fyft poynte may thai noght eschape,  
That commounes *wyth hyu* that the pape  
Cursed has at hys *wyttande*,  
Or to that curssyng es assentande.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 6.*

WITTE. To bequeath.

WIT-TEETH. The double teeth.

WITTER. (1) To be informed.

(2) To fret one's self. *North.*

(3) A mark. Still in use.

WITTERING. A hint. *North.*

WITTERLY. Truly. (*A.-S.*)

They lokyd up toward the skye,  
And they seye yn a clowde *wytterly*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 128.*

WITTERS. Fragments. *Oxon.*

WITTE-WITTE-WAY. A boy's game.

WITTOL. A contented cuckold.

Thy stars gave thee the cuckold's diadem:  
If thou wert born to be a *wittol*, can  
Thy wife prevent thy fortune? foolish man!

*Wit's Recreations, 1641.*

WITTY. (1) Knowing; wise. (*A.-S.*)

I-wyse thou art a *witty* man,  
Thou shalt wel drynk therfore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

(2) The mountain ash. *Salop.*

WITY. In fault.

WIV. With. *North.*

WIVE. A wife. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne on hath done a synne,  
Loke he lye not longe thereynne,  
But anon that he hym schryve,  
Be hyt husbunde, be hyt wyve.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

WIVERE. A serpent. (*A.-S.*)

WIVVER. To quiver; to shake. *Kent.*

WIXTOWTYN. Without.

WIZARD. A wise man.

WIZDE. Advised; informed.

WIZEN. The gullet. *North.*

WIZLES. The tops of vegetables.

WIZZEN. To wither away; to shrivel up. *Var. dial.* Hence *wizzen-face*.

WIZZLE. To get anything sliely.

WJ3T. A person. *See Lefe.*

WJ3TLY. Quickly.

With that folke soone he met,  
And wj3tly wan of hem the bet.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 48.*

WLAPPE. To wrap or roll up.

WLATFUL. Disgusting. (*A.-S.*)

For-broken and *wlatful* made thai are  
In thair thoghts lesse and mare.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 7.*

WLATINGE. Loathing; disgust.

Roghe thou not thenne thy thonkes,  
Ny wrynge thou not wyth thy schonkes,  
Lest heo suppose thou make that fare  
For *wlatynge* that thou herest thare.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

WLATSOME. Loathsome. This word occurs  
in *MS. Arundel 42, f. 82.*

For hyt schall seme nought to thy syght,  
But derke and *wlatsome*, lytuill and lawe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 29.*

Whennes thou coom blihenke also,  
Fro thi moder wombe ful rist,  
Out of a *wlatsome* stynkande wro,  
That was merke withouten list.

*MS. Rawl. A. 389, f. 101.*

WLATYS. Loatheth.

Swyche men God Almytty hatys,  
And with here foule synne hym *wlatys*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.*

WLONKE. (1) Splendour; wealth.

(2) Fair (woman.)

Thane I went to that *wlonke*, and winly hire gretis,  
And cho said, welcom i-wis, wele arte thou fowndene.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

WLTUR. A vulture.

In the moruenynge arely ther come many fowls  
als grette as *wlturs*, reed of colour, and thaire fete  
and thaire bekes also blakke.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 29.*

WLUINE. A she-wolf. (*A.-S.*)

WND. A wound.

WO. (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Stop; check. *Var. dial.*

WOARE. (1) The border or shore. Sea-weed  
was also so called.

(2) A whore. Nominale *MS.*

WOB. A sugar-teat, q. v.

WOBBLE. To reel; to totter; to roll about; to  
bubble up. *Var. dial.*

WOBBLE-JADE. Rickety; shaky. *South.*

WO-BEGONE. Far gone in woe.

And there they drenchid every man,  
Save one knave that to lond cam,  
And *woo begons* is he.

*Torrent of Portugal, p. 75.*

WOBLT. The handle of a hay-knife.

WOC. Awoke. *Wilts.*

WOCHE. Which. *See Lasse.*

WOCKS. Oaks. *West.* The term is also ap-  
plied to the clubs at cards.

WOD. An ox.

WODAKE. The woodpecker.

WODE. (1) Mad; furious. (*A.-S.*)

Ther is no hert ne bucke so wode  
That I ne get without blode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

(2) Went. Perceval, 2062.

Hym to venge he thought wele late,  
Hewchon on the crowne he smate,  
To the gyrdulle stede hyt wode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153*

(3) A wood. Nominale *MS.*

WODEBRON. The herb *fraximis*.

WODEIHED. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

In *wodehed*, as hyt were yn cuntek,  
They come to a toune men calle Colbek.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.*

WODERE. More mad. (*A.-S.*)

WODEROVE. The herb *hastilogia*.

WODESOWR. The herb *allehja*.

WODEWALE. The woodpecker.

I herde the jay and the throstelle,  
The mavys mevyd in hir song,  
The *wodewale* farde as a belle,  
That the wode aboute me rong.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.*

Ther beth briddes mani and fale,  
Throstil, thrulisse, and nytingal,  
Chalandre and *wodewale*. *Cucayne, 95.*

WODEWE. A widow. (*A.-S.*)

WODEWHISTEL. Hemlock.

WODEWISE. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

WODGE. A lump; a quantity of anything  
stuffed together. *Warw.*

WOD-SONGS. Woodmen's songs.

WODUR. Other.

In swownyng as the lady lay,

Har *wodur* chylde sche bare away

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.*

WODWOS. Wild men; monsters. *Gaw.*

WOER. More sorry.

Than began he to wepe and wrynge hys handes,  
and was so woo on eche syde that he wyste not what  
for to do, and *woer* he was fore hys wyfeys dethe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 9.*

WOESTART. An interjection of condolence or  
sympathy. *Linc.*

WOE-WORTH. Woe betide.

Woe worth thee, Tarlton,

That ever thou wast borne;

Thy wife hath made thee cuckold,

And thou must weare the horne.

*Tarlton's Jests, sig. B. iv.*

WOFARE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And tolde hym of alle hys wofare,

And of alle hys cumforte yn alle hys care

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.*

WOGGIN. A narrow passage between two houses. *Yorksh.*

WOGHE. (1) A wall.

Thys olde man was broghte so loghe,  
That he lay ful colde besyde a woghe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

(2) Harm; injustice. (*A.-S.*)

I rede we bere hyt here besyde,  
And do we hyt no woghe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.*

(3) Crooked; bent. *Weber.*

(4) Bent, or swung? Weighed?

And the childe swa hevy woghe,  
That ofte sythes one knes he hym droge.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

WOGHTE. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

As they seyd, they dyd that woghte,  
The whyche dede ful soure they boghte.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.*

WOK. Watched.

WOKÉ. (1) A week.

(2) Weak. Perceval, 1373.

(3) To ache with pain.

WOKEN. To suffocate. *North.*

WOKEȚ. Moist; sappy. *Durh.*

WOL. (1) To will. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full. Still in use.

WOLBODE. A millepedes.

WOLD. Willed; been willing.

WOLDE. (1) Old.

And be in charyté and in acorde  
With all my neghburs wolde and syng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 18.*

(2) Would. (*A.-S.*)

They sparyd nodur for sylvyr nor gode,  
For the beste have they wolde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.*

(3) A wood; a weald; a plain.

WOLDER. To roll up. *East.*

WOLDMAN'S-BEARD. The herb maretail.

WOLE. Same as *Wolder*, q. v.

WOLF. (1) A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle straying into another field by means of the ditch. *East.*

(2) *To have a wolf in the stomach*, to eat ravenously. *To keep the wolf from the door*, to have food.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) Some disease in the legs.

(5) A bit for a restive horse.

WOLFETTES.

That for every sack of woll, and the *wolfettes*,  
th' English shall paye after the rate of iiij. markes  
custume, and to cary the same to Callais.

*Egerton Papers*, p. 12.

WOLF-HEAD. An outlaw.

WOLICHE. Unjustly. (*A.-S.*)

WOLIPERE. A cap.

WOLKE. Rolled; kneaded.

WOLSTED. Worsted. *Stowe.*

WOLTHE. Willet. (*A.-S.*)

Another tyme, gyf hem folghthe  
As the fader and the moder wolthe.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

WOLVES-THISTLE. The plant camalion.

WOMAN-HODE. Womanhood; the virtue of a woman. (*A.-S.*)

A goodlyer thet myght none be,  
Here *womanhode* in alle degré.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.*

WOMBE-CLOUTES. Tripes. (*A.-S.*) It is explained by *omentum* in the Nominal.

WOMBLETTY-CROFT. The indisposition of a drunkard after a debauch. *Grose.*

WOMMEL. An auger. *North.*

WON. (1) One.

In eschewyng al maner doublenesse,  
To make too joys insted of won grevance.

*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 104.*

(2) Will. *Somerset.*

WONDE. (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)

He smote the dore with hys honde,  
That opyn hyt wonde. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*

(2) To spare; to fear; to refrain.  
To preche hem also thou mygt not wonde,  
Bothe to wyf and eke husbonde.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*

Wonde thou not, for no shame;

Paraventur I have done the same.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

Also shal the woman wonde  
To take here godmodrys husbonde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.*

Wendyth forthe for to fonde,

For nothyng wyll we wonde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 158.*

(3) Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONDER. (1) Wonderful. (*A.-S.*)

Off kyng Arthour a wonder case,  
Frendes, herkyns how it was.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

(2) The afternoon. *Staff.*

WONDERCHONE. An engine or contrivance for catching fish. See Blount in v.

WONDERFUL. Very. *Var. dial.*

WONDIRLY. Wonderfully.

WONDSOME.

And for *wondsome* and wille alle his wit fallede,

That wode alies a wyldre beste he wente at the gayneste.

*Morte Arthuro, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

WONE. (1) Manner; custom. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Quantity; plenty; a heap.

Yea, my Lorde life and deare,  
Rosted fishe and honnye in feare,  
Theirow we have good wonne.

*Chester Plays*, ii. 109.

(3) To dwell. Also, a dwelling.

Lordynges, he seyde, arme yow all sone,  
Here ys no dwellyng for us to wonne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.*

WONED. Wont; accustomed.

WONEDEN. Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONET. Accustomed; used. (*A.-S.*)

Hust thou be wonet to swere als  
By Goddes bones or herte fals.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

Art thou i-wonet to go to the ale,

To fulle there thy fowle male?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

WONG. (1) A cheek. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Marsh, or low land. *Linc.*

(3) A grove; a meadow; a plain.

WONIEN. To dwell. (*A.-S.*)

WONING. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

Tel me, sir, what is thy name,  
And wher thy *wonnyng* is.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.*



WONLY. Only. *Kent.*

WONMIL-CHEESE. See *Bang* (5).

WONNE. (1) One. See *Wone*.

(2) Wont; accustomed.

In the garden ageyne the sonne

He laye to slepe, as he was *wonne*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.*

WONST. Once; on purpose. *Lanc.*

WONT. To yoke animals. *Oxon.*

WONTED. (1) Turned, as milk. *Cumb.*

(2) Accustomed to a place. *North.*

WONT-HEAVE. A mole-hill. *Wont-snap*, a mole-trap. *Wont-wriggle*, the sinuous path made by moles under ground.

WOO. Wool. *North.*

WOOD. (1) Mad; furious. Also, famished, or raging with hunger.

(2) To go to the wood, to be dieted for the venereal disease.

(3) A number, or quantity.

WOOD-AND-WOOD. "The strickles is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measureing, that it exceed not the height of the measure, which measureing is termed *wood and wood*," Holme's Academy, iii. 337.

WOODBOUND. Surrounded by trees.

WOODBRONEY. The herb *fraxinus*.

WOODCOCK. A simpleton: This term is very common in early plays.

WOODCOCK-SOIL. Ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock colour, and is not good. *South.*

WOOD-CULVER. A wood-pigeon. *West.*

WOODEN. Mad.

WOODENLY. Awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

WOODEN-RUFF. The pillory.

WOODEN-SWORD. "To wear the *wooden-sword*," to overstand the market. *Dorset.*

WOODHACK. A woodpecker.

WOOD-HACKER. A woodman. *Linc.*

WOODHEDE. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu schyldes us fro that fal,

That Lucifer fel for his *woodhede*;

And make us fre that now ben thral,

And take us to hym to be oure mede.

*Hampole's Psalms, MS.*

WOOD-LAYER. Young plants of oak, or other timber laid into hedges among "white thorn layer." *Norfolk.*

WOODLICIL. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

To teche him also how he schal scheten *woodlich* or *fersliche*, vengyng hym on his enemies.

*Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.*

WOODMAN. (1) A carpenter. *Derb.*

(2) A wench, or hunter after girls.

WOOD-MARCH. Sanickle. *Gerard.*

WOOD-MARE. An echo. (*A.-S.*)

WOODNEP. Ameos. *Gerard.*

WOOD-NOGGIN. A Kentish term applied to half-timbered houses.

WOOD-QUIST. The wood-pigeon.

WOOD-SERE. The month or season for felling wood. Tusser uses the term.

WOODSOAR. Cuckoo-spittle.

WOODSOWER. Wood-sorrel.

WOODSPACK. A woodpecker. *East.* Moor and Forby have *woodsprite*.

WOODWANTS. Holes in a post or piece of timber, i. e. places wanting wood.

WOODWARD. The keeper of a wood.

WOODWEX. The plant *genista tinctoria*.

WOOFET. A silly fellow. *East.*

WOOL. (1) Will. *Var. dial.*

(2) To twist a chain round a refractory horse to render him obedient. *Kent.*

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach.

WOOL-GATHERING. "Your brains are gone woolgathering," a phrase applied to a stupid or bewildered person. See Florio, p. 138.

WOOL-PACKS. A term given to light clouds in a blue sky. *Norfolk.*

WOOLWARD. To go woolward, or without any linen next the body, was frequently enjoined as a penance. "Wolwarde, without any lynnyn nexte ones body, *sans chemyse*," Palsgrave. "Wolleward and weetshoed," Piers Ploughman, p. 369.

Faste, and go *woilward*, and wake,

And suffre hard for Godus sake.

*MS. Ashmole 41, f. 44.*

For the thynnes that he has wrought,

And do he penawnce with alle hys thought,

And be in prayers bothe day and nyght,

And faste, and go *woilward*, and wake,

And thole hardnes for Goddes sake;

For no man may to helen go,

Bot he thole here angry and wo.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 109.*

WOOPES. Weeping; sorrowful.

All the dayes that y leve here

In thys woofull woopes dale.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.*

WOOS. Vapour. *Batman.*

WOOSH. An imperative commanding the fore-horse of a team to bear to the left.

WOOSOM. An adovowson.

WOOSTER. A wooer. *North.*

WOOT. Will thee. *West.*

WOP. (1) A fan for corn. *Linc.*

(2) A bundle of straw. *Var. dial.*

(3) A wasp. *Devon.*

(4) Weeping. *Hearne.*

(5) To produce an abortive lamb.

WOPNE. Urine. *Pr. Parv.*

WOR. (1) Our. (2) Were. *North.*

WORBITTEN. Said of growing timber pierced by the larvæ of beetles. *East.*

WORCESTER. "It shines like *Worcester* against Gloucester," a phrase expressing rivalry. *West.*

WORCH-BRACCO. "Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest, or intent upon one's work," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 55.

WORCHE. To work; to cause.

And yef thou may not come to chyrche,

Wherever that thou do *worche*,

When thou herest to masse knytle,

Prey to God wyth herte styлле

To jeve the part of that serveye,

That in chyrche I-done ys.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 148.*

And manye maneres there ben mo,  
That worcheth to man miche woo.

*MS. Laned. 793, f. 72.*

Yf we have the hylle and they the dale,  
We schall them worche moche bale.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.*

WORD. (1) A motto.

(2) To take one's word again, i. e. to retract what one has said. *North.* To speak nine words at once, i. e. to talk very quickly.

(3) To dispute, or wrangle. *East.* Probably from the old English *worde*, to discourse.

(4) The world. *Nominale MS.*

WORDE. Talk; reputation.

He slewe hys enemies with grete envy,  
Gretc worde of hym aroos.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.*

WORDING-HOOK. A dung-rake. *Chesh.*

WORDLE. The world. *West.*

WORDLES. Speechless. (*A.-S.*)

WORE. Were. (*A.-S.*)

He ys woundyd swythe sore,  
Loke that he dedd wore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.*

WORGISH. Ill tasted, as ale. *Oxon.*

WORK. (1) "To make work," i. e. to cause or make a disturbance. *Var. dial.*

(2) To suppurate. *West.*

(3) To banter. *Var. dial.*

WORKING-STOOL. "Working-stool for a silk-woman, mettier," Palsgrave.

WORK-WISE. In a workmanlike way.

WORLD. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

(2) *World without end*, long, tiresome. *It is a world to see*, it is a wonder or marvel. *To go to the world*, to be married. *If the world was on it*, a phrase implying utter impossibility.

WORLDES. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WORLING. Friday.

WORM. (1) A serpent. *North.*

With the grace of God Almyghte,  
Wyth the worme zyt schalle y fyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.*

(2) A poor creature.

(3) A corkscrew. *Kent.*

WORMIT. Wormwood. *North.*

WORM-PUTS. Worm hillocks. *East.*

WORMSTALL. An out-door shed for cattle in warm weather. *North.*

WORNIL. The larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.

WOROWE. To choke. See *Worry.*

WORRA. A small round moveable nut or pinion, with grooves in it, and having a hole in its centre, through which the end of a round stick or spill may be thrust. The spill and *worra* are attached to the common spinning-wheel, which, with those and the turn-string, form the apparatus for spinning wool, &c. *Jennings.*

WORRE. Worse. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou bachtyed thy neyghbore,  
For to make hym fare the worre?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*

They have of many a londe socowre:

Yf we fyght we gete the worre.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.*

WORRY. To choke. *North.*

WORSEN. To grow worse. *Var. dial.*

WORSER. Worse. Still in use.

WORSET. Worsted. *North.*

WORSLE. (1) To wrestle. *North.*

(2) To clear up; to recover.

WORTOW. Wert thou. (*A.-S.*)

WORT. A vegetable; a cabbage.

WORTESTOK. The plant colewort.

WORTHE. (1) To be; to go. (*A.-S.*)

And lycorous folke, afture thei bene dede,  
Schuld wortht abowte allewey ther in payne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 23.*

(2) A nook of land, generally a nook lying between two rivers.

(3) Wrath; angry.

WORTHER. Other. *Devon.*

WORTHLIEST. Most worthy. (*A.-S.*)

Thare myght no nother jow pay  
Bot maydene Mildor the may,  
Worthlicst in wede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

WORTHLOKSTE. Most worthy.

WORTHY. Lucky enough. *East.*

WORTWALE. A hangnail.

WOS. A kind of corn.

WOSCHE. To wash.

And over the chalys *wosche* hyt wel  
Twyes or thryes, as I the telle.

*MS. Cotton Claud. A. ii. f. 151.*

WOSE. (1) Juice; mud; filth.

He thrast hom in sonder as men dos  
Crapbys, thrastyng ow the wose.

*Tundale, p. 44.*

(2) Whoso. *MS. Digby 86.*

WOSEN. The windpipe.

WOSERE. Whosoever.

For *wosere* loved and worshippud Seynt Ede, y-wys,  
His travelles shalle be rygt welle y-quitte.

*Chron. Vitodun. p. 133.*

WOSINGE. Oozing; running.

WOST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

The fyrste artykele ys, thou wost,  
Leve on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

WOSTUS. Oast-house, ust-house, where hops are dried. *Kent.*

WOT. Eat.

Wot na dryng wald she nane,  
Swa mykel soru ad she tane.

*Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

WOTCHAT. An orchard. *North.*

WOTE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

WOTH. Oath. *Somerset.*

WOTHE. (1) Eloquence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Harm; injury; mischief. *Gawayne.*

WOTS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

WOU. (1) How. (2) Error; evil.

(3) Very weak liquor. *North.*

WUCHE. Mischief; evil. *Percy.*

WOUDONE. Woven.

WOULDERS. Bandages. *East.*

WOULTERED. Fatigued; exhausted.

WOUNDER. One who wounds.

WOUNDY. Very. *Var. dial.*

What thinkst thou of it? *Woundy* good;  
But this is to be understood

That such an act soe jeeringly  
Performed, argues certainly  
A man ill nurtured, whose minde  
To vertue never was inclinde.

*MS. Play, temp. Charles I.*

WOUT. A vault. Nominale MS.

WOUTE. Without. *Hearne.*

WOUGH. Error; mischief. (*A.-S.*)  
Ther never there comyth wo ny wough,  
But swetnesse ther is ever i-nough.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

But noȝt of tho, als i trowe,  
That to that state are bonden, thorue wowe.

*MS. Harl 2260, f. 118.*

WOW. (1) A wall? (*A.-S.*)

So neigh togldre, as it was seene,  
That ther was nothing hem bitweene,  
But wow to wote and wal to wal.

*Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.*

(2) Pronounced so as to rhyme to cow; to mew,  
as cats do. *Line.*

WOWE. To woo. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou wootet any wyghte,  
And tempted hyre over nyghte.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.*

He wouyd the queene bothe day and nyghte,  
To lye hur by he had hyt hyghte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.*

WOWERIS. Woovers.

Thouȝ sche have wowerie ten or twelve.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.*

WOWKE. A week.

WOWL. To howl; to cry. *Far. dial.*

WOXSE. Waxed. (*A.-S.*)

And woxse into so fayre and so brygt a day.

*Chron. Vitodun. p. 127.*

WOYSE. Juice. See *Wose* (1).

WRACK. (1) Wreck. "*Varech*, a sea-wrackle  
or wrecke," *Cotgrave.*

In the eight, short life, danger of death in travel.  
In the ninth, in perill to be slaine by theeves.  
In the tenth, imprisonment, *wracks*, condemnation,  
and death by meanes of princes. In the eleventh, a  
thousand evils, and mischiefs for friends. In the  
twelfth, death in prison. *Art of Astrology, 1673.*

(2) Brunt; consequences. *West.*

(3) The rack or torture.

WRAIE. To betray; to discover. (*A.-S.*)

WRAIN. Discovered. (*A.-S.*)

WRAITH. (1) The apparition of a person which  
appears before his death. *Northumb.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *North.*

WRAKE. Destruction; mischief. *Gaw.*

Felyce, he seyde, for thy sake  
To us ys comen moche wrake,  
And alle for the love of the  
Dedd be here knyghtys thre!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*

WRALL. To cry; to wawl.

WRAMP. A sprain. *Cumb.*

WRANGDOME. Wrong.

WRANGLANDS. Dwarf trees on poor moun-  
tainous grounds. *North.*

WRANGLESOME. Cross; quarrelsome.

WRANGOUSLY. Wrongfully. *North.*

WRAPE. To ravish.

WRASE. Same as *Wase*, q. v.

WRASK. Brisk; courageous. *Hearne.*

WRASSLY. To wrestle. *Somerset.*

WRAST. (1) Worst. See *Lake* (2).

(2) A kind of cittern.

(3)

He shalbe wronge *wraste*,  
Or I wende awaye. *Chester Plays, ii. 58.*

(4) A shrew. *North.*

(5) Loud; stern. *Gawayne.*

WRASTELYNGE. Wrestling.

*Wrastelynge*, and *schotyng*, and *suche maner game*,  
Thow myȝte not use wythowt blame.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

WRASTLE. (1) To dry; to parch. *East.*

(2) To spread with many roots, spoken of new-  
sown corn. *Glouc.*

WRAT. A wart. *North.*

WRATH. Severe weather.

WRATHIE. To anger, or make angry. Also,  
to be or become angry. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou by malys of thy doynges,  
*Wraththed* thy neȝbore in any thyng?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*

When he felyd hys woundys smert,  
He *wrathed* sore yn hys herte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.*

The dragon felyd strokys smerte,  
And he *wrathed* yn hys herte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.*

WRAW. Angry; peevish.

When they have one their habergon of malt,  
They wnc to make many a man to halt,  
For they be than so angry and so *wraw*,  
And yet they will stombile at a straw.

*MS. Rawl. C. 86.*

WRAWEN. To call out. (*Dut.*)

WRAWLING. Quarrelling or contending with  
a loud voice. *Raising a wrow* is exciting a  
quarrel, and confusion in the streets, &c.  
*Willan's Yorksh.*

WRAX. To stretch, or yawn. *North.*

WRAXEN. To grow out of bounds, spoken of  
weeds, &c. *Kent.*

WRAXLING. Wrestling. *Devon.*

WRAYWARD. Peevish; morose.

WREAK. (1) Revenge. *Shak.*

(2) To fret; to be angry. *North.*

(3) A cough. *Westm.*

WREASEL. A weasel. *North.*

WREATH. (1) A cresset-light.

(2) A swelling from a blow. *North.*

WRECHE. (1) Stranger. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Anger; wrath. Also, to anger.

Dragons galle her wyne shal be,  
Of addres venym also, saith he,  
That may be heled with no *leche*,  
So violent thei are and ful of *wreche*.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.*

And covere me atte that dreful day,  
Til that thy *wreche* be y-passed away.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 75.*

Men and wemen dwellyd he among,  
Ȝyt *wrechyd* he never non with wrong.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

(3) Revenge. (*A.-S.*)

WRECK. Dead undigested roots and stems of  
grasses and weeds in ploughland. *Norfolk.*

WRED. Rubbish, the baring of a quarry. To  
*wred*, to clear the rubbish. To make *wred*,  
to perform work speedily. *Northumb.*

WREE. To insinuate scandal of any one.

WREEDEN. Peevish; cross. *Cumb.*

WREEST. A piece of timber on the side of a plough made to take on and off. *Kent.*

WREINT. Awry.

WREITH. "*Destordre, to wring or wreith,*" *Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.*

WREKE. (1) Sea-weed. Nominale MS.

(2) Revenged. Also, revenge.

Of alle the Almayns they wyll be wreke.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.*

WREKER. An avenger. (*A.-S.*)

WREKIN-DOVE. The turtledove.

WRENCH. A trick; a stratagem.

Of hys wordys he can forthenke,

But ȝyt he thoght anodur *wrenche*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.*

WRENCKE. Same as *Wrench*, q. v.

Many meu the worlde here fraystes,  
Bot he es noght wyse that thereyn traystes,  
For it leedes a man wyth *wrenckes* and wyles,  
And at the last it hym begyles.

*Hampole, MS. Boves, p. 52.*

WRENOCK. Same as *Wretchock*, q. v.

WREST. A twist, or turn.

WRETCH. "Poor wretch" is a term of endearment in Gloucestershire.

WRETCH. To reck, or care.

WRETCHOCK. The smallest of a brood of domestic fowls. *Gifford.*

WRETE. Written.

Hyt ys seyde, thurgh lawe *wrete*,  
That thyn hede shulde be of smete.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.*

WRETHEN. Twisted. (*A.-S.*)

WRETON. Written. (*A.-S.*)

But men may fynde, who so wol loke,  
Som manere peyne *wretton* in boke.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.*

WRETTE. The teat of a breast.

WRET-WEED. The wild euphorbia, which is sometimes used to cure warts. A wart is still called *wret* in Norfolk.

WRICHE. Wretched. (*A.-S.*)

WRICKEN. Miserable. *Lincol.*

WRIDE. To spread abroad. *West.*

WRIE. (1) To betray; to discover.

Ther is no man this place con *wrye*,  
But thyself, ȝif thou wilt sey,  
And than art thou unkynde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

(2) To cover. (*A.-S.*)

Sone, he seyde, for Goddys love,  
*Wrye* me with sum clothe above.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

WRIGGLE. Any narrow winding hole.

WRIGGLERS. Small wriggling animals.

WRIGHT. A workman. (*A.-S.*)

He ded come *wrytes* for to make  
Coveryng over hem for tempest sake.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.*

WRIGHTRY. The business of a wright.

WRIMPLED. Crumpled.

WRIN. To cover; to conceal.

WRINCHED. Sprained. "I have *wrinched* my foote," *Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.*

WRINE. A wrinkle. *Somerset.*

WRING. (1) To trouble. *Dorset.*

(2) A press for cider. *West.*

WRING-HOUSE. A house for cider-making.

WRINGLE. (1) A wrinkle. (2) To crack.

WRINGLE-GUT. A nervous fidgety man.

WRINGLE-STRAWS. Long bent, or grass.

WRINKLE. A new idea. *1 ur. dial.*

WRISTELE. To wrestle.

WRIT. A scroll of writing.

WRITH. The stalk of a plant.

WRITHE. (1) Anger.

Thus thay fighte in the frythe,

With waa wreke thay chaire *wrythe*.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

(2) To twist; to turn aside.

The gode man to hys cage can goo,  
And *wrythed* the pyes necke yn two.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.*

(3) Worthy.

(4) The band of a faggot. *West.*

(5) To cover anything up.

WRITHEN. Twisted. *North.*

WRITHING. A turning.

WRITHLED. Withered.

WRITINGS. Persons who quarrel are said to *burn the writings*.

WRITING-TABLE. A table-book.

WRIVED. Rubbed. (*Flem.*)

WRIZZLED. Wrinkled; shrivelled up.

WRO. A corner.

Nere Sendyforth ther is a *wroo*,

And nere that *wro* is a welle,

A ston ther is the wel even fro,

And nere the wel, truly to telle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 124.*

WROBBE.

If I solde sytt to domesdaye,

With my tonge to *wrobb* and wrye,

Certainly that lady gaye

Never bese scho askyede for mee.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.*

WROBBLE. To wrap up. *Heref.*

WROCKLED. Wrinkled. *Sussex.*

WROHTE. Worked; wrought. (*A.-S.*)

WROKE. Avenged.

Lo! thus hath God thesclaundre *wroke*

That thou agens Constance hast spoke.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.*

WROKIN. A Dutch woman.

WRONG. (1) Untrue. (2) Crooked.

(3) A large bough. *Suffolk.*

WRONGOUS. Wrong. *Palsgrave.*

Gye seyde, thou doyst uncurteslye

For to smyte me *wrongouslye*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 188.*

WROTE. (1) To grub, as swine, &c.

There he wandyrde faste abowte,

And *wroted* faste wth hys anowte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 188.*

Long he may dyge and *wrote*,

Or he have hys fyll of the rote.

In somour he lyvys be the frute,

And berys that were full suete;

In wynter may he no thing fynd,

Bot levys and grasse and of the rynd.

*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

(2) A root. *Skellon.*

WROTHELY. Angrily. (*A.-S.*)

The mayde lokyd on Gye full grymme,  
And wele *wrothely* answeyrd hym.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.*

WROTHER. More wrath.

And seyd, lordynges, for your lyves,  
Be never the *wrother* with your wyves.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

WROTHERHELE. Ill fate, or condition.

WROUȚTE. Wrought; made.

And jit a hechoure alle his lyf

He was, and in avoutrye

He *wrouȥte* many a trecherye.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.*

That alle thyng has *wrouȥt*,

Hevene and erthe, and alle of noȝt.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

WROX. To begin to decay. *Warw.*

WRUCKED. Thrown up. *Gawayne.*

WRY. To turn aside.

But teche hyre to knele downe the by,

And sumwhat thy face from hyre thou *wry*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 136.*

WRYDE. Covered. (*A.-S.*)

She ran than thurgh hem and hastily hyde,

And with here kercheves hys hepyis she *wryde*.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.*

WRYGULDY.

Jak boy, is thy bow i-broke,

Or hath any man done the *wryguld* wrange?

*Enterlude of the Four Elementes.*

WRYNCHE. On *wrynche*, across.

The vij. wyffe sat one the bynche,

And sche caste her legge one *wrynche*.

*MS. Pilkington 10, f. 58.*

WRY-NOT. To shead wrynot, is to outdo the devil. *Lanc.*

WRYTE. A writing.

All yn yoye and delyte,

Thou muste bere hym thys *wryte*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.*

WUD. With. *North.*

WUDDER. To make a sullen roar.

WUDDLE. To cut. *North.*

WULE. To cry. *Susser.*

WULLERD. An owl. *Salop.*

WULLOW. The alder. *Salop.*

WUNDERELLE. A wonder.

WURSHIPLY. Worshipfully; respectfully.

WURT. The canker-worm.

WUSK. A sudden gust. *Notts.*

WUSSET. A scarecrow. *Wills.*

WUSTEN. Knew. (*A.-S.*)

Wel huy *wusten* in heore mod,

That it was Jhesu verrei God.

*MS. Laud. 108, f. 11.*

WUT. Sense; knowledge.

He is ever out of *wut*, and wood;

How shul we amende his mood?

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.*

WY-DRAUGHT. A sink, or drain.

WYE. A man. (*A.-S.*)

Twa thosande in tale horsede on stedyis,

Of the wyghteste *wyes* in alle zone Weste landys.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

WYESE. Men. (*A.-S.*)

Nowe they wende over the watyre thise wyrchipfulle

knygthtez,

Thurgh the wode to the wone there the *wyese* rystez.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

WYLT. Escaped. *Gawayne.*

WYNDOWED. Blown, or winnowed.

I have one of the smale,

Was *wyndowed* away.

*MS. Pilkington 10, f. 59.*

WYN-TRE. A vine.

Methougte I saw a *wyn-tre*,

And a bowje with branches thre.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.*

WYRLYNG.

God forbede that a wylde Irish *wyrling*

Shoulde be chosen for to be theyr kyng.

*MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.*

WYRWYNE. To choke; to suffocate.

WYTHCLEPYNE. To revoke, or recall.

WYTHENE. Whence. Perceval, 503.

WYȚT. Wight, or person.

Fro the morwetyde in to the nyȝt

Israel in God doth trowe,

Israel be toknith every *wyȥt*

That with God schal ben and goostly knowe;

God to knowe is mannys ryȝt,

That wil his wittis wel bestowe;

Therefore I hope, as he hath hyȝt,

That hevyn blys is mannys owe.

*Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.*

**X** Is used in some dialects for *sh*. It constantly occurs in the Coventry Mysteries, *xad, xal, xuld, xalt, &c.*

But now in the memory of my passyon,

To ben partabyl with me in my reyn above,

*3e xal drynk myn blood with gret devocyon,*

Wheche *xal* be *xad* for mannys love.

*Coventry Mysteries, p. 275.*

XENAGOGIE.

These be the things that I had to remember in Eltham; and, to make an ende of all, these be the places whereof I meant to make note in this my *xenagogie* and perambulation of Kent, the first and onely shyre that I have described.

*Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 525*

XOWYNE. To shove. *Pr. Parv.*

**Y** is employed as a prefix to verbs in the same manner as I. See p. 472.

YA. (1) Yea. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. (3) You. *North.*

YAAPPING. Crying in despair, lamenting; applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. *North.*

YABLES. Abliis; perhaps. *North.*

YACK. To snatch. *Linc.*

YAD. Went. (*A.-S.*)

His squiers habite he had,  
Whan he to the deyse yad,  
Withoute couped shone.

*Turrent of Portugal, p. 51.*

YADDLE. Drainings from a dunghill.

YAF. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

YAFF. To bark. *North.*

YAFFIL. A woodpecker. *Heref.*

YAFFLE. (1) An armful. *Cornw.*

(2) To bark. Same as *Yaff*, q. v.

(3) To eat. A cant term.

(4) To snatch; to take illicitly.

YAITINGS. See *Gaitings*.

YAITs. Oats. *Cumb.*

YAK. An oak. *North.*

YAKE. To force. *Yorksh.*

YAKKER. An acorn. *West.*

YAL. (1) Whole. (2) Ale. *North.*

YALE. (1) A small quantity. *East.*

(2) To yell; to cry. *Suffolk.*

YELLOW-BEELS. Guineas. *Exmoor.*

YALOWE. Yellow. *Maundevice.*

YALT. Yielded.

He jolned his honden, joe vous di,  
And yalt hem thank and gramercil.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 219.*

YALU. Yellow. *North.*

His here, that was yalu and bright,

Blac it become anonright;

Nas no man in this world so wise of sight,

That afterward him knowe might.

*Gy of Warwoike, p. 220.*

YAM. (1) Home. (2) Aim. *Yorksh.*

(3) To eat heartily. *North.*

YAMERDE. Lamented; sorrowed.

YAMMER. (1) To yearn after. *Lanc.*

(2) To grumble; to fret. *North.* Also, to make a loud disagreeable noise.

YAMMET. An ant, or emmet. *West.*

YAMPH. To bark continuously. *North.*

YAN. One. *North.*

YANCE. Once. *North.*

YANE. (1) To yawn. *Palgrave.*

The bore roos and yandy wyde,  
Befyse let the spere to hym glyde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.*

(2) One ridge of corn, with the reapers employed on it.

(3) The breath. (4) One. *North.*

YANGER. Yonder. *Sussex.*

YANGLE. (1) To chatter; to wrangle.

(2) A yoke for an animal. *East.*

YANKS. Leathern or other leggings worn by agricultural labourers, reaching from below the knee to the top of the highlow. Sometimes they are called *Bow-Yankees*.

YANSEL. One's self. *North.*

YAP. (1) An ape. *North.*

(2) Quick; ready; apt. *North.*

(3) To bark; to yelp. Also, a cur.

YAPE. To gossip. *Sussex.*

YAPPEE. To yelp. *Devon.*

YAPPY. Cross; irritable. *North.*

YAR. (1) To snarl. *Linc.*

(2) The earth. *North.*

(3) Your. (4) Sour. *Var. dial.*

(5) Aghast; intimidated. *Sussex.*

YARBS. Herbs. *West.*

YARD. (1) Earth; land. "Myddell yarde," Chester Plays, i. 67. In Suffolk a garden, especially a cottage-garden, is so termed.

(2) A rod, or staff. The term was even applied to a long piece of timber, &c.

(3) The penis.

YARD-LAND. A quantity of land, which varies, according to the place, from 15 to 40 acres. In some places, a quarter of an acre is called a yard of land.

YARD-MAN. The labourer who has the special care of the farmyard.

YARE. (1) Nimble; sprightly; quick; active; ready. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word. It is found in Shakespeare, Decker, and contemporary writers, often as a sea term. See the *Tempest*, i. 1.

(2) Ready. (*A.-S.*)

Then ij. of them made them yare,  
And to the cyte the chylde they bare.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.*

The erlc buskyd and made hym yare

For to ryde ovyr the revere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

(3) A fold behind a house, &c.

(4) Brackish to the taste. *North.*

(5) A fish-lock.

YARK. (1) To strike; to beat. *North.* Also, a stroke, a jerk, a snatch, a pluck. "A yarke of a whip," Florio, p. 98.

(2) To take away; to take off. *Somerset.*

(3) To kick. Holme, 1688.

(4) To prepare. *North.*

(5) Sharp; acute; quick. *Devon.*

YARKE. To make ready; to prepare.

YARLY. Early. *Lanc.*

What, is he styrrynge so yarly this mornynge  
whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte.

*Palgrave's Acolastus, 1540.*

YARM. (1) To scold; to grumble. *East.*

(2) An unpleasant noise. *Linc.* Also, to make a loud unpleasant noise.

YARMOUTH-CAPON. A red-herring.

YARN. (1) To earn. *West.*

(2) A net made of yarn.

YARN-BALL. A ball stuffed with yarn, used by children playing at ball.

YARNE. To yearn after.

YAR-NUT. An earth-nut. *North.*

YARREL. A weed. *Suffolk.*

YARRINGLES. "An instrument of great use among good housewives, by means of which yarn-shippings or hanks (after they have been washed and whitened) are wound up into

clews or round balls; these by some are termed a pair of yarringles, or yarringle blades, which are nothing else but two sticks or pieces of wood set cross, with a hole in the middle, to turn round about a wooden or iron pin fixed in the stock; the ends are full of holes, to put the pins in, narrower or wider, according to the compass of the slipping or yarn upon it. Some have these instruments jointed with linges, to turn treble, they being the easier for carriage; but such are more for curiosity than necessity. The stock is made of various shapes; some have a square on the top, with a wharl in the middle, and edged about like the sides of a box, into which the clews are put, as they are wound, and this is set upon three or four wooden feet. Others have them in form of a pillar fixed in a square, with a three-cornered or round foot, either plain or else wrought with turned or carved work, to show the ingenuity of the artificer, or splendour of the owner." Dict. Rust. The term occurs in early vocabularies, in the Pr. Parv., &c.

YARROWAY. The common yarrow.

YARTH. The earth. *North.*

YARUM. Milk. A cant term.

YARWINGLE. See *Yarringles*.

YARY. Sharp; quick, ready. *Kent.*

YASPEN. An Essex word, according to Ray, signifying as much as can be taken up in both hands joined together. Skinner refers to Gouldman.

YAT. (1) A gate. Still in use.

Therwhiles the king ate mete sat,  
The lyoun goth to play withouten the yat.

*Cy of Warwike*, p. 151.

(2) Hot. (3) A heifer. *North.*

YATE-STOOP. A gate-post. *North.*

YATTON. The town of Ayton.

YAUD. A horse, or mare. *North.* The provincial form of *jade*.

YAUP. (1) To cry out; to shriek; to make a loud noise in talking. *North.*

(2) To be hungry. *North.*

YAVE. Gave.

The ermyte he *yave* gode day,  
And to Pole he toke the way.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.*

YAVILL. A common; a heath. *Devon.*

YAW. (1) Yes. (2) To hew. *West.*

(3) When a ship is not steered steadily, but goes in and out with her head, they say she *yaws*. Sea-Dictionary, 12mo. 1708.

YAWLE. To cry; to howl. *East.*

In the popes kychyne the scullyons shall not  
brawle,

Nor fyght for my grese. If the priestes woulde for  
me *yawle*.

*Bale's Kyngo Johan*, p. 78.

YAWN. To howl. *Craven.*

YAWNEY. A stupid fellow. *Line.*

YAWNEY-BOX. A donkey. *Derb.*

YAWNUPS. Same as *Yawney*, q. v.

YAWSE-BONES. Ox-bones, used by boys in a game called *yawse*. *Yorksh.*

Y-BLENT. Blinded.

Others agalne, too much I ween *y-blent*  
With heavenly zeale and with religion.

*Barnes's Poore Bookes of Offices*, 1606.

Y-BORNE. Born; carried. (*A.-S.*)

For the lazere was *y-borne* up even  
With angelys to the blysse of heven.

*MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 70.

Y-BORNID. Burnished. (*A.-S.*)

With golde of feythe *sayre* and bryste *y-bornid*,  
With charité that geveth so clere a lygte.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 15.

YCHAN. Each one. (*A.-S.*)

I have done the grettist synne

That any woman may be in,

Agaynes God and his seyntes *ychan*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.*

Into a chaumbur they be goone,

There they schulde be dubbed *ychone*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

YCHELE. An icicle.

Y-CLEDD. Clothed.

When they were thus *y-cledd*,

To a chaumbur the erle hym yede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.*

Y-CORE. Chosen.

Edgar that was Edmundys jonger sonn,

To the kyndam of Englonde was *y-core*.

*Chron. Vitolden*, p. 23.

Y-CORN. Chosen. (*A.-S.*)

Whare thurch we ben to heven *y-corn*,

And the devel his might forlorin.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 25.

Y-DOO. Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe sche went with sorowe *y-nogh*,

And tyed hur hors to a boghe,

Tytle the throwes alle *y-doo*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

YDUL. Idle; vain.

I holde hyt but an *ydul* thyng

To speke myche of teythyinge.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*

Y-DYT. Stopped. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth hys tayle my knes he hath knytt,

And wyth hys hede my mouth *y-dyt*.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 21.

YE. (1) An eye.

And as he louted, hys *ye* gan blenche,

And say one sytte before the benche.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

That he make may hys lowe,

And lowe hys in a lytyle throwe!

God may do, withowten lye,

Hys wyll in the twynkelyng of an *ye*!

The kyng seyde than, with thoght unstablelle,

Ye syngre thys ofte and alle hys a fabulle!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.*

From nyse japes and rybawdye

Thow moste turne away thyn *ye*.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

(2) Yea; yes. (*A.-S.*)

YEAD. The head. *West.*

YEAME. Home. *North.*

YEAN. (1) To throw. *Devon.*

(2) To can, or bring forth young.

(3) You will. *Lanc.*

YEAND-BY-TO. Before noon. *Lanc.*

YEANDER. Yonder. *Var. dial.*

YEANT. A giant.

He come where the *yount* was,

And seyde, gode syr, let me passe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*

YEAPM. To hiccough. *North*.  
 YEAR-DAY. An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead.  
 YEARED. Buried.  
 YEARDLY. Very. *North*.  
 YEARLING. A heast one year old.  
 YEARN. To vex, or grieve.  
 YEARNE. To give tongue, a hunting term, applied to hounds when they open on the game.  
 YEARNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc*.  
 YEASING. The caves of a house. *Lanc*.  
 YEASY. Easy. *Lanc*.  
 YEATH. Heath; ground. *West*.  
 YEATHER. Same as *Elther* (3).  
 YEAVELING. The evening. *Devon*.  
 YEAVY. Wet and moist. *Exmoor*.  
 YEBBLE. Able. *Northumb*.  
 YED. (1) An aperture or way where one collier only can work at a time.  
 (2) Edward. *Derb*.  
 YEDART. Edward. *Salop*.  
 YEDDINGES. See *Ʒeddinges*.  
 YEDDLE. To addle, or carn. *Chesh*.  
 YEDE. Went. (*A.-S.*)  
 Thurch the wombe and thurch the chine,  
 The spere yede even biine.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 236.  
 So they waschyd and yede to mete,  
 The byschop the grace dyl say.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.*  
 But then they wente fro that stede,  
 On ther way forthe the yede  
 Ferre fro every towne,  
 Into a grete wyldurnes,  
 Fulle of wyld bestys hyt was,  
 Be dale and eke be downe.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.*  
 YEDWARD. (1) Edward. *Chesh*.  
 (2) A dragon fly. *Grose*.  
 YEEKE. Itch. *Yorksh*.  
 YEENDER. The forenoon. *North*. This is probably a corruption of *undern*, q. v.  
 YEEPE. Active; alert; prompt. (*A.-S.*)  
 YEEPSEN. Same as *Yaspen*, q. v.  
 YEERY. Angry. *North*.  
 YEES. Eyes. *Exmoor*.  
 YEEVIL. A dungfork. *West*.  
 YEF. To give. Also, a gift.  
 YEFFELL. Evil.  
 Y met hein bot at Wentbreg, seyde Lytyll John,  
 And therfor yeffell mot he the,  
 Seche thre strokes he me gafe,  
 Yet they cleffe by my seydays.  
*Robin Hood*, i. 83.  
 YEFTE. A gift. (*A.-S.*)  
 YEGE. A wedge.  
 YEIFER. A heifer. *Devon*.  
 YEK. An oak. *North*.  
 YEL. An cel. *Somerset*.  
 YELD. Eld; age. *Skelton*.  
 YELD-BEASTS. Animals barren, not giving milk, or too young for giving profit.  
 YELDE. To yield, pay, give. (*A.-S.*)  
 YELDER. Better; rather. *North*.  
 YELD-HALL. A guild-hall.  
 YELDROCK. The yellow-hammer. *North*.

YELE-HOUSE. A brewing-house. Brockett has *yell-house*, an alehouse.  
 YELF. A dungfork. *Chesh*.  
 YELK. To prepare clay for the dawber by mixing straw and stubble with it.  
 YELLOTT. The jaundice. *Heref*.  
 YELLOW-BELLY. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire. *Linc*.  
 YELLOW-BOTTLE. Corn marigold. *Kent*.  
 YELLOW-BOYS. Guineas. *Var. dial*.  
 YELLOW-HOMBER. The chaffinch. *West*.  
 YELLOWNESS. Jealousy. *Shak*.  
 YELLOWS. (1) Jealousy.  
 Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, *yellowes* has not tainted it. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 27.  
 (2) Dyers' weed. *Midl. C.*  
 (3) A disorder in horses.  
 (4) The jaundice. Still in use.  
 YELLOW-SLIPPERS. Very young calves.  
 YELLOW-STARCH. Was formerly much used for staining linen for dress, ruffs, &c. It is frequently referred to.  
 YELLOW-STOCKINGS. To anger the yellow stockings, i. e. to provoke jealousy.  
 YELLOW-TAILS. Earthworms yellow about the tail. Topsell's *Serpents*, p. 307.  
 YELLOW-YOWLEY. The yellow-hammer.  
 YELM. To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *East*.  
 YELOWSE. Jealous.  
 Thou woldest be so *yellowse*,  
 And of me so amerowse.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.*  
 YELPER. A young dog; a whelp.  
 YELTE. (1) Yieldeth. (*A.-S.*)  
 (2) A young sow. *North*.  
 YELVE. The same as *Yelf*, q. v.  
 YEM. Edmund. *Lanc*.  
 YEMAN. A servant of a rank next below a squire; a person of middling rank.  
 YEME. (1) An uncle.  
 His dame nowe maye dreame,  
 For her owine barne teame,  
 For nother ante nor yeme  
 Gettes this gaye garmente.  
*Chester Plays*, ii. 55.  
 (2) Care; attention. Also, to take care of, to rule, guide, or govern.  
 Be that hadde Beves lein In bendes  
 Seve yer in peines grete,  
 Lite I-dronke and lasse I-ete.  
 His browe stank for default of yeme,  
 That it set after ase a seme.  
*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 62.  
 YEMMOUTH. Aftermath. *Glouc*.  
 YEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)  
 And his felaw forthwith also  
 Was bynde of bothe his *yen* two.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.*  
 The terys owte of hys *yen* yode.  
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 133.*  
 YENDE. India.  
 He send bysshop Swytelyn y-wys,  
 Into Yende for hym on pilgrimage.  
*Chron. Vilodun. p. 18.*  
 YENDEN. Ended. *West*.  
 YENE. (1) To yawu, or gape.



Mani mouthe the gres bot,  
And griseliche yened, God it wol.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 263.

(2) Eyes. See *Yen*.

Sith I am wounded with yowre *yene* tweyne,  
Lete me no lengur sighen for yowre sake.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.*

(3) To enter into. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To lay an egg. *Weber*.

(5) To give up to.

YENLET. An inlet.

I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word *yenlade* or *yeniet*, which betokeneth an indraught or inlet of water into the lande.

*Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 259.

YENNED. Threw. *Devon*.

YEO. An ewe. *Exmoor*.

YEOMAN-FEWTERER. See *Fewterer*.

YEOMAN'S-BREAD. A kind of bread made for ordinary use.

YEOMATH. Aftermath. *Wills*.

YEOVERY. Hungry. *Northumb.*

YEP. Prompt; quick. A brisk active person is said in Suffolk to be *yepper*.

The to and fourti weren *yep*,  
Thai leten ther hors gode chep.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 212.

Syr Befyase that was bothe wyse and *yeps*,  
He smote the hors with the spurrys of golde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.*

YEPPING. The chirping of birds.

YEP-SINTLE. Two handfuls. *Lanc.*

YERD. (1) A fox-earth. *Cumb.*

(2) A rod, or staff. Still in use.

YERE. (1) An heir. In a bond dated 1605, written in a copy of Hall's Union, fol. Lond. 1548, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, the writer mentions "myne *yeres*, executors, administrators, and assignes."

(2) An ear. *Nominale MS.*

But sone thel cane away here hedes wrye,  
And to fayre speche lyttely thaire *yeres* close.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 104.*

(3) A year. (*A.-S.*)

YERK. To kick, like a horse.

YERLY. Early.

*Yerly* when the day can sprynge,  
A preest he dud a masse synge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.*

YERMEN. Men hired by the year.

YERNE. (1) Iron. *Nominale MS.* "The yern pot," Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 24.

(2) Quickly; eagerly; briskly.

For he seyde he wald as *yern*  
Fight with that geaunt stern.

*Cy of Warwike*, p. 304.

(3) To run. *Octovian*, 965. See Wright's Gloss. to Piers Ploughman.

(4) To desire; to seek eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

(5) A heron. *Chesh.*

YERNFUL. Melancholy. *Nares*.

YERNIN. Rennet. *Yorksh.*

YERNING. Activity; diligence.

YERNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc.*

YERRARCHY. Hierarchy.

YERRED. Swore. *Devon*.

YERRING. Noisy. *Exmoor*.

YERRIWIG. An earwig. *West.*

YERSTERNE-NIGHT. Last night.

Wel the grete that liche knight,  
That sopeide with the *yersterne-night*.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 112.

YERTII. Earth. *Var. dial.*

YERT-POINT. A game mentioned in the old play of Lady Alimony.

YES. (1) Eyes. See *Ye*.

(2) An earthworm. *Somerset.*

YESK. "I yeske, I gyve a noyse out of my stomacke, *je englouste*," Palsgrave. See *Yex*.

YEST. Froth. (*A.-S.*)

YESTE. Gest; tale.

The emperowre gaf hur xl. pownde,  
In *yeste* as we rede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.*

Now begynnith a *yeste* ageyn  
Of Kyng Quore and Armyn.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.*

YESTMUS. A handful. *Lanc.*

YESTREEN. Last night. *North.*

YESTY. Frothy. Hence, light.

YETE. A gate. *North.*

On ascapede and atorn

In at the castel *yete*,

Ase the klug sat at the mete.

*Beves of Hamptoun*, p. 54.

YETEN. Gotten. *Chaucer*.

YETHARD. Edward. *Warw.*

YETH-HOUNDS. Dogs without heads, the spirits of unbaptised children, which ramble among the woods at night, making wailing noises. *Devon*.

YETLING. A small iron pan, with a bow handle and three feet. *North.*

YET-NER. Not nearly. *Sussex.*

YETS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

YETTUS. Yet. *Warw.*

YEVE. (1) To give. (*A.-S.*)

To the worlde y wylle me never *yeye*,  
But serve the, Lorde, whylle y leve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.*

(2) Evening. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 300.*

YEVEN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YEWD. Went. *North.*

YEWER. A cow's udder. *North.*

YEWERS. Embers; hot ashes. *Exm.*

YEW-GAME. A gambol, or frolic.

YEWKING. Puny; sickly.

YEWMORS. Embers. See *Yewers*.

YEWRE. A water-bearer.

YEWTHOR. A strong ill smell. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

YEWYS. Jews.

How *Yewys* demyd my sone to dye,  
Eche oon a dethe to hym they drete.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.*

YEX. The hiccough. It occurs as a verb, to hiccough, in Florio, p. 501.

YF. Give.

And seyde, Harrowde, what redyst thou?  
Yf me thy counsell nowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 164.*

Y-FALLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)

God forgeve us owre synnes all,  
That we all day beyth yn *y-falle*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 216.*

Y-FOLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)

But when the kyng was *y-fole* aslepe,  
A wonder syȝt him thoȝt he saye.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 15.

Y-FOLUD. Fouled; defiled.

Leest that holy plase with that blod *y-folud* shuld be.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 105.

YFTLES. Giftless.

The kyng of Pervynse seyde, So mot I the!

*Yftles* schalle they not be.

*Torrent of Portugal.* p. 18.

YGNE. Eyes.

So was hyt shewyd before here *ygne*

That halvynde she was ȝove to pyne.

*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

YH. Is found in some manuscripts for *y*, as  
*yhate*, gate, *yheme*, for *yeme*, q. v., &c.

YHE. Ye.

He says, als men *yhe* salle dye alle,  
And als aue of the prynces *yhe* salle falle,  
That es, *yhe* salle dye one the same manere  
Als men dyes in this worlde here.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes.* p. 68.

YHEMING. A guard. See *Yeme* (2).

YHEN. Eyes.

Both *yhen* of myne hed were oute.

*Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff.* i. 6, f. 63.

YHERDE. A yard; a rod.

In *yherde* irened salt thou stere tha,

Als lome of erthe breke than als swa.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. D.* vii. f. 1.

YHERE. A year. *Ps. Cott. Antiq.*

YHERNE. To yearn; to desire.

Thai sal *yherne*, he says, to dyȝhe ay,

And the dede sal fieghe fro thalme away.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes.* p. 216.

YHIT. Yet. See *Unconand*.

Y-HOLD. Beholden. (*A.-S.*)

YHOTEN. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

YHOUGHHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

YHOWNGE. Young.

YI. Yea; yes. *Derb.*

YIELD. (1) To give; to requite.

(2) Barren, applied to cows. *North.*

(3) To give up, or relinquish. *South.*

YIFFE. To give.

And therto han ye suche benevolence  
With every jantylnan to speke and deylle  
In honesté, and *yiffe* hem audience,  
That seeke folke restoryn ye to helle.

*MS. Fairfax* 16.

YILD. Patience. (*A.-S.*)

YILDE. Tribute. *Weber.*

YILP. To chirp. *North.*

YILT. A female pig. *Beds.*

YINDER. Yonder. *East.*

YIP. To chirp. *East.*

YIPPER. Brisk. *East.*

YISSERDAY. Yesterday. *North.*

Y-KETE. Begotten.

Kyng Edgarus douȝter yche wene he was  
*Y-kete* bot upon a wenche.

*Chron. Vilodun.* p. 94.

YKINE. To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

YLE. (1) An eel. (2) An aisle.

Y-LERD. Learned.

He seyde, y wende that ye were clerkys beste *y-lerd*,  
That leydy yn thys medyllerd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 128.

Y-LESSED. Relieved. *Chaucer.*

YLKoon. Each one.

That they schulde arme them *ylkoon*,  
For to take the kyngys fone.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 194.

Y-LOGGED. Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Y-LOKE. Locked up.

And with oo worde of the mayde *y-spoke*,

The Holy Gost is in here breste *y-loke*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.

Y-LOWE. Lied.

That levedy seyde, thou misȝegeten thing,

Thou hast *y-lowe* a gret leising.

*Arthur and Merlin.* p. 43.

YLYCH. Alike.

And lovede well with hert trewe,

Nyght and day *ylych* newe. *Octavian.* 92.

YMANGE. Among.

And as he satt at the mete *ymange* his pryncez,  
he was wonder mery and gladdé, and ȝocund.

*MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 47.

Y-MELLE. Among. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne the leves are dryede *ynowghe* and bakene  
*y-melle* the stoues, take thanne and braye the leves  
alle to powder. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 287.

YMENEUS. Hymenæus.

Y-MENT. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

Y-MOULID. Moulded; rusted.

And with his blood schalle wasche undefouled

The gylte of man with ruste of synne *y-moulid*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.

YMPPE. To engraft.

Ne hadde oure elderis cerchid out and soght

The sothfast pyth to *ympe* it in our thoght.

*MS. Digby.* 232.

YMPNYS. Hymns.

Thenne where they in contenucle loveyng in  
*ympnys* and gostely sanges, when they felde his moste  
helefulle comyng. *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 186.

YND. India. *Lydgate.* p. 25.

YNENCE. Towards. See *Howgates*.

YNESCHE.

For many are that never kane halde the ordyre of  
lufe *ynesche* thaire frendys, sybbe or fremmede, bot  
outhr they lufe thaym over mekille, or thay lufe  
t'ame over lytille. *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 194.

YNEWE. Enough.

Waynour waykly wepande hym kyssiz,

Talkez to hym tenderly with teres *ynewe*.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.* f. 60.

YNGYNORE. A maker of engines.

In hys court was a false traytoure,

That was a grette *yngynore*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 39.

YNNYS. Lodgings. (*A.-S.*)

Then they departyd them in plyghte,

And to ther *ynnys* they wente.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 76.

YNWYT. Understanding; conscience.

Ymagyne no wrong nor falsenes,

Of fyne *ynwyttys* the rewle ys thys.

*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 5.

YO. You. *North.*

YOAK. Two pails of milk.

YOCKEN. To gargle. *North.*

YODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

And alle the nyght ther-in he lay

Tyl on the morowe that hyt was day,

That men to mete *yode*.

*Eglamour.* 531.

YOGELOWRE. A juggler.

YOI. Yes. *North.*

YOKE. (1) A pair of oxen. *To yoke out*, to put a horse in a cart, gig, or other carriage.

(2) A portion of the working day; to work two *yokes*, is to work both portions, morning and afternoon. *Kent.*

(3) The hiccough. *West.*

(4) The grease of wool. *Devon.*

YOKEI. A countryman. *West.* Generally, a country bumpkin, in contempt.

YOKENS. When two trams or carriages meet, going in different directions. *Newc.*

YOKEY. Yellow; tawney. *Devon.*

YOKEI. An icicle.

YOKLET. A little farm or manor in some parts of Kent is called a yoklet. *Kennett.*

YOKLY-MOLE-KIT. A yellow, unhealthy-looking person. *Devon.*

YOKY-WOOL. Unwashed wool as it comes from the sheep's back. *Devon.*

YOLDE. Yielded; delivered up.

The chylde they to Clement *yolde*,  
xx. *li* he them tolde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.*

YOLD-RING. A yellow-hammer. *North.*

YOLE. To yell; to bawl. Brockett has *youl* as still in use in the North.

YOLKINGE. Hiccupping.

Whose ugly locks and *yolkinge* voice

Did make all men afeard. *MS. Ashmole 208.*

YOLLER. To cry out as a dog when under chastisement. *Northumb.*

YOLT. A newt. *Glouc.*

YOLY. Handsome. (*A.-N.*)

Wyth mony knyghtys herde of bone,  
That *yoly* colourys bare.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.*

Toward hur come a knyghte,

Gentyle sche thought and a *yoly* man.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.*

YON. For *yonder*: seems to be commonly used for a thing somewhat at a distance; thus, they say, what's *yon*? meaning what is that over there at a distance? It is also used adjectively, as *yon* lass, *yon* house, *yon* country, &c. *Linc.* Skinner has *yon*, and *yonside*.

YOND. Furious; savage. *Spenser.*

YONDERLY. Reserved. *Yorksh.*

YONE. *Yon*; *yonder*.

*3if yone mane one lyfe be,*

*Bid hym com and speke with me,*

*And pray hym als thou kane. Perceval, 1266.*

YONKE. Young. *Weber.*

YONT. Beyond. *North.*

YOO. An ewe. Chester Plays, i. 120.

YOON. An oven. *Var. dial.*

YOPPUL. Unnecessary talk. *South.*

YOPE. (1) An ewer. It occurs in an inventory, *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.*

(2) A year. Sir Amadas, 655.

(3) Formerly; for a long time. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ready. Same as *Yare*, q. v.

YORKPENCE. The name of a copper coin in the reign of Henry VI. See *Topens*.

YORKSHIRE. To put Yorkshire of a man, i. e. to cheat or deceive him. *North.*

YORKSHIRE-HUNTERS. The name of a

regiment formed by the gentlemen of Yorkshire during the Civil Wars.

YORNANDLIKE. Desirable.

YORNE. Hastened; long. *Weber.*

YORT. A yard, or field. *Lanc.*

YOT. To unite closely. *Dorset.*

YOTE. To pour in. Grose has *yoted*, watered, a West country word.

YOTEN. Cast. *Weber.*

YOUK. To sleep. A hawking term.

YOULE. "On Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, when the common people fan their corn, and want wind, they crie by way of invocation, *youle, youle, youle*, which word, sais Mr. Aubrey, is no doubt a corruption of *Æolus*, god of winds," Kennett MS.

YOULING. A curious Kentish custom mentioned by Hasted, ap. Brand, i. 123.

There is an odd custom used in these parts, about Keston and Wickham, in Rogation week, at which time a number of young men meet together for the purpose, and with a most hideous noise run into the orchards, and, encircling each tree, pronounce these words:

Stand fast root; bear well top;

God send us a *youling* sop;

Every twig apple big,

Every bough apple enow.

For which incantation the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink, which is no less welcome: but if they are disappointed of both, they with great solemnity anathematize the owners and trees with altogether as insignificant a curse.

YOULRING. The yellow-hammer.

YOUNGERMER. Younger persons. *Cumb.*

YOUNKER. A young person.

Yet such sheep he kept, and was so seemelle a shepherd,

Seemelle a boy, so seemelle a youth, so seemelle a *younker*,

That on Ide was not such a boy, such a youth, such a *younker*. *Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.*

YOU'RE. You were.

YOURS. Of you.

YOURN. Yours. *Var. dial.*

YOUT. To cry; to yell. *Yorksh.*

YOUTHLY. Youthful.

YOVE. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YOW. (1) To reap, gathering the corn under the arm. *Devon.*

(2) An ewe. *Var. dial.*

YOWER. (1) Your. *North.*

(2) An udder. *Yorksh.*

YOWFTER. To fester.

YOWL. The same as *Yole*, q. v.

YOWP. To yelp. *West.*

YOWTHE-HEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

He that may do gode dede,

He schulde hym force in *yowthe-hede*,

So that he may, when he ys olde,

For a doghty man be tolde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.*

YOYE. Joy.

The knygt answeryd with wordes mylde,

Syr, yf you *yoye* of yowre chylde,

For here may y not lende. *Englamour, 606.*

YOYFULLE. Joyful; glad.

Hys kynne was wondur *yoyfulle* than,  
That he waxe so feyre a man.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

YOYSTER. To frolic; to laugh. *Sussex.*

YPEQUISTO. A toadstool.

Y-REIGHT. Reached. (*A.-S.*)

YRNE. Iron.

Brenne the snayle to powdure upon a hoot *yrne*,  
and put that powdur to the ygen when thou gost to  
bedde.

*MS. Med. Rec. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.*

YRNES. Harness, i. e. armour. *Gaw.*

YRON. A heron.

Fer out over þon mownten gray,  
Thomas, a fowken makes his nest,  
A fowkyn is an *yrons* pray,  
For thel in place wille have no rest!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 120*

YRONHARD. The herb knapweed.

YRRIGAT. Watered.

But yeer bi yeer the soll is *yrrigat*,  
And ovyrfloiwid with the flood of Nyle.

*MS. Rawl. Poet. 32.*

Y-SACRYD. Consecrated. (*A.-S.*)

YS. Ice.

Se the ensaunpul that I þow schowe,  
Of water, and *ys*, and eke snowe.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.*

YSAIE. Isaiah.

Spake *Ysaie* and seid in wordes pleyn,  
The hie hevynes doth your grace adewe.

*MS. Ashmole 59, f. 174.*

YSE. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

He was never wyse,  
That went on the *yse*.

*MS. Douce 52.*

YSELS. Ashes. (*A.-S.*)

And whenne the heved schalle be waschene, make  
lee of hays *yseles*, that was mawene byfor myssomer  
day.

*MS. Med. Linc. f. 281.*

Y-SHROUDED. Covered; concealed.

Quod Gaubrielle, withinne thy blissid side  
The Holy Goste schalle *y-shrouded* be.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

YSOOP. Hyssop.

Sprenkle me, lord, wyth *ysoop*,  
That myn herte be purged clene.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1.*

YSOPE. Æsop, the fabulist.

Y-SOYLID. Soiled. (*A.-S.*)

My lyppis polute, my mouth with synne *y-soylid*.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

Y-STOYNGE. Stung; pricked.

YSJ. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

Whane the emperour Darius remowed his oste,  
and come to the revere of Graunt on the nyghte,  
and went over the *ysj*, and thar he lused hym.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.*

YT. Yet. Arch. xxix. 135.

YTHEZ. Waves. (*A.-S.*)

Ewene walkande owte of the Weste landez,  
Wanderande unworthly overe the wale *ythez*.

*Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

Y-THREVE. Thriven.

I love hym welle, for he *ys* welle *y-threve*,  
Alle my love to hym *y geve*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.*

YU. Yule, or Christmas.

YUCK. To snatch or drag with great force.

*Linc.* Also a substantive, quasi *jerk*, a strong  
pull.

YUCKEL. A woodpecker. *Wilts.*

YUGEMENT. Judgment.

And all they seyde with oon assente,  
We graunt wele to yowre *yugement*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.*

YU-GOADS. Christmas playthings. *Lanc.*

YUIGTHE. Youth.

And hadde wonder of his *yugithe*,  
That ther kiddes swiche strengthe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 233.*

YUKE. To itch. *North.*

YULE. (1) Christmas. (*A.-S.*) The term is  
still retained in the North of England. "In  
Yorkshire," says Blount, "and our other  
Northern parts, they have an old custome  
after sermon or service on Christmas day, the  
people will, even in the churches, cry *ule, ule*,  
as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort  
run about the streets, singing,

*Ule, ule, ule, ule,  
Three puddings in a pule,  
Crack nuts and cry ule."*

*Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 692.*

Vij. yere he levyd there,  
Tylle hyt befelle agenste the *youle*

Upon the fyrste day,

The hounde, as the story says,

Ranne to the kyngys palays,

Wythowt any more delay.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

(2) To coo, said of pigeons.

YULE-CLOG. An immense piece of fire-wood,  
laid on the fire on Christmas-eve.

YULE-PLOUGH. See *Fool-plough*.

YULING. Keeping Christmas. *North.*

YULK. The same as *Julk*, q. v.

YULY. Handsome. Ritson, iii. 107. So ex-  
plained, but I think an error for *ynly*.

YUMMERS. Embers. *Devon.*

YURE. An udder. *North.*

YURNEY. Enterprise.

YUT. To gurgle. *North.*

YVLE. Evilly; wickedly.

Thyn host lith her ful *yvele* araid,  
And holdeth hym ful *yvele* apaid.

*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 53.*

YVOR. Ivory.

And like *yvor* that cometh fro so ferre,  
His teeth schalle be even, smothe and white.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.*

With golde and *yvor* that so bright shon,

That all aboute the bewte men may see.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 30.*

Y3E. Eye.

Whenne that traytour so hadde sayde,

Ffyye goode hors to hym were tayde,

That alle myzton see with *y3e*;

They drowen hym thorwȝ ilke a strete,

And sethyn to the elmes, I þow hete,

And hongyd hym ful hyȝe.

*Romance of Athelston.*

**Z**A. To essay; to try. *West.*

**Z**AHT. Soft. *Somerset.*

**Z**AM. (1) To parboil. *West.*

(2) Cold. *Devon.*

**Z**AMSAUDEN. Parboiled. Applied to anything spoilt by cooking. *West.*

**Z**ANY. A mimic, or buffoon.

**Z**ARUE. The plant milfoil.

**Z**AT. (1) Soft. (2) Salt. *West.*

**Z**ATELY. Indolent; idle. *Dorset.*

**Z**ATENFARE. Soft; silly. *West.*

**Z**AWP. A blow. *Somerset.*

**Z**EDLAND. The Western counties, where **Z** is usually substituted for **S** by the natives.

**Z**EMMIES-HAW. An interj. of surprise.

**Z**ENZYBYR. Ginger.

Clary, pepur long, with granorum paradysse,  
*Zenzybyr* and synomau at every tyde.

*Digby Mysteries*, p. 77.

**Z**ESS. A compartment, or a threshing floor for the reception of the wheat that has been threshed, but not winnowed.

**Z**EWNTEN. Seventeen. *Devon.*

**Z**IDLE-MOUTH. One having the mouth on one side; an ugly fellow. *West.*

3. This character is found in early English MSS. written after the twelfth century. It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon letter *g*, and sometimes answers to our *g*, sometimes to *y*, sometimes to *gh*, and also to a mute consonant at the commencement of a word. In the middle of a word it occasionally stands for *i*; in the same manner the A.-S. *g* has been changed into *i*, when in a similar position. It should be remarked that the letter *z* often appears in MSS. under this character, with which, however, it has clearly no connexion. It is, therefore, incorrect to substitute it as an equivalent for *z*, or vice versa. When it occupies the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter, no other character represents its exact force.

**3**A. Yea; yes; truly.

And Affricane sayd 3a, withoutene drede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 22.*

Whi, ame I thi sonne, thanne? quod Alexandre;  
3aa, forsothe, quod Anectanabus, I gat the; and with  
that word he 3alde the gaste.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.*

**3**AF. Gave.

Certeayne prestes of the Jewis lawe

Gan to grueche, as they 3af audience.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.*

Alle his ríht tru purchase

To Dovere abbei he hit 3afe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 100.*

**3**AL. Yelled, as a dog.

**3**ALDE. Yielded.

The portar 3alde hym hys travayle,

He smote hym agayne withowten fayle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.*

Hit 3alde, whenne hit was shorn,

An hundríd fold that líke corn.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*

The marchande 3alde up hys goste, and yede to  
God fulle ryghte. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 54.*

**Z**ILTER. A salting tub; a vessel for salting meat. *Somerset.*

**Z**IN. The sun; a son. *West.*

**Z**INNILA. A son-in-law. *Exm.*

**Z**INO. As I know. *Somerset.*

**Z**LEARD. Slided. *Somersetshire.*

Ice zleurd and zleurd and never gave ore,

Till ice zleurd me downe to the bellvree dore.

*MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.*

**Z**OAT. Silly. *I. of Wight.*

**Z**OCK. A blow. *West.*

**Z**OG. To doze. *Devon.*

**Z**OKEY. A sawney. *Devon.*

**Z**OO-ZOO. A wood-pigeon. *Glouc.*

**Z**OTY. A fool. *South.*

**Z**OWL. A plough. *Exmoor.*

**Z**UCHES. Stumps of trees. *Kennett.*

**Z**UM. Some. *West.*

**Z**UNG. Since. *Exmoor.*

**Z**UO. So. Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

**Z**WAIL. To swing the arms. *West.*

**Z**WETE. Wheat.

**Z**WIT-MARBRE. Explained *alabastrum*, in a list of herbs in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.*

**Z**WODDER. Drowsy and dull. *West.*

Asswythe he deyð yn haste,

There he shuld go he 3alde the gaste.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.*

**3**ALOWE. Yellow.

Theise cocodrilles bon serpentes, 3alowe and rayed  
aboven, and han four feet, and schorte thyes and  
grete nayles, as clees or talouns.

*Maunder's Travels*, p. 198.

**3**ALOW-SOU3T. The jaundice.

For the 3alow souyt, that men callin the jaundys.

Take hard Speynich sope and a litlle stale ale in  
a coppe, and rubbe the sope agens the coppe botum  
tylle the ale be qwyte. *MS. Sloane 7, f. 73.*

**3**ALT. Yielded; requited.

**3**AMYRLY. Lamentably. *Gawayne.*

**3**ANG. Young.

Ther may we sum 3ang man fynde,

That is both curtesse and hynde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.*

**3**ANYNG. Yawning; gaping.

Than come ther owt of a corner a grete dragon  
3anyng on hur, so that hys mowthe was over hur  
hede.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 10.*

Blowyng and 3anyng soo,

As he wolde hym then have sloo.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.*

**3**AR. Before.

Saber was never 3ar so gladd.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.*

**3**ARDE. A yard; a fore-court.

Owt of the 3arde he went atryght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.*

**3**ARE. (1) Ready.

And crossen sayle and made hem 3are

Anon, as thouȝ they wolde fare.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.*

His archers that ware there,

Bathe the lese and the mare,

Als so swythe they 3are.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.*

## (2) Quickly; readily.

Anone that we be buskede *zare*,  
In oure journafe for to fare.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.*

The birde answerde ful *zare*,  
Nevene thou it any mare,  
Thou salle rewe fulle sare,  
And lyke it fulle ille.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.*

## 3ARLY. Early.

Nyght and day he ys in sorowe,  
Late on evyn, *zarly* on morowe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.*

## 3ARME. To scream.

The fende bygane to crye and *zarme*,  
Bot he myghte do hym nauken harme.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.*

3ARNE. (1) To yearn. "Sothely he lufes, and he *zarnes* for to lufe," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.*(2) Yarn. *Prompt. Parv.*

But *zarne* that ys ofte tyme evelle spon,  
Evyr hyt comyth owt at the laste.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.*

(3) Hastily; quickly. *Pr. Parv.*3ARTHE. Earth. (*A.-S.*)3ATE. A gate. *Pr. Parv.*

And when he to the *zatis* come,  
He askid the porter and his man  
Wher Joly Robyn was.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.*

3AYNED. Hallooed. *Gawayne.*

## 3E. Yes.

He seyde nothir nay ne *ze*,  
But helde him stille and let hire childe.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.*

## 3EDDINGES. Tales; romances.

As *zeddyngis*, japis and folies,  
And alle harlotries and ribaudies.

*MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.*

Songe *zeddyngus* above,  
Swyche murthus they move,  
In the chaumbur of love  
Thus they sleye care! *Degrevant, 1421.*

## 3EDE. Went.

Kynge he was ilj. yere and more,  
And Roberd as a fole *zede* thore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.*

The man hyt toke and was ful blythe,  
He *zede* and solde hyt asswythe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.*

To the halle he went a full gode pase,  
To seke wher the stuarde was;  
The scheperdq with hym *zede*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.*

Now he kyndils a glede,  
Amonge the buskes he *zede*,  
And gedirs fulle gude spede  
Wodde a fyre to make. *Perceval, 758.*

3EDERLY. Promptly; soon. *Gawayne.*

## 3EE. Ye.

In chambyr, thofe he nakede were,  
*zee* lette hvm gyff none ansuere.

*MS. Lincoln, f. 120.*

## 3EEME. To suckle; to give suck.

## 3EERLY. Early.

Glotteny hath grete appetyte,  
To ete *zeerly* and late ys hys delyte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*

## 3EESY. Easy.

I counsel al *zoue*, al curators, that wysele *zou wayt*,  
That han the cure of mons soule in *zoure* kepyng.  
Engeyne *ze* not to *zeasy* penans, ne to strait algat,  
Lest *ze* slene both bodé and soule with *zour* pony-  
schyng. *Audelay's Poems, p. 47.*

## 3EF. If.

*3ef* thow be not grete clerk,  
Loke thow moste on thys werk.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

## 3EFE. Gave.

## 3EINSEYE. To contradict; to oppose.

For I myself shal the lede,  
That thei not *zeinsaye* my sonde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.*

3EKE. (1) The cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

Whene the *zeke* gynnys to syng,  
Thenne the schrewe begynnys to spryng.

*MS. Porkington 10, f. 59.*

(2) Eke; also. See *Arrable.*(3) To itch. *MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. "Pruritus, a 3ekynge," Nominale MS.*

## 3ELDE. To yield; to give up.

The men over al sowe felde,  
Of corn nougt hit up *zelden*.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.*

And for suche auctoritees, thei seyn, that only to  
God schalle a man knouche his defeutes, *zeldynge*  
himself gylty, and cryenge him mercy, and behou-  
tyng to him to amende himself.

*Maundeile's Travels, 1839, p. 120.*

## 3ELES.

For mon that waleweth al in *zeles*,  
And for that joye noon angur feles.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.*

3ELLE. To yell. *Eglamour, 411.*

No have that nouzt sailed arizt  
But a day and on nist,  
That the se wel hard bigan  
To *zellen* and to bellen than.

*Legend of Marie Maudelein, p. 231.*

I wyll hym geve, that me telles  
Why the ravens on me *zelles*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 145.*

3ELPE. To boast, or glory. (*A.-S.*)

For wit ne strengthe may not helpe,  
And hee whiche ellis wolde him *zelp*,  
Is rather throwen undir fote.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.*

Alas, alas, and wele away, wherof may we *zelp*?  
We are shent for ever and ay, for nothing may us help.

*MS. Egerton 927.*

There is no man that may *zelp*,  
Bot he hath nede of Godes helpe.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 78.*

3ELPYNG. Pomp; ostentation. *Gaw.*3ELSPE. A handful. *Pr. Parv.*

## 3ELT. Yielded; requited.

## 3ELUGHE. Yellow.

Wymples, kerchyves saffrund betyde,  
*3elughe* undyr *3elughe* they hyde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23*

## 3ELYE. Yellow.

Of body, arme, and hond, and also of hir face,  
Wich that is coloured of rose and lelé *zelye*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.*

Rotys of bothyn arm lik the applis growen on the  
levys as ok appul on his lef, and tho arm *zelye* and  
soote. *MS. Arundel 42, f. 32.*

## 3EME. To keep; to rule.

And oure fadrys so to queme,  
That Goddys comaundement we may 3eme.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.*

To be born he wol him seme  
For wicked men him to 3eme.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*

But graunte us alle us self to 3eme  
And yn oure shryfte Jhesu to queme.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 84.*

Fulle faire salle I hym fede,  
And 3eme hym with oure awene child,  
And clothe thame in one wede.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 102.*

**3EMEN.** Yeomen.

Forth then went these 3emen too,  
Litul Johne and Moche one ferc.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.*

**3ENDE.** End.

And at Sir Roger 3ende we wyll dwelle,  
And of the quene we wyll telle.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*

**3ENDIR.** Yonder.

O emperoure, lyfte up anone thyn eyge,  
And loke up 3endir and see the sercle of golde.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*

**3EODE.** Went. (*A.-S.*)

At his wille thel 3eode and cam.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.*

**3EONE.** To yawn, or gape. (*A.-S.*)

**3EOVE.** To give. (*A.-S.*)

**3EP.** Prompt.

A (i in *MS.*) wis mon is thil son Joseph,  
In al Egipte is noon so 3ep.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.*

**3ERBYS.** Herbs.

A bath for that nobyll knighte  
Of 3erbys that were fulle gode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.*

**3ERE.** (1) An ear. (2) A year.

(3) Ere; before.

Feyre forhede end feyre here,  
Soche a mayde was never 3ere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.*

**3ERIS.** Ears of corn.

The seven 3eris of grayne so plenteuous,  
This day be growe to fulle perfeccoun,

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.*

**3ERLY.** Early.

He toke gode kepe to hys lore,  
Late and 3erly evyrmore.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.*

**3ERNE.** (1) To yearn; to desire.

A man hys manhede shal 3erne  
Hymself and hys meyné to governe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.*

Men 3ernen jestes for to here,  
And romaunce rede in dyverse manere.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.*

(2) Quickly; promptly.

3erne thow moste thy sawtere rede,  
And of the day of dome have drede.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

(3) Yarn. *Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Earnings. *Nominal MS.*

**3ERNYNGE.** Yearning; desire.

So mote hyt be at my 3ernynge,  
On hur ys alle my thoughte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.*

**3ERTHE.** Earth.

Hys oon brodur in 3erthe Godes generalle vykcre,  
Pope of Rome as ye may here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240*

**3ERWIGGE.** An earwig.

**3ETE.** To eat.

His wyves fadir and modir fre  
Of this hony to 3ete gaf he.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.*

He sawe many dede men,  
That the bore slewe yn the wode,  
3ete the flesche and dranke the blode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.*

(2) Yet. *Perceval, 83.*

(3) To cast metal. *Pr. Parv.*

**3EVE.** To give. (*A.-S.*)

Then may the fader wythoute blame  
Crysten the chylde, and 3eve hyt name.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

Prayeth for him, that lyeth now in his cheste,  
To God above to 3eve his soule good rest.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.*

**3EVEL.** Evil; harm.

When myster be, put yt in the yge, and it schal  
do away the 3evel, and breke that weeb.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, f. 11.*

**3EY.** An egg.

Aftur take the 3ey of an henne that is fayled when  
sche hath sete, and take a lytly flax, and dip it in  
the layre of that eye, and lay to the kancur.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.*

**3EYNBOWGHT.** Redeemed. (*A.-S.*)

And for the synne that Adam in Paradys dede,  
All we that of him come shuld ha byn in sory stede,  
Nere the grace of swete Jhesu,  
That us 3eynbought thorgh gostli vertu.

*Religious Poems, xv. Cent.*

**3EYNCOME.** Return. (*A.-S.*)

At myn 3eyncome bi my lif,  
A son shal have Sara thil wyf.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.*

**3EYR.** Every.

**3E3E.** (1) To jog. (2) To ask.

**3E3EN.** Eyes.

To heven thel lifte her 3ezen glade,  
And on her tongis thonkyng made.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.*

**3HE.** Ye.

3he that welyie here of wytte,  
That is wytnessyd of holy wryte.

*MS. Douce 84, f. 46.*

**3IFE.** If. *Isumbras, 241.*

**3IFTYS.** Gifts. *Pr. Parv.*

**3IKINE.** To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

**3IPPE.** To chirp, as birds do.

**3IS.** Yes.

They tolden so they hadden doo;  
He seyde nay; they seyden 3is.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 69.*

**3ISKE.** To sob; to cry. (*A.-S.*)

**3ISTURDAY.** Yesterday.

I hit the 3isturday seven shylling,  
Have brok it wel to thil clothyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

Sche seyde, lordynges, where ys hee  
That 3ysturday wan the gree.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.*

3ysturday he weddyd me with wronge,  
And to nyght y have hym honge.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*

30DE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng of Fraunce byfore hym *3ode*,  
With mynstralles fulle many and gode,  
And lede hym up with pryde;  
Clement to the mynstralles gan go,  
And gafe some a stroke, and some two,  
There durste noghte one habyde!

*Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

Thay sett thaire stedis ther thay stod,  
And fayrly passed the flode;  
To the chambir thay *3ode*,  
Thaire gatls so gayne.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*

## 30KET. Disabled?

Ihc ne mai no more  
Grope under gore,  
thoy mi wil wold *3ete*;  
*Y-3oket* ic am of *3ore*,  
With last and luther lore,  
and sunne me hath bi-set.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.*

## 30KK. A yoke.

Comforte all men in Crystys lawe,  
That they hys *3okk* love in to drawe.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*

## 30KYNGE. Itching. Medulla MS.

## 30LDE. Yielded.

That he no myste with no sleyste  
Oute of his honde gete up on heyste  
Tille he was overcome and *3olde*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.*

How our lady ended and *3olde*  
Hir semely soule, hit shal be tolde.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.*

## 30LE. Yule; Christmas.

Madame, appone *3ole* nyghte  
My warysone *3e* me highte:  
I aske noghte bot *3onc* knyghte  
To slepe be my syde.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

Faire scho prayed hym evene thane,  
Lufamour his lemmane,  
Tille the heghe dayes of *3ole* were gane  
With hir for to bee.

*Perceval, 1803.*

He made me *3omane* at *3ole*, and gafe me gret gyftes,  
And c. pound and a horse, and harnayse fulle ryche.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

30MERAND. Moaning; whining. *Gaw.*30MERLY. Lamentably; piteously. *Gaw.*

## 30ND. Yonder.

Goo take *3ond* man and pay be tyme,  
And blidde hym thouk Joly Robyne;  
We shalle sone have gamme gode.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

## 30NE. Yonder.

I knowe hym by his faire face,  
That *3one 3ong* knyghte es he.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.*

## 30NG. Young.

He has with hym *3ong* men thre;  
Thei be archers of this contré,  
The kyng to serve at wille.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

Fyrst thow moste thys mynne,  
What he ys that doth the synne;  
Whether hyt be heo or he,  
*3onge* or olde, bonde or fre.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.*

## 30NGE. To go; to proceed.

Ac weste hit houre cellerer,  
That thou were i-comen her,  
He wolde sone after the *3onge*,  
Mid piks, and stones, and stavcs stronge;  
Alle thine bones he wolde to-breke,  
Then we weren wel awreke. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.*

## 30NGLINGES. Youths.

*3onlinges* of the age of on and twenty *3er* schulde  
be chosen to kniȝthode.

*Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. li.*

## 30ODE. Went.

When he tyllc hys lord come,  
The lettre in hys hand he nome,  
He sey, Alle *3oode* to schome!  
And went one hys wey.

*Degrevant, 127.*

## 30P.

But, confessour, be wys and *3op*,  
And sende forth these to the byschop.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

## 30RE. Yore; formerly.

*3ore* was seld and gut so beth,  
Herte forgeteth that eye not seth.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.*

Thus they have do now fulle *3ore*,  
And alle ys for defawte of lore.

*MS. Cott. Claudius A. ii. f. 127.*

(2) Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Oftaythes scho sygkyd sore,  
And stilly scho sayed, Lord, thy *3ore*!

*Wright's Seven Sages, p. 51.*

## 30RLE. Earl.

The *3orle* dyede that same *3ere*,  
And the contasse clere;  
Bothe hore beryelus y-ffere  
Was gayly bydyȝth.

*Degrevant, 1801.*

## 30RN. A thorn.

## 30RNE. Quickly.

The messengere thankyth hym *3orne*,  
And home agayne he can turne.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.*

## 30RTHE. The earth.

Anodur he thought to smyste ryght,  
Hys hedd there on the *3orthe* lyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.*

Hys con brodur in *3orthe* Godes generale vykere,  
Pope of Rome, as ye may here;  
Thys pope was callyd pope Urbane,  
For hym lovyd bothe God and man.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.*

30UD. Went. (*A.-S.*)

ffayr thei passed that flode,  
To tho forest thei *3oud*,  
And toke here studus where thei stod  
Undur the hawthrone.

*Degrevant, 926.*

## 30UGTIE. Youth.

Thorow innocence schortely to conclude,  
By enyn of fraude hire *3ougthe* to delude.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.*

Sire, yf y have in my *3ougthe*  
Done otherwise in other place.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.*

## 30VE. Given.

This pris was *3ove* and speken oute  
Amonge the heraldis alle aboute.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.*

And openly hath *3oven* him a falle.

*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.*

## 30W. You.

And say the wordes alle ou rowe,  
As anon i wole *3ow* schowe.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128*



3OWLE. (1) Yule; Christmas.

Thys ys the furste day of *3owle*,  
That thy God ~~was~~ borne without dole.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 90.*

2) To yell; to howl.

The kyng passed therby as the greyhound was  
that kept his lord and his maystre, and the grey-  
hound aroos agayn hem, and bygan to *3owle* upon  
hem.

*MS. Bodl. 546.*

3OWTHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

Now, Lorde, 3if it thi wille bee,  
In *3owthede* penance send thou mee,  
And welthe appone myne elde.

*Isumbras, 60.*

3OWULY. Gay.

Moche of this herbe to seeth thu take  
In water, and a bathe thow make;  
Hyt schal the make lygt and joly,  
And also lykyng and *3owuly*.

*Reliq. Antiq. i. 196.*

3OWYNG. Young.

When I was *3owying*, es now er *3e*,  
Than beyd I never a fayrer lyfe.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.*

3OXE. The hiccough.

Tak sawge, and poune hit smal, and tempre hit  
with aysel, and swoluc thurof ij. tymes or iij. and  
that wule stanch the *3oxe*.

*MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.*

3OYNG. Young. Pr. Parv. p. 268.

3UNCH. Young.

3UNGTHE. Youth.

Or 3yf thou vowe yn *3ungthe* or elde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.*

3WRH. Through.

Mi palefrey is of tre,  
Wiht nayles naylede *3wrh* me,  
Ne is more sorwe to se,  
Certes noon more no may be.

*Reliq. Antiq. ii. 119.*

3YF. To give.

Gyftys y hur *3yf* wolde  
Of sylvyrt and of ryche golde.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 37.*

3YLD. To requite. (*A.-S.*)

Alle that have my fadur slawe,  
And broȝt hym owt of hys lyfe dawe,  
I schalle them *3ylde*.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.*

3YNDE. End.

And the begger at the townes *3ynde*,  
To hym wedlokk ys as free  
As to the ryallest kyng of kynde,  
For alle ys but oon dygnyte.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. 38, f. 48.*

3YNG. Young.

Princes proude that beth in pres,  
I wol ou telle thing not lees;  
In Cisyle was a noble kyng,  
Fair and strong, and sumdel *3yng*.  
*Vernon MS. Bodl. Libr. f. 300.*  
Than spekyth Octavyon the *3yng*  
Fulle feyre to hys lorde the kyng.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.*

3YNGE. To go; to proceed.

Make thy clerk before the *3yng*e  
To bere lyzt and belle ryng.

*MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 151.*

3YS. Yes.

Be God, seid the scheperde, *3ys*;  
Nay, seid oure kyng, i-ways  
Noȝt for a tunc of wyne!

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*

*3ysse*, quod the fyscher, y sawe hyt,  
The batell to the darke nyght.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 208.*

3YT. Yet. Eglamour, 76, 320.

And he schalle be thyn own fere,  
Some wytt of hym *3yt* may thou lere.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.*

Y do the wele for to wyte,  
Y nei non housbond have *3yte*;  
Seye the knyȝthe whan *3e* mete,  
I wol hym no gude!

*Degrevant, 986.*

# INDEX.

The following list merely contains explanations of the principal Abbreviations used in the foregoing pages, with short references to those books and romances which are most frequently cited. The titles of the books from which the quotations are made have, however, been generally given with too much minuteness to require any further explanation.

- Abc.* Abecedarium.  
*Addit.* Additional Manuscripts, a miscellaneous Collection in the British Museum so called.  
*Alis.* Alisaunder.  
*Alisaunder.* Weber, vol. i.  
*Amadace.* Three early English metrical Romances, 4to. London, 1842.  
*Amadas.* Weber, vol. iiii.  
*Amis and Amiloun.* Weber, vol. ii.  
*A.-N.* Anglo-Norman.  
*Anc.* Auclet.  
*Anc. S.* Ancient Songs.  
*Angl.* Anglia.  
*Antiq. Culin.* Antiquitates Culinariæ, or curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English. By R. Warner, 4to. 1791.  
*Apol. Loll.* An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, now first printed from a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 4to. Lond. 1842.  
*App.* Appendix.  
*Arch.* Archæologia; archaism.  
*Arthur and Merlin.* A metrical Romance preserved in the Auchinleck MS. at Edinburgh, and published by the Abbotsford Club, under the editorial care of Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull. The extracts given from this work in the foregoing pages will be found in many cases to vary from the printed text, which is so incorrectly edited as to be of no authority.  
*A.-S.* Anglo-Saxon.  
*Bone Florence of Rome.* A metrical Romance, Ritson, vol. iiii.  
*Brit. Bibl.* British Bibliographer, by Sir Egerton Brydges, 1810.  
*Cambr.* Cambridge.  
*Cant. T.* The Canterbury Tales.  
*Cat.* Catalogue.  
*Cath. Angl.* Catholicon Anglicum, an early English and Latin Dictionary, a MS. of which is in the British Museum.  
*Chaucer.* Tyrwhitt's text has been used, but the references will generally also apply to Mr. Wright's improved edition, the first volume of which has just appeared.  
*Chronicle of England.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Chron. Mirab.* Chronicon Mirabile, or Extracts from Parish Registers. 8vo. Lond. 1841.  
*Cleges.* Weber, vol. i.  
*Conat. Mason.* An early English Poem, printed in my 'Early History of Freemasonry in England.' 8vo. Lond. 1844.  
*Corr.* Correspondence.  
*Cov. Myst.* Ludus Coventriæ, a Collection of Mysteries formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. 8vo. 1841.  
*Dan.* Danish.  
*Degrevant.* A metrical Romance, Thornton Romances, Camden Soc. 1844, p. 177.  
*Depos. R. II.* Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. 4to. Lond. 1838.  
*Descr.* Description.  
*Dial.* Dialect; dialogue.  
*Dict.* Dictionary.  
*Dictionary.* A new English Dictionary, shewing the Etymological Derivation of the English Tongue. 12mo. Lond. 1691. This is merely a translation from Skinner.  
*Dict. Rust.* Dictionarium Rusticum, Urbanicum et Botanicum, or a Dictionary of Husbandry, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.  
*Diss.* Dissertation.  
*Dram.* Drama; dramatic.  
*Dut.* Dutch.  
*Emaré.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Engl.* England.  
*Er.* Erroneously.  
*Erle of Tolous.* Ritson, vol. iiii.  
*Excl.* Exclamation.  
*Flor. and Blanch.* Florice and Blanchefleur, a metrical Romance, printed (very incorrectly) in Hartshorne's Metrical Tales. 8vo. 1829.  
*Fr.* French.  
*Gaw.* Syr Gawayne.  
*Gent. Rec.* The Gentlemen's Recreation. In two parts, fol. By R. Blome.  
*Germ.* German.  
*Gl.* Gloss; glossary.  
*Gr.* Greek.  
*Havelok.* A metrical Romance, printed by the Roxburghe Club, 1828.  
*Hist.* Historica; history.  
*Huntynge of the Hare.* Weber, vol. iiii.  
*Illust.* Illustrations.  
*Ipomydon.* Weber, vol. ii.  
*Island.* Islandic.  
*Ital.* Italian.  
*J. W.* Isle of Wight.  
*Jamys.* A very curious MS. of the fifteenth century in my possession, containing medical Receipts collected by "Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye," has been sometimes quoted as *MS. Jamys*.  
*Kyng Horn.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Kyng of Tara.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Lat.* Latin.

- Lat. Mod.* Medieval Latin.  
*Launfal.* Ritson, vol. i.  
*Lay le Freine.* Weber, vol. i.  
*Leg.* Legend.  
*Leg. Cathol.* *Legendæ Catholicæ*, a litle Boke of Seyntlie Gestes. 8vo. Edinb. 1840. Early English Poetry from the Auchinleck MS.  
*Lex. Tet.* *Lexicon Tetraglotton.* By James Howell. Fol. 1660.  
*Linc. Med.* A valuable early MS. of Medical Receipts in Lincoln Cathedral.  
*Lyb. Disc.* Lybeaus Disconus.  
*Lybeaus Disconus.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Mapes.* The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes, collected and edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. 4to. 1841.  
*Marg.* Margin; marginal.  
*Mec. Rec.* Medical receipts.  
*Met. Rom.* Metrical Romances.  
*Mil.* Military.  
*Mir. Mag.* *Mirour for Magistrates*, reprinted in the Brit. Bibl. vol. iv.  
*More.* More's MS. Additions to Ray refer to a copy of Ray, ed. 1674, with Notes by Dr. Thomas More, preserved in the British Museum. It was formerly marked MS. Sloane 454.  
*Morte Arthure.* A very valuable alliterative metrical Romance, unpublished, and preserved in a MS. at Lincoln Cathedral of the fifteenth century. Although the editor of Syr Gawayne styles it a Scottish romance, I have no doubt whatever from its language that it was written in England. There appears, indeed, a confirmation of my opinion at f. 79 of the romance, "That es Lorrayne alofede, as Londone es here."  
*Morte d'Arthur.* The Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of Kyng Arthur; of his Noble Knyghtes of the Rounde Table, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1817. Repr. from Caxton's edition.  
*Myst.* Mysteries.  
*Newce.* Newcastle.  
*Nomenclator.* The Nomenclator or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius, by Higns and Fleming. 8vo. Lond. 1585.  
*Nominale.* *Nominale sub compendio compilatum de fixis et mobilibus*, a large vocabulary in Latin and English. Two early MSS. of this valuable work have been used; one lent to me by Mr. Wright at the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Winchester in 1845, the other a MS. in my own possession, illustrated by early drawings of the articles mentioned.  
*Nug. Ant.* *Nugæ Antiquæ*.  
*Octavian.* A metrical Romance, printed by the Percy Society. 8vo. 1844.  
*Octavian.* A metrical Romance, printed by Weber, vol. iii.  
*Ord. and Reg.* A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, made in divers Reigns. 4to. 1790.  
*Orphæo.* Ritson, vol. ii.  
*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. 8vo. Oxford, 4th ed. 1845.  
*Pa. t.* Past tense.  
*Percy.* *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.* 8vo. Lond. 1840.  
*Piers Ploughman.* The Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman. With Notes, and a Glossary by Thomas Wright, M.A. 1842.  
*Poet.* Poetry; poetical.  
*Pol.* Political.  
*Pop.* Popular.  
*Pop. Antig.* Popular Antiquities.  
*Prov.* Proverb; provincialism.  
*Pr. Parv.* *Promptorium Parvulorum secundum vulgarem modum loquendi Orientalium Anglorum*, 1440, MS. Harl. 221, ff. 206. Printed by Pynson in 1490, and several times in the sixteenth century. The first volume of a new edition, to letter L, has been recently published by the Camden Society. The remainder is in the press, but I have seen no further than the part containing M.  
*Ps. Cott.* A valuable early English metrical version of the Psalms preserved in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.  
*Qu. Rev.* Quarterly Review.  
*Rara Mat.* *Rara Mathematica*.  
*Rawl.* Rawlinson's Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.  
*Reliq. Antig.* *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*. Scraps from Ancient MSS, edited by Thomas Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols. 8vo. 1841.  
*Repr.* Reprint.  
*Richard Coer de Lion.* Weber, vol. ii.  
*Rob. Glouc.* Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, ed. Hearne. 8vo. 1810.  
*Sevyn Saggs.* Weber, vol. iii.  
*Shak.* Shakespeare.  
*Shak. Lib.* Shakespeare's Library.  
*Shak. Soc. Pap.* The Shakespeare Society's Papers. 8vo. 1844, &c.  
*Soc.* Society.  
*Span.* Spanish.  
*Spens.* Spenser.  
*Squyr of Lowe Degré.* Ritson, vol. iii.  
*Stim. Consc.* *Stimulus Conscientiæ*, an early poem by Hampole.  
*Subst.* Substantive.  
*Su. G.* Sulo-Gothic.  
*Swed.* Swedish.  
*Teut.* Teutonic.  
*Torrent.* *Torrent of Portugal*, an English metrical Romance, now first published from an unique manuscript of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. 8vo. Lond. 1812.  
*Tr.* Translation; tracts.  
*Tryamour.* A metrical Romance, printed by Mr. Uttersen, 1817.  
*Tur. Tot.* *Tournament of Tutenham*, edited by Thomas Wright, 1836.  
*Tw.* Twice.  
*Unton.* *Unton Inventories.* 4to. 1841.  
*Var. dial.* Various dialects.  
*Vocab.* Vocabulary.  
*Warner.* See *Antiq. Culin.*  
*Will. Wervo.* The ancient English romance of William and the Werwolf. 4to. Lond. 1832. Edited by Sir F. Madden, for the Roxburghe Club.  
*Ywaine and Gawin.* Ritson, vol. i.

# SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

- (1) *From Simon de Ghent's Rule of Nuns, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century.*

Holy men 7 holi wummen beoð of alle von-  
dungen swuðcst ofte i-tempted, 7 han to  
goddre heale; vor iþe vihte ageines han, heo  
bigiteð þe blisfule kempene crune. Lo!  
pauh hwu he meneð ham bi Jeremie: *perse-  
cutores nostri velociores aquilis celi, super  
montes persecuti sunt nos; in deserto insidiati  
sunt nobis.* þet is, ure wiðerwines beoð  
swifture þen þe earnes; up oðe hullas heo  
clumben efter us, 7 þer fuhten mid us, 7 get  
iðe wilderness heo aspiðen us to slea. Ure  
wiðerwines beoð þreo: þe veond, þe worlð,  
7 ure owune vleshs, ase ich er seide. Liht-  
liche ne mei me nout oþerhule i-cnoven hwuc  
of þeos þreo weorðeð him; vor everichon  
helpeð oþer, þauh þe veond kundeliche eggeð  
us to atternesse, as to prude, to overhowe, to  
onde, 7 to wreððe, 7 to hore attri kundles,  
þet beoð her efter i-nemmed, þet flesh put  
propremen toward swetnesse, 7 toward eise,  
7 toward softnesse, ant te world bit mon  
giscen wordes weole, 7 wunne 7 wurschipe,  
7 oþer swuche ginegoven, þet bidweolieð  
kang men to luvien one scheadewe. þeos  
wiðerwines, he seið, voluwed us on hullas, 7  
awaiteð us iðe wilderness, hu heo us muwen  
hermen. Hul, þet is heih lif, þer þes deofles  
assauz beoð ofte strengest; wilderness, þet  
is onlich lif of ancre wuninge, vor also ase ine  
wilderness beoð alle wilde bestes, 7 nulleð  
nout i-þolen monnes neihlechunges, auh fleoð  
hwon heo ham i-hered oþer i-seoð, also schulen  
ancren over alle oþre wummen beon wilde o  
pisse wise, 7 peonne beoð heo over alle oþre  
leovest to ure Loverde, 7 swetest him þuncheð  
ham; vor of alle flesches þeonne is wilde deores  
fleschs leovest 7 swetest. I þisse wilderness  
wende ure Loverdes folc, ase Exode telleð, tou-  
ward ted eadie londe of Jerusalem, þet he ham  
hefde bihoten. And ge, mine leove sustren,  
wendeð bi þen ilke weie toward te heie Jeru-  
salem, to þe kinedom 7 he haveð bihoten  
his i-corene. Goð þauh ful warliche, vor i þisse  
wilderness beoð monie uvele bestes; liun of  
prude, neddre of attri onde, unicorn of wreððe,  
beore of dead slouhðe, vox of giscunge, suwe  
of giverness, scorpiun mid te teile of stin-

kinde lecherie, þet is golnesse. Her beoð nu  
a-reawe i-told þe-seoven heaved sunnen.

- (2) *Hymn to the Virgin, time of Henry III.*

Blessed beo thou, lavedi,  
ful of hovene blisse,  
Swete flur of parais,  
moder of milternisse;  
Thu praye Jhesu Crist thi sone,  
that he me i-wisse,  
Thare a londe al swo ihe beo,  
that he me ne i-missc.

Of the, faire lavedi, min orelsun  
ich wile biginnen!  
Thi deore swete sunnes love  
thu lere me to winnen.  
Wel ofte ich alke and sorwe make,  
ne mai ich nevere blinncn,  
Bote thu, thruth thin milde mod,  
bringe me out of sunne.

Ofte ihe seke merci,  
thin swete name ich call:  
Mi flehs is foul, this world is fals,  
thu luke that ich ne falle.  
Lavedi freo, thu schild me  
fram the pine of helle!  
And send me into that blisse  
that tunge ne mai tellen.

Mine werkes, lavedi,  
heo makieth me ful won;  
Wel ofte ich clepe and calle,  
thu i-her me for than.  
Bote ic chabbe the help of the,  
other I ne kan;  
Help thu me, ful wel thu mist,  
thu helpest moni a man.

I-blessed beo thou, lavedi,  
so fair and so briht;  
Al min hope is uppon the  
bi dai and bi night.  
Helpe, thruth thin milde mode,  
for wel wel thu mist,  
That ich nevere for feondes sake  
fur-go thin eche liht.

Briht and scene quen of hovene,  
ich bidde thin sunnes hore;  
The sunnes that ich habbe i-cun,  
heo reweth me ful sore.  
Wel ofte ich chabbe the fur-saken,  
the wil ich never eft more;  
Lavedi, for thine sake,  
treuthen feondes lore.

I-blessed beo thu, laved,  
                   so feir and so hende;  
 Thu prae Jhesu Crist thi sone,  
                   that he me i-sende,  
 Whare a londe al swo ich beo,  
                   er ich honne wende,  
 That ich mote in parais  
                   wonien withuten ende.

Bricht and scene quen of storre,  
                   so me liht and lere,  
 In this false likele world  
                   so me led and steore,  
 That ich at min ende dai  
                   ne habbe non feond to fere;  
 Jhesu, mit ti swete blod,  
                   thu bohtest me ful dere.

Jhesu, seinte Marie sone,  
                   thu i-her thin moder bone;  
 To the ne dar I clepen noht,  
                   to hire ich make min mene;  
 Thu do that ich for hire sake  
                   beo i-maked so clene,  
 That ich noht at dai of dome  
                   beo femed of thin exsene.

*MS. Egerton 613, Reliq. Antiq. i. 102-3.*

(3) *From the Harrowing of Hell, MS. Digby 86, time of Edward I.*

Hou Jhesu Crist herowede helle,  
 Of harde gates ich wille telle.  
 Leve frend, nou beth stille,  
 Lesteth that ich tellen wille,  
 Ou Jhesu fader him bihoute,  
 And Adam hout of helle broute.  
 In helle was Adam and Eve,  
 That weren Jhesu Crist wel leve;  
 And Seint Johan the Baptist,  
 That was newen Jhesu Crist;  
 Davit the prophete and Abraham,  
 For the sunnes of Adem;  
 And moni other holi mon,  
 Mo then ich ou tellen con;  
 Till Jhesu fader nom fles and blod  
 Of the maiden Marie god,  
 And suth then was don ful michel some,  
 Bonden and beten and maked ful lome,  
 Tille that Gode Friday at non,  
 Thenne he was on rode i-don,  
 His honden from his body wonden,  
 Nit here miȝte hoe him shenden,  
 To helle sone he nom gate  
 Adam and Eve hout to take;  
 Tho the he to helle cam,  
 Suche wordes he bigan.

(4) *From 'Cokaygne', a poem written very early in the fourteenth century.*

Ther is a wel fair abbel,  
 Of white monkes, and of grei,  
 Ther beth bowris and halles:  
 Al of pasteils beth the walles,  
 Of fles, of fisse, and rich met,  
 The likfullist that man mai et.  
 Fluren cakes beth the schingles alle,  
 Of cherche, cloister, boure and halle.  
 The pinnes beth fat podinges,  
 Rich met to princes and kinges.  
 Ther is a cloister fair and lȝt,  
 Brod and lang, of sembli sȝt.  
 The pillers of that cloister alle  
 Beth i-turned of cristale,  
 With harlas and capitale  
 Of grene laspe and rede corale.

In the prae is a tre  
 Swithe likluf for to se,  
 The rote is gingevir and galingale,  
 The slouns beth al sedwale.  
 Trile maces beth the flure,  
 The rind canel of swet odur;  
 The frute gilofre of gode smakke,  
 Of cucubes ther nis no lakke.

*MS. Harl. 913, f. 4.*

(5) *From the Proverbs of Hendyng, MS. Harl. 2253, time of Edward II.*

Mon that wol of wysdam heren,  
 At wyse Hendyng he may lerne,  
 That wes Marcolves sone;  
                   Gode thonkes ant monie thewes  
                   For te teche fele shrewes,  
 For that wes ever is wone.  
 Jhesu Crist, al folkes dar,  
 That for us alle tholeded ded  
                   Upon the rode tre,  
 Lene us alle to ben wys,  
 Ant to ende in his servys!  
 Amen, par charite!  
 'God biginning maketh god endyng,'  
                   Quoth Hendyng.

Wyt ant wysdom lurneth ȝerne,  
 Ant loke that none other werne  
                   To be wys ant hende;  
 For betere were to buce wis,  
 Then for te where feh ant gryd,  
 Wher so mon shal ende.  
 'Wyt ant wysdom is god warysoun,'  
                   Quoth Hendyng.

Ne may no mon that is in londe,  
 For nothyng that he con fonde,  
                   Wonen at home ant spede;  
 So fele thewes for te lorne,  
 Ase he that hath y-sothȝ ȝeorne  
                   In wel fele theode.  
 'Ase fele thede, ase fele thewes,'  
                   Quoth Hendyng.

(6) *The Creed, from a MS. written in the reign of Edward III.*

I byleve in God, fader almyȝthi, maker of hevene  
 and of erthe, and in Jhesu Crist, the sone of hym  
 only oure lord, the wuche is conseved of the holy  
 gost, y-boren of Marie mayden, suffrede passoun  
 under Pounce Pilate, y-crucified, ded, and buried,  
 weute down in to helle, the thridde day he roos  
 from dethe, he steyet up to hevenges, he sitteth on  
 the riȝt syde of God the fadir almyȝti, thennes he is  
 to come to deme the queke and the dede. I byleve  
 in the holy gost, holy chirche general, the com-  
 unyng of hawewes, the forȝefeness of synnes, the  
 rysyng of flech, and the lyf whit-outende. Amen.

(7) *From a poem on blood-letting, written about A.D. 1380.*

Maystris that uthyth blode letyng,  
 And therwyth giteth ȝowr levyng,  
 Here ȝe may lere wysdom ful gode,  
 In what place ȝe schulle let blode  
 In man, woman, and in childe,  
 For ewelis that ben wyk and wilde.  
 Weynis ther ben .xxx.<sup>ii</sup> and two  
 That on a man mot ben undo;  
 .xvj. in the heved ful riȝt,  
 And .xvj. beneth in ȝow l-pyȝt.

In what place thay schal be founde,  
 I schal yow telle in a stounde.  
 Besydis the ere ther ben two,  
 That on a man mot ben undo  
 To kepe hys heved for evyl turnyng,  
 And fro the scalles, wythout lesyng.  
 Two at the templys thay mot blede  
 For stoppyng of kynde, as I rode.  
 And on is in the rydde for-hevede,  
 For lepre sausfeme mot blede.  
 Abowe the nose thare is on,  
 For fuethyng mot be undon;  
 And also whan eyhen ben sore,  
 And for resyng gout everemore.  
 Two they ben at the eyhen ende,  
 Whan they beth blyert for to amende,  
 And for that cometh of synokynge,  
 I wol tel yow no lesyng,  
 At the holle of the grot ther ben two,  
 That for lepre and streyt breyt mot be undo.  
 In the lyppys .iiij. ther ben gode to bledene,  
 As I yow telle now bydene;  
 Two by the eyhen abowen also,  
 I telle yow there ben two  
 For sor of tho mowthe to blede,  
 What hyt is I fynde as I rede.  
 Two under the tongue wythout lese  
 Mot blede for the squynase;  
 And whan the towng is akyng  
 Throgt eny maner swollynge.

(8) *From an astrological MS. written about the year 1400.*

Man born wile the sonne is in Cankyr, that is the  
 xiiij. day in Jun tyl the xiiij. day in Jul, xxx. day. is  
 whit colorid, femynin herte; but he be born the owr  
 of Mars or of Sol or of Jupiter, man bold and hardy,  
 and sly inowh to falshe and tresowne, fayr spkere  
 and evil spekere, and suptyl and wily and fals,  
 broken in arm or in fise, desese in cheyl or nere,  
 mekyl wyty and mlkyl onwis and onkynde, and fals  
 in fele thingis in word and dede; shrewe to woordin  
 wyth, hatyd of fele and of wol fewe lowyd; a wom-  
 man schal make him to sinne; he schal lovin a  
 woman brown of complexown and of bettur blod  
 than is hymself; he schal lovin no man but for his  
 owne profyt.

(9) *A song, temp. Henry VI.*

What so mene seyne,  
 Love is no peyne  
 To theme sertyne  
 Butt varians;  
 For they constreyn  
 Ther hertes to feyne,  
 Ther mowthis to pleyne  
 Ther displeasuns.  
 Whych is in dede  
 Butt feynyd drede,  
 So God me spede!  
 And dowbilys.  
 Ther othis to bede,  
 Ther lyvys to lede,  
 And proferith mede  
 New-fahgellenys.  
 For whenne they pray,  
 Ye shalle have nay,  
 What so they say,  
 Beware, for shame.  
 For every daye  
 They waite ther pray,

Wher so they may,  
 And make butt game.  
 Thenne semyth me  
 Ye may welle se  
 They be so fre  
 In evyry plase:  
 Hitt were peté  
 Butt they shold be  
 Bogellid, perdc,  
 Withowtyn grase.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.*

(10) *Extract from the Romance of Sir Percival, written about 1440.*

Thofe he were of no pryde,  
 Forthirmore ganne he glyde  
 Tille a chambir ther besyde,  
 Moo sellys to see;  
 Riche clothes fande he sprede,  
 A lady slepande on a bedde,  
 He said, "Forsothe, a tokyne to wedde  
 Salle thou lefe with mee."  
 Ther he kyste that swete thyng,  
 Of hir fynger he tuke a rynge,  
 His awenne modir takynnyng  
 He lefte with that fre.  
 He went forth to his mere,  
 Tuke with hym his schorte spere,  
 Lepe one lofte as he was ere,  
 His way rydes he.  
 Now on his way rydes he,  
 Moo selles to see;  
 A knyghte wolde he nedis bee  
 Withowtten any bade.  
 He come ther the kyng was  
 Servede of the firste mese,  
 To hym was the maste has  
 That the childe hade;  
 And thare made he no lett  
 At gate, dore ne wykett,  
 Bot in graythe he gett,  
 Syche maistres he made!  
 At his first in comyng,  
 His mere withowtten faylyng  
 Kyste the forhevede of the kyng,  
 So nerehande he rade!  
 The kyng had ferly thaa,  
 And up his hande ganne he taa,  
 And putt it forthir hym fraa  
 The mouthe of the mere.  
 He saide, "Faire childe and free,  
 Stonde stille besyde mee,  
 And telle me wythene that thou bee,  
 And what thou wille here."  
 Thanne saide the fole of the flide,  
 "I ame myne awnne modirs childe  
 Comene fro the woddex wyld  
 Tille Arthure the dere;  
 Ysterday saw I knyghtis three,  
 Sicke one salle thou make mee  
 On this mere by-for the,  
 Thl mete or thou schere!"

(11) *From MS. Porkington 10, written in the reign of Edward IV.*

God that dyed for us alle,  
 And dranke bothe eyssell and galle,  
 He bryng us alle oute off bale;  
 And gyve hym good lyve and long,  
 That woll attend to my song,  
 And herknye on to my talle.

Ther dwelyd a man in my contré,  
 The wyche hade wyvys thre  
 Yn proses of certyn tyme;  
 Be hys fyrst wyffe a chyld he had,  
 The wyche was a propyr lad  
 And ryght an happy hynd;  
 And his fader lovyd hym ryght welle,  
 Hys steppe-dame lovyd hyme never a delle,  
 I telle þowe as y thynke;  
 She thoght hyt lost be the rode  
 Alle that ever dyd hyme good,  
 Off mette other of drynke:  
 Not halfe ynowe thereof he had,  
 And ȝyt in faythe hit was fulle bad,  
 And alle hyr thoght yt lost.  
 V pray God evyll mot sche fare,  
 For oft sche dyde hym moche care,  
 As far forthe as sche durst!  
 She good wyffe to hyr husbond yone say,  
 For to put away thys boy  
 Y hold yt for the beste;  
 In fayth he hys a lether lade,  
 Y wold som other man hym had,  
 That beter myȝt hym chaste.  
 Than anone spake the good man,  
 And to hys wyff sayd he than,  
 He ys but ȝong of age,  
 He schall be with us lenger,  
 Tyll that he be strengier,  
 To wyn beter wage.  
 We have a mane a strong freke,  
 The wyche one fyld kypythe owr nette,  
 And slepyth half the day;  
 He schall come home be Mary myld,  
 And to the fyld schalle go the chyld,  
 And kepe hem ȝyfe he may

(12) *A letter, temp. Henry VIII.*

Ryghte honorable and my syngular goode lorde  
 and mayster, all circumsauncys and thankes sett  
 aside, please the yt youre good lordeshippe to be ad-  
 vertisid, that where I was constitute and made by  
 youre honorable desire and commaundmente com-  
 missarie generall of the dyocese of Saynte Assaph,  
 I have done my dylygens and dutie for the expul-  
 singe and takynge awaye of certen abusions, super-  
 sticions, and ipocryses usid within the saide diosece  
 of Saynte Assaph, acordynge to the kynges honorable  
 actes and Injunctions therin made. That notwith-  
 stondinge, there ys an Image of Darvellgadarn within  
 the saide dyocese, in whome the people have so greate  
 confidence, hope, and truste, that they cumme  
 daylye a pillgramage unto hym, somme withe kyne,  
 other with oxen or horsis, and the reste withe money,  
 insomuche that there was fyve or syxe hundrethe  
 pillgrames, to a mans estimacion, that offered to  
 the saide image the fyfte daie of this presente monethe  
 of Aprill. The Innocente people hathe ben sore  
 aluryd and entisid to worships the saide image, in-  
 somuche that there is a commyn sayinge as yet  
 amongst them that whosoever will offer anie thinge  
 to the saide image of Davellgadarn, he hathe power  
 to fatche hym or them that so offers oute of hell  
 when they be dampned. Therefore, for the reforma-  
 cion and amendmente of the premisses, I wolde  
 gladlie knowe by this berer youre honorable pleasure  
 and will, as knowithe God, who ever preserve your  
 lordeshippe longe in welthe and honor. Writen  
 in Northre Wales, the vj. daye of this presente  
 Aprill.

Youre bedman and dayelye orator by dutie,

ELIS PRICE.

THE END.

DICTIONARY  
OF  
ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. I.





A  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
**Archaic and Provincial Words,**  
OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,

FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY  
JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, ESQ. F.R.S.

Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Archæological Society of Stockholm, and the Reale Academia di Firenze; Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, of the Royal Cambrian Institution, of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, and of the Society for the Study of Gothic Architecture; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Corresponding Member of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, &c. &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. A—I.



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## PREFACE.

THE difficulties proverbially attending the first essay in a literary design of any magnitude constitute one of the very few apologies the public are generally willing to concede an author for the imperfect execution of his undertaking. Perhaps no desideratum in our literature could be named which needs this indulgence more than a Dictionary of the Early English language,—a work requiring such extensive and varied research, that the labours of a century would still leave much to be added and corrected, and one which has been too often abandoned by eminent antiquaries for failure to be conspicuous. It is now brought to a completion for the first time in the following pages, in some respects imperfectly, but comprising a variety of information nowhere else to be met with in a collective state, and forming at present the only compilation where a reader of the works of early English writers can reasonably hope to find explanations of many of the numerous terms which have become obsolete during the last four centuries.\*

So far I may be permitted to speak without intrenching on the limits of criticism. A work containing more than 50,000 words,† many of which have never appeared even in scattered glossaries, and illustrated, with very few exceptions, by original authorities, must contain valuable material for the philologist, even if disfigured by errors. With respect to the latter contingency, I am not acquainted with any glossary, comprising merely a few hundred words, which does not contain blunders, although in many instances the careful attention of the editor has been specially directed to the task. Can I then anticipate that in a field, so vast that no single life would suffice for a minute examination of every object, I could have escaped proportionate liabilities? That such may be pointed out I have little doubt, notwithstanding the pains taken to prevent

\* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words was compiled about fifty years ago by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, but only a small portion, extending to *Bla*, has yet been published. The manuscript, which is in the custody of one of the editors of the work, I have not seen, but to judge from what has appeared, it probably contains much irrelevant matter. Mr. Toone has given us a small manual of early English words, 8vo. 1832. Nares' Glossary, published in 1822, is confined to the Elizabethan period, a valuable work, chiefly compiled from the notes to the variorum edition of Shakespeare.

† The exact number of words in this dictionary is 51,027.

their occurrence ; but it will be manifestly unfair to make them the test of merit, or thence to pronounce a judgment on the accuracy of the whole. I may add that the greatest care has been taken to render the references and quotations accurate, and whenever it was practicable, they have been collated in type with the originals. The great importance of accurate references will be fully appreciated by the student who has experienced the inconvenience of the many inaccurate ones in the works of Nares, Gifford, and others.

The numerous quotations I have given from early manuscripts will generally be found to be literal copies from the originals, without any attempt at remedying the grammatical errors of the scribes, so frequent in manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The terminal contractions were then, in fact, rapidly vanishing as part of the grammatical construction of our language, and the representative of the vowel terminations of the Anglo-Saxon was lost before the end of that century. It is only within the last few years that this subject has been considered by our editors, and it is much to be regretted that the texts of Ritson, Weber, and others are therefore not always to be depended upon. For this reason I have had recourse in some cases to the original manuscripts in preference to using the printed texts, but, generally, the quotations from manuscripts have been taken from pieces not yet published. Some few have been printed during the time this work has been in the press, a period of more than two years.

In ascertaining the meaning of those early English words, which have been either improperly explained or have escaped the notice of our glossarists, I have chiefly had recourse to those grand sources of the language, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman. It appeared to me to be sufficient in such cases to indicate the immediate source of the word without referring to the original root, discarding in fact etymological research, except when it was necessary to develop the right explanation. Etymological disquisitions on provincial words have also been considered unnecessary ; but in some few instances, where there existed no reasonable doubt, the root has been mentioned.

In explaining terms and phrases of the Elizabethan era, I have had the advantage not enjoyed in preparing that part of the work which relates to the earlier period, of referring to the labours of a predecessor in the same task. The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares has here necessarily in some respects been my guide, generally a faithful one as far as his explanations are concerned, but still very imperfect as a general glossary to the writers of that age. I have attempted to supply his deficiencies by more than trebling his collection of words and phrases, but my plan did not permit me to imitate his prolixity, and I have therefore frequently stated results without explaining the reasoning or giving the reading which led to them. Nares' Glossary is however, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of great merit, and distinguished by the clearness and

discrimination with which the collections of the Shakespearian commentators are arranged and discussed. To find him occasionally in error merely illustrates the impossibility of perfection in philological studies.

Having had in view the wants of readers unskilled in early English rather than the literary entertainment of professed students, I have admitted numerous forms the etymologist will properly regard corrupt, and which might easily have been reduced to their original sources. I may have carried the system too far, but to have excluded corruptions would certainly have rendered the work less generally useful; and it is not to be presumed that every one who consults a manual of this kind will despise the assistance thus afforded. There are, too, many corruptions the sources of which are not readily perceivable even by the most experienced.

So many archaisms are undoubtedly still preserved by our rural population, that it was thought the incorporation of a glossary of provincialisms would render the work a more useful guide than one restricted to known archaisms. When Ray in 1674 published the first collection of English localisms, he gives three reasons for having undertaken the task: "First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind; second, because I conceive they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern counties, in helping them to understand the common language there; third, because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks." It is remarkable that Ray seems to have been unacquainted with the real value of provincial words, and most of his successors appear to have collected without the only sufficient reason for preserving them, the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers.

Observations on our provincial dialects as they now exist will be found in the following pages, but under the firm conviction that the history of provincialisms is of far inferior importance to the illustration they afford of our early language, I have not entered at length into a discussion of the former subject. I have spared no pains to collect provincial words from all parts of the country, and have been assisted by numerous correspondents, whose communications are carefully acknowledged under the several counties to which they refer. These communications have enabled me to add a vast quantity of words which had escaped the notice of all the compilers of provincial glossaries, but their arrangement added immeasurably to the labour. No one who has not tried the experiment can rightly estimate the trouble of arranging long lists of words, and separating mere dialectical forms.

The contributors of provincial words are elsewhere thanked, but it would hardly be right to omit the opportunity of enumerating the more extensive com-

munications. I may, then, mention my obligations to Captain Henry Smith, for his copious glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms ; to the Rev. James Adcock, to whom I am principally indebted for Lincolnshire words ; to Goddard Johnson, Esq. for his valuable Norfolk glossary ; to Henry Norris, Esq. for his important Somersetshire collection ; to David E. Davy, Esq. for his MS. additions to Forby ; to Major Moor, for his collections for a new edition of his Suffolk Words and Phrases ; and to the Rev. J. Staunton, for the use of the late Mr. Sharp's manuscript glossary of Warwickshire words. Most of the other communications have been of essential service, and I cannot call to mind one, however brief, which has not furnished me with useful information. My anonymous correspondents will be contented with a general acknowledgment ; but I have not ventured to adopt any part of their communications unsupported by other authority. My thanks are also returned to Mr. Toone, for MS. additions to his Glossary, chiefly consisting of notes on Massinger ; to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., for a few notes on hunting terms in the earlier letters ; and to Mr. Chaffers, jun. for a brief glossary compiled a few years since from Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. But my chief obligations are due to Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., whose suggestions on nearly every sheet of this work, as it was passing through the press, have been of the greatest advantage, and whose profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman has frequently been of essential service when the ordinary guides had been ineffectually consulted.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

BRIXTON HILL, SURREY,  
*Feb. 1st, 1847.*

## THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

ROBERT of Gloucester, after describing the Norman Conquest, thus alludes to the change of language introduced by that event :

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,  
 And speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude also teche.  
 So that hey men of this lond, that of her blod come,  
 Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome.  
 Vor bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym wel lute,  
*Ac lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche zute.*  
 Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none,  
 That ne holdieth to her kunde speche, bote Engelond one.  
 Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel yt ys,  
 Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

This extract describes very correctly the general history of the languages current in England for the first two centuries after the battle of Hastings. Anglo-Norman was almost exclusively the language of the court, of the Norman gentry, and of literature. "The works in English which were written before the Wars of the Barons belong," says Mr. Wright, "to the last expiring remains of an older and totally different Anglo-Saxon style, or to the first attempts of a new English one formed upon a Norman model. Of the two grand monuments of the poetry of this period, Layamon belongs to the former of these classes, and the singular poem entitled the *Ormulum* to the latter. After the middle of the thirteenth century, the attempts at poetical composition in English became more frequent and more successful, and previous to the age of Chaucer we have several poems of a very remarkable character, and some good imitations of the harmony and spirit of the French versification of the time." After the Barons' Wars, the Anglo-Norman was gradually intermingled with the Anglo-Saxon, and no long time elapsed before the mongrel language, English, was in general use, formed, however, from the latter. A writer of the following century thus alleges his reason for writing in English :

In Englis tonge y schal zow telle,  
 Jyf ze so long with me wyl dwelle;  
 Ne Latyn wily speke ne waste,  
 Bot Englisch that men uses maste,  
 For that ys zoure kynde langage,  
 That ze hafe here most of usage;  
*That can ech man untherstonde*  
*That is born in Englonde;*  
 For that langage ys most schewed,  
 Als wel mowe lereþ as lewed.  
 Latyn also y trowe can uane,  
 Bot tho that hath hit of schole tane;  
 Som can Frensch and no Latyne,  
 That useth has court and ducilit iherlinc,  
 And som can of Latyn aparty,  
 That can Frensch ful sebylly;  
 And som untherstondith Englisch,  
 That nother can Latyn ne Frensch.  
*Bot lorde, and lewde, old and zong,*  
*Alle untherstondith Englisch tonge.*  
 Therefore y holde hit most siker thanne  
 To schewe the langage that ech man can;  
 And for lewethe men namely,  
 That can no more of clergy,  
 Tho ken tham whare most nede,  
 For clerkes can both se and rede  
 In divers bokes of Holy Writt,  
 How they schul lyve, yf thay loke hit:  
 Therefore y wyll me holly halde  
 To that langage that Englisch ys calde. *MS. Bodl. 48, f. 48.*



The author of the *Cursor Mundi* thought each nation should be contented with one language, and that the English should discard the Anglo-Norman :

This ilk bok it es translate  
 Into Inglis tong to rede,  
 For the love of Inglis lede,  
 Inglis lede of Ingland,  
 For the commun at understand.  
 Frankis rimes here 1 redd  
 Comunlik in ilk sted.  
 Mast es it wroght for Frankis man,  
*Quat is for him na Frankis can ?*  
 Of Ingland the nacion  
 Es Inglisman thar in comun;  
 The speche that man wit mast may spede,  
 Mast thar wit to speke war nede.  
*Selden was for ani chance*  
*Praised Inglis tong in France !*  
*Give us ilkan thare langage,*  
*Me think we do tham non outrage.*

*MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.*

In the curious tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, the latter is described as being perfectly astonished with the French and Latin of the court :

The lordis anon to chawmbur went,  
 The kyng aftur the scheperde sent,  
 He was brogt forth fulle sone;  
 He clawed his hed, his hare he rent,  
 He wende wel to have be schent,  
 He ne wyst what was to done.  
 When he French and Latyn herde,  
 He hade mervelle how it ferde,  
 And drow hym ever alone:  
 Jhesu, he seid, for thi gret grace,  
 Bryng me fayre out of this place!  
 Lady, now here my bone !

*MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 55.*

In the fifteenth century, English may be said to have been the general language of this country.\* At this period, too, what is now called old English, rapidly lost its grammatical forms, and the English of the time of Henry VIII., orthography excepted, differs very little from that of the present day. A few archaisms now obsolete, and old phrases, constitute the essential differences.

Our present subject is the provincial dialects, to which these very brief remarks on the general history of the English language are merely preliminary,—a subject of great difficulty, and one which requires far more reading than has yet been attempted to develop satisfactorily, especially in its early period. Believing that the principal use of the study of the English dialects consists in the explanation of archaisms, I have not attempted that research which would be necessary to understand their history, albeit this latter is by no means an unimportant inquiry. The Anglo-Saxon dialects were not numerous, as far as can be judged from the MSS. in that language which have been preserved, and it seems probable that most of our English dialects might be traced historically and etymologically to the original tribes of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, not forgetting the Danes, whose language, according to Wallingford, so long influenced the dialect of Yorkshire. In order to accomplish this we require many more early documents which bear upon the subject than have yet been discovered, and the uncertainty which occurs in most cases of fixing the exact locality in which they were written adds to our difficulties. When we come to a later period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there being no standard literary form of our native language, every MS. sufficiently exhibits its dialect, and it is to be hoped that all English works of this period may one day be classed according to their dialects. In such an undertaking, great assistance will be derived from a knowledge of our local dialects as they now exist. Hence the value of specimens of modern provincial language, for in many instances, as in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, compared with the present dialect of Gloucestershire, the organic forms of the dialect have remained unchanged for centuries. The *Ayenbyte* of Inwyt is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of early English MSS. written in a broad dialect, and it proves very satisfactorily that in the fourteenth century the principal features of what is termed the Western dialect were those also of the Kentish dialect. There can be, in fact, little doubt that the former was

\* Anne, Countess of Stafford, thus writes in 1439, I "ordeyne and make my testament in English tonge for my most profit, redyng, and understandyng in this wise."

long current throughout the Southern counties, and even extended in some degree as far as Essex.\* If we judge from the specimens of early English of which the localities of composition are known, we might perhaps divide the dialects of the fourteenth century into three grand classes, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, the last being that now retained in the Western counties. But, with the few materials yet published, I set little reliance on any classification of the kind. If we may decide from Mr. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry, which were written in Herefordshire, or from Audelay's Poems, written in Shropshire in the fifteenth century, those counties would belong to the Midland division, rather than to the West or South.

The few writers who have entered on the subject of the early English provincial dialects, have advocated their theories without a due consideration of the probability, in many cases the certainty, of an essential distinction between the language of literature and that of the natives of a county. Hence arises a fallacy which has led to curious anomalies. We are not to suppose, merely because we find an early MS. written in any county in standard English, that that MS. is a correct criterion of the dialect of the county. There are several MSS. written in Kent of about the same date as the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, which have none of the dialectal marks of that curious work. Most of the quotations here given from early MSS. must be taken with a similar limitation as to their dialect. Hence the difficulty, from want of authentic specimens, of forming a classification, which has led to an alphabetical arrangement of the counties in the following brief notices:—

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been fully investigated in Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language, 8vo. 1809. *Ew* takes the place of *ow*, *ea* of *a*, *ov* of the long *o*, *oi* of *i*, &c. When *r* precedes *s* and *e* final, or *s* and other consonants, it is frequently not pronounced. *Ow* final is often changed into *er*; *ge* final, into *dge*; and *g* final is sometimes omitted.

### BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire dialect partly belongs to the Western, and partly to the Midland, more strongly marked with the features of the former in the South-West of the county. The *a* is changed into *o*, the diphthongs are pronounced broadly, and the vowels are lengthened. *Way* is pronounced *woye*; *thik* and *thak* for *this* and *that*; *he* for *him*, and *she* for *her*.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The language of the peasantry is not very broad, although many dialectical words are in general use. A list of the latter was kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Hussey.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There is little to distinguish the Cambridgeshire dialect from that of the adjoining counties. It is nearly allied to that of Norfolk and Suffolk. The perfect tense is formed strongly, as *hit*, *hot*, *sit*, *sot*, *spare*, *spore*, e. g. "if I am spore," i. e. *spared*, &c. I have to return my thanks to

the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Charles Warren for brief lists of provincialisms current in this county.

### CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire dialect changes *l* into *w*, *ul* into *w* or *oo*, *i* into *oi* or *ee*, *o* into *u*, *a* into *o*, *o* into *a*, *u* into *i*, *ea* into *yo*, and *oa* into *wo*. Mr. Wilbraham has published a very useful and correct glossary of Cheshire words. Second ed. 12mo. 1836.

*Extract from a Speech of Judas Iscariot in the Play of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.*

By deare God in magistie!  
I am so wroth as I maye be,  
And some waye I will wreken me,  
As some as ever I male.  
My mayster Jesus, as men maye see,  
Was rubbed heade, foote, and knye,  
With oyntmente of more daintie  
Then I see manye a daie.  
To that I have groate envye,  
That he suffred to destroye  
More then all his good thrye,  
And his dames tow.  
Hade I of it hade maisterye,  
I woulde have sould it some in hie,  
And put it up in tresuerye,  
As I was wonte to doe.  
Whatsocver wes geven to Jesu,  
I have kepte, since I hym knewe;  
For he hopes I wilbe trewe,  
His purse allwale I bare.  
Hym hade bene better, in good faye,  
Hade spared oyntmente that daie,

\* This is stated on sufficiently ample authority, but Verstegan appears to limit it in his time to the Western counties,—"We see that in some severall parts of England itselfe, both the names of things, and pronuntiations of words, are somewhat different, and that among the country people that never borrow any words out of the Latin or French, and of this different pronuntiation one example in steed of many shal suffice, as this: for pronouncing according as one would say at London, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *Hy sud eat mare cheese gin ay hadet*, and the Western man saith, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it*. Lo heere three different pronuntiations in our owne country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be alleaged."—*Verstegan's Restitution*, 1634, p. 195.

For wrocken I wilbe some wale  
Of waste that was done their;  
Three hundreth penny worthes it was  
That he let spill in that place;  
Therefore God geve me hardie grace,  
But hymselfe shalbe soulede  
To the Jewes, or that I sitte,  
For the tenth peny of it:  
And this my malster shalbe quite  
My greffe a hundreth foulede.

*Chester Plays*, ii. 12.

### CORNWALL.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the ancient Cornish language has long been obsolete. It appears to have been gradually disused from the time of Henry VIII., but it was spoken in some parts of the country till the eighteenth century. Modern Cornish is now an English dialect, and a specimen of it is here given. Polwhele has recorded a valuable list of Cornish provincialisms, and a new glossary has recently been published, in 'Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect,' 8vo. 1846. In addition to these, I have to acknowledge several words, hitherto unnoticed, communicated by Miss Hicks, and R. T. Smith, Esq.

Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 14, thus mentions the Cornish language: "The Cornish and Devonshire men, whose countie the Britons call Cerni, have a speech in like sort of their owne, and such as hath in deed more affinitie with the Armorican toong than I can well discusse of. Yet in mine opinion, they are both but a corrupted kind of British, albeit so far degenerating in these daies from the old, that if either of them doo meete with a Welshman, they are not able at the first to understand one another, except here and there in some od words, without the helpe of interpreters."

In Cornwall, Pembr. and Devon they for to milke say milky, for to squint, to squinny, this, thicky, &c., and after most verbs ending with consonants they clap a *y*, but more commonly the lower part of Pembrokeshire.

*Lhuys's MS. Additions to Roy, Ashm. Mus.*

#### (1) *The Cornwall Schoolboy.*

An ould man found, one day, a yung gentleman's portmantle, as he were a golug to es dennar; he took'd et en and gived et to es wife, and said, "Mally, here's a roul of lither, look, see, I suppose some poor ould shoemaker or other have los'en, tak'en and put'en a top of the teaster of tha bed, he'll be glad to hab'en agen sum day, I dear say." The ould man, Jan, that was es neame, went to es work as before. Mally then open'd the portmantle, and found en et three hundred pounds. Soon after thes, the ould man not being very well, Mally said, "Jan, I've saaved away a little money, by the bye, and as thee can't read or write, thes shu't go to scool" (he were then nigh threescore and ten). He went but a very short time, and comed ho:m one day, and said, "Mally, I wain't go to scool no more, 'caase the childer do be laffen at me; they can tell their letters, and I caan't tell my A, B, C, and I wud rayther go to work agen." "Do as thee woul," ses Mally. Jan had not ben out many days, afore the yung gentleman came by that lost the portmantle, and said, "Well, my ould man, did'ee see

or hear tell of sich a thing as a portmantle?" "Portmantle, sar, was't that un, sumthing like thickey? (pointing to one behind es saddle.) I found one the t'other day sackly like that." "Where es et?" "Come along, I carr'd'en en and gov'en to my wife Mally; thee sha't av'en. Mally, where es that roul of lither that I giv'd tha the t'other day?" "What roul of lither?" said Mally. "The roul of lither I broft en and tould tha to put'en a top of the teaster of the bed, afore I go'd to scool." "Drat the emperance," said the gentleman, "thee art betwattled, that was before I were born."

#### (2) *A Western Eclogue.*

Pengrouze, a lad in many a science blest,  
Outshone his toning brothers of the west:  
Of smugling, hurling, wrestling much he knew,  
And much of tin, and much of pilchards too.  
Fam'd at each village, town, and country-house,  
Menacken, Helstone, Polkinhorne, and Grouze;  
Trespissen, Buddock, Cony-yerle, Trevery,  
Polbastard, Hallabazzack, Eglesderry,  
Pencob, and Restijeg, Treviskey, Breague,  
Irewinnick, Buskenwyn, Busveal, Roscreague:  
But what avail'd his fame and various art,  
Since he, by love, was smitten to the heart?  
The shaft a beam of Bet Polglaze's eyes;  
And now he dumplin loaths, and pilchard pies.  
Young was the lass, a servant at St. Tizzy,  
Born at Polpiss, and bred at Mavigizy.  
Calm o'er the mountain blush'd the rising day,  
And ting'd the summit with a purple ray,  
When sleepless from his hutch the lover stole,  
And met, by chance, the mistress of his soul.  
And "Whither go'st?" he scratched his skull and cry'd;

"Arrear, God bless us," well the nymph reply'd,  
"To Yealston sure, to buy a pound o' backy,  
That us and measter wonderfully lacky;  
God bless us ale, this fortnight, 'pon my word,  
We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and cue-terd."

*Pengrouze.*

Arrear then, Bessy, ly aloane the backy,  
Sty here a tiny bit and let us talky.  
Bessy, I loves thee, wot a ha me, zay,  
Wot ha Pengrouze, why wot a, Bessy, hae?

*Bet Polglaze.*

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, mind at Moushole fair  
What did you at the Choughs, the alehouse there?  
When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer,  
To treat that dirty trollup, Mall Rosevear:  
You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker,  
Arrear the people tho't you wud have choack her.

*Pengrouze.*

Curse Mall Rosevear, I says, a great jack whore,  
I ne'er sees such a dirty drab before:  
I stuffs her gills with cakes and beer, the hunk,  
She stuffs herself, she meslin and got drunk.  
Best\* drink sure for her jaws want good enow,  
So leckert makes her drunk as David's sow;  
Her feace is like a bull's, and 'tis a foeel,  
Her legs are like the legs o' cobler's stool;  
Her eyes be grean's a lick,† as yaffers big,  
Noase flat's my hond, and neck so black's a pig.

*Bet Polglaze.*

Ay, but I've more to say; this isn't ale,  
You deanc'd wy Mall Rosevear 't a sartlin bale;  
She toald me so, and lefts me wy a sneare—  
Ay! you, Pengrouze, did deance wy Mall Rosevear.

\* Best drink implies strong beer. † Brandy.  
‡ Green as a leek.

*Pengrouce.*

Now, Bessy, hire me, Bessy, vath and soale.  
 Hire me, I says, and thou shalt hire the whoale;  
 One night, a Wensday night, I vows to Goade,  
 Aloane, a hosaback, to Tresouze I roade;  
 Sure Bessy vath, dist hire me, 'tis no lies,  
 A d—mnder bale was never seed wy eyes.  
 I hires sun mizzlek at an oald bearne doore,  
 And hires a wondrous rousing on the floore;  
 So in I pops my head; says I, arreare!  
 Why, what a devil's neame is doing heare?  
 Why deancing, cries the crowder by the wale,  
 Why deancing, deancing, measter—'tis a bale.  
 Deancing, says I, by Gam I hires sun preancors,  
 But tell us where the devil be the deancers;  
 For fy the dust and strawe so floed about,  
 I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out.  
 At laste I spies Rosevear, I wish her dead,  
 Who meakes me deance all nite, the stinking jade.  
 Says I, I have no shoose to kick a foote:  
 Why kick, says Mall Rosevear, then kick thy boote.  
 And, Bet, dist hire me, for to leert us ale,  
 A furthing candle wink'd again the wale.

*Bet Polglaze.*

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid  
 That you is laughing at a simple maid.

*Pengrouce.*

Deare, dearest Bet, let's hug thee to my hearte,  
 And may us never never never pearte!  
 No, if I lies than, Bessy, than I wishes  
 The Shackleheads may never close the fishes;  
 That picky dogs may eat the secane when fule,  
 Eat'n to rags, and let go ale the schule.

*Bet Polglaze.*

Then here's my hand, and wy it teake my hearte.

*Pengrouce.*

Goade bless us too, and here is mines, ods hearte!  
 One buss, and then to Pilcharding I'll packy.

*Bet Polglaze.*

And I to Ycalstone for my master's backy.

*(3) A Cornish Song.*

Come, all ye jolly Tinner boys, and listen to me;  
 I'll tell ee of a storie shall make ye for to see,  
 Consarnin Boney Peartie, the schaames which he had  
 maade  
 To stop our tin and copper mines, and all our pilchard  
 traade.  
 He summonsed forty thousand men, to Polland they  
 did goa,  
 All for to rob and plunder there you very well do  
 knawa;  
 But ten-thou-sund were killed, and laade dead in blood  
 and goare,  
 And thirty thousand ranned away, and I cante tell  
 where, I'm sure.  
 And should that Boney Peartie have forty thousand still  
 To maake into an army to work his wicked will,  
 And try for to invaade us, if he doent quickly fly—  
 Why, forty thousand Cornish boys shall knawa the  
 reason why.  
 Hurea for tin and copper, boys, and fisheries likewise!  
 Hurea for Cornish maadens—oh, bless their pretty  
 eyes!  
 Hurea for our ould gentric, and may they never faale!  
 Hurea, hurea for Cornwall! hurea, boys, "one and  
 ale!"

**CUMBERLAND.**

The dialects of Cumberland, Westmoreland,  
 Northumberland, and Durham may be consi-

dered to be identical in all essential peculiarities, the chief differences arising from the mode of pronunciation. According to Boucher, the dialect of Cumberland is much less uniform than that of Westmoreland. In Cumberland, *wo* is in frequent use instead of the long *o*, as will be noticed in the following example. A glossary of Cumberland words was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

*(1) Love in Cumberland.**Tune,—“Cuddle me, Cuddy.”*

Wa, Jwohn, what'n mannishment's 'tis  
 'At tou's gawn to dee for a hizzy!  
 Aw hard o' this torrabble fiss,  
 An' aw's cum't to advlse tha',—'at is ee.  
 Mun, thou'll nobbet lwose tee gud neame  
 Wi' gowlin an' whingin sea mickle;  
 'Cocksawunturs! min beyde about heame,  
 An' let her e'en ga to auld Nickle.  
 Thy plew-geer's aw ligin how-strow,  
 An' somebody's stown thee thy couter;  
 Oh faiks! thou's duin little 'at dow  
 To fash theesel ivver about her.  
 Your Seymey has broken car stang,  
 An' mendit it wid a clog-coaker;  
 Pump-tree's geane aw wheyt wrang,  
 An' they've sent for auld Tom Stawker.  
 Young filly's dung oure the lang stee,  
 An' leam'd peer Andrew the thecker;  
 Thce mudder wad suffer't for tee,  
 An haw hadn't happ'n't to cleek her.  
 Thou's spoilt for aw manner o' wark:  
 Thou nobbet sits peghan an' pleenan.  
 Odswucke, man! doff that durty sark,  
 An' pretha gi'e way git a clean an!  
 An' then gow to Carel wi' me,—  
 Let her gang to knock-cross wid her sewornin,  
 See clanken at market we'll see,  
 A'll up'od ta' forgit her 'or mwornin'!

*(2) Song, by Miss Blamire.*

What ails this heart o' mine?  
 What means this wat'ry e'e?  
 What gars me ay turn pale as death  
 When I tak' leave o' thee?  
 When thou art far awa',  
 Thou'll dearer be to me;  
 But change o' place, and change o' folk,  
 May gar thy fancy jee.  
 When I sit down at e'en,  
 Or walk in morning air,  
 Ilk rustling bough will seem to say,  
 I us'd to meet thee there;  
 Then I'll sit down and wail,  
 And greet aneath a tree,  
 And gin a leaf fa' i' my lap,  
 I's ca't a word frae thee.  
 I'll hie me to the bow'r  
 Where yews wi' roses tred,  
 And where, wi' monie a blushing bud,  
 I strove my face to hide;  
 I'll doat on ilka spot,  
 Where I ha'e been wi' thee,  
 And ca' to mind some kindly look  
 'Neath ilka hollow tree.  
 Wi' sec thoughts i' my mind,  
 Time thro' the warl may gae,  
 And find me still, in twenty years,  
 The same as I'm to-day:

'Tis friendship bears the sway,  
And keeps friends i' the e'e;  
And gin I think I see the still,  
Wha can part thee and me?

## DERBYSHIRE.

"This dialect," observes Dr. Bosworth, "is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw*, call, *boud*, bold, *coud*, cold. Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c." Lists of provincial words peculiar to this county have been kindly forwarded by Dr. Bosworth, Thomas Bateman, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Fox, the Rev. William Shilleto, Mrs. Butler, and L. Jewitt, Esq.

*A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoom?

*Tummus Lide.* Becoz, mester, 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw. I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire; I wish I cud. I'd soon mend yore shoom, an others tow. I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times? I'll doo onnythink to addle a penny. I con thresh—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, but it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fo'her, or milk, if there beed no'nt. I woodner mind drivin plow or onnythink.

*Farmer B.* I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; but Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

*Tummus L.* O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I can help 'em; bur I hanner bin wecin the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot missses didner use Hester well; bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

*Farmer B.* What did Missses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

*Tummus L.* Why, Hester may be wor summut to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gentefook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; but they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set missses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice: an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which wee the winde blows.

*Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Intro. p. 31.*

## DEVONSHIRE.

The MS. Ashmole 33 contains an early romance, written about the year 1377, which appears to have been composed by a clergyman living in the diocese of Exeter. Several extracts from it will be found in the following pages. The MS. possesses great interest, having part of

the author's original draught of the romance. See farther in Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 15.

"A Devonshire song" is printed in Wits Interpreter, ed. 1671, p. 171; the "Devonshire ditty" occurs in the same work, p. 247. The Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, specimens of the broad Devonshire dialect at the commencement of the last century, have been lately republished. The third edition was published at Exeter in 1746, 4to. Mr. Marshall has given a list of West Devonshire words in his Rural Economy of the West of England, 1796, vol. i. pp. 323-32, but the best yet printed is that by Mr. Palmer, appended to a Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect, 8vo. 1837. A brief glossary is also added to the Devonshire Dialogue, 8vo. 1839. My principal guide, however, for the dialectal words of this county is a large MS. collection stated in Mr. Thomas Rodd's Catalogue of MSS. for 1845 (No. 276) to have been written by Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and quoted in this work as Dean Milles' MS. I have been since informed that it was compiled by the late Rev. Richard Hole, but in either case its integrity and value are undoubted. Notes of Devonshire words have been kindly transmitted by the Rev. John Wilkinson, J. H. James, Esq., William Chappell, Esq., Mrs. Lovell, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. The West Country dialect is now spoken in greater purity in Devonshire than in any other county.

The following remarks on the English dialects are taken from Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Society:

The Northern parts of England speake gutturally; and in Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham they have more of the *cadence*, or Scottish tone than they have at Edinborough; in like manner, in Herefordshire they have more of the Welch *cadence* than they have in Wales. The Western people cannot open their mouths to speak *ore rotundo*. Wee pronounce *paal*, *pale*, &c., and especially in Devonshire. The Exeter Coll. men in disputations, when they allege *Causa Causæ est Causa Causati*, they pronounce it, *Caza, Caze est Caza Cazati* very un-gracefully. Now *æontra* the French and Italians doe naturally pronounce a fully ore *rotundo*, and *e*, and even children of French born in England; and the farther you goe South the more fully, qd. NB. This must proceed from the earth or aire, or both. One may observe, that the speech (twang or accent—*adiantus*) of ye vulgar begins to alter some thing towards the Herefordshire manner even at Cyreneester. Mr. Thom. Hobbs told me, that Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greekes doe sing their words (as the Hereff. doe in some degree). From hence arose the accents, not used by the ancients. I have a conceit, that the Britons of the South part of this isle, e. g. the Trinobantes, &c., did speak no more gutturally, or twangings, than the inhabitants doe now. The tone, accent, &c., depends on the temper of the earth (and so to plants) and aire.

(1) *A Lovers' Dialogue.*

*Rab.* I love dearly, Bet, to hear the tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o'zummet else. Time slips away.

*Bet.* I, fegs, that it dith. I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o'me. I'll drive home. I wish thee good neart.

*Rab.* Why theré now. Oh, Bet! you guess what I ha to tell about, and you warnt hear me.

*Bet.* I, say so, co;—a fiddle-de-dee—blind marcs.  
*Rab.* There agen!—did ever any boddie hear the like? Well, soce, what be I to do?

*Rab.* I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me. Pithee, let's here no more o'at.

*Rab.* Woll, I zee how 'tis. You'll be the death o'me, that's a zure thing.

*Bet.* Dear hart, how you tell! I the death o' thee!—no, not vor the world, Rab. Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days. What whimzies you have! Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker?

*Rab.* Why, because the minnet I go about to break my meend, whipsoce, you be a-go, and than I could bite my tongue.

*Bet.* Why than will you veass me away when you know I can't abide to hear o'at? Good-now, don't ee zay no more about et. Us have always been good friends—let us bide so.

*Rab.* I've now began, and I want let thee go till thee hast a-heard me out.

*Bet.* Well, I woll, but don't ee cream my hand zo.

*Rab.* I don't know what I do nor what I zay;—many many nearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o'thee. I can't live so, 'tis never the neer to tell o'at; and I must make an end o'at wan way or t'other. I be bent upon't; therefore don't stand shilly-shally, but lookeedeeze, iv thee disn't zay thee wid ha me, bevore thicca cloud hath heal'd every 'heen o' the moon, zure an double-zure I'll ne'er ax thee agen, but go a soger and never zee home no more. Lock! lock! my precious, what dist cry vor?

*Bet.* I be a cruel moody-hearted tresome body; and you scare wan, you do zo. I'm in a sad quandory. Iv I zay is, I may be sorry; and if I zay no, I may be sorry too, zimmet. I hop you widn't use me badly.

*Rab.* Dist think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be maz'd anew to claw out my own eyes? and thee art dearer to me than they be.

*Bet.* Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay. You must know, Rab, the leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never goodsee way an. I'll tell thee how I was choiced.

*Rab.* Good-now, lovey, don't ee think o'at. We shall fadgee and find without et. I can work, and will work, an all my carking and caring will be for thee, and everything shall bee as thee woud ha'et. Thee shall do what thee wid.

*Bet.* I say so too. Co, co, Rab, how you tell! Why, pithee, don't ee think I be such a ninny-hammer as to desire et. If 'tis ordained I shall ha thee, I'll do my best to make tha a gude wife. I don't want to be cocker'd. Hark! hark! don't I hear the bell lowering for aight?—'tis, as I live. I shall ha et when I get home.

*Rab.* If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet?

*Bet.* No. To-morrow morning at milking time I woll.

*Rab.* Sure.

*Bet.* Sure and sure. So I wish thee good neart.

*Rab.* Neart, my sweeting!

(2) *John Chawbacon and his wife Moll, cum up t'Exeter to zee the railway opened, May 1, 1844.*

"Lor Johnny! lor Johnny! now whativver es that, A urning along like a hoss upon wheels?  
'Tis as bright as yer buttons, and black as yer hat,  
And jist listen, Johnny, and yer how 'a squeals!"

"Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know;

Us was vools to come yerr and to urn into danger,  
Let's be off—'a spits vire! lor, do let us go—

And 'a holds up his head like a gooze at a stranger.

"I be a bit wrighten'd—but let us bide yerr;

And hark how 'a puffs, and 'a caughts, and 'a blows,  
He edden unlike the old cart-hoss last yer—

Broken-winded;—and yet only zee how 'a goes!

"'A urns upon ladders, with they things like wheels,

Or hurdles, or pallings, put down on the ground;  
But why do they let 'un stray out of the veels?

'Tis a wonder they don't clap 'un into the pound."

"'A can't be alive, Jan—I don't think 'a can."

"I bain't zure o' that, Moll, for jist look'ee how

'A breathes like a hoss, or a znivell'd old man;—

And hark how he's bust out a caughing, good now.

"'A never could dra' all they waggins, d'ee zee,

If 'a lived upon vatches, or turmets, or hay;

Why, they waggins be vill'd up with people—they be;  
And do 'ee but look how they'm larfin away!

"And look to they childern a urning about,

Wi' their mouths vull of gingerbread, there by the zhows;

And zee to the scores of vine ladies turn'd out;

And gentlemen, all in their best Sunday clothes.

"And look to this houze made o' canvas zo zmart;

And the dinner zet out with such bussle and fuss;

But us brought a squab pic, you know, in the cart,

And a keg of good zider—zo that's nort to us.

"I tell 'ee what 'tis, Moll—this here is my mind,

The world's gone quite maze, as zure as you'm born;

'Tis as true as I'm living—and that they will vind,

With their hosses on wheels that don't live upon corn.

"I wouldn't go homeward b'mbye to the varm

Behind such a critter, when all's zed and dun,

We've a travell'd score miles, but we never got harm,

Vor there's nort like a market cart under the zun."

## DORSETSHIRE.

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire," observes Mr. Barnes, "is, with little variation, that of most of the Western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon." The Dorset dialect, however, has essential features of that of the Western counties which are not heard in Surrey or Hants, as will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens here given. The language of the south-east part of Dorsetshire is more nearly allied to that of Hants.

"In the town of Poole," according to Dr. Salter, "there is a small part which appears to be inhabited by a peculiar race of people, who are, and probably long have been, the fishing population of the neighbourhood. Their manner of speaking is totally different from that of the neighbouring rustics. They have a great predilection for changing all the vowels into short *u*, using it in the second person, but without a pronoun, and suppressing syllables, e. g. *cas'n car't*, can you not carry it, &c." Mr. Vernon, in remarking upon these facts, observes, "the language of our seamen in general is well worth a close investigation, as it certainly contains not a few archaisms; but the subject requires time and patience, for in the mouths of those who

call the Bellerophon and the Ville de Milan, the *Billy Ruffian* and the *Wheel-em-along*, there is nothing

"But doth suffer a sea-change  
Into something new and strange."

This must be received with some limitation, and perhaps applies almost entirely to difficult modern terms not easily intelligible to the uneducated. Many of the principal English nautical terms have remained unchanged for centuries.

Valuable lists of Dorsetshire words have been liberally sent me by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, James Davidson, Esq., Samuel Bagster, Esq., Dr. Salter, and G. Gollop, Esq.; but my principal references have been made to the glossary attached by Mr. Barnes to his "*Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*," 8vo. 1844. The same work contains a dissertation on the dialect, with an account of its peculiar features. The change of *o* into *a*, so common in Dorsetshire, completely disappears as we proceed in a westerly direction towards Worcestershire.

- (1) *A Letter from a Parish Clerk in Dorsetshire to an absent Vicar, in the Dialect of the County.* From '*Poems on several Occasions, formerly written by John Frece, D.D.*' 8vo. Lond. 1757, p. 81.

Measter, an't please you, I do zend  
Theaz letter to you as a vriend,  
Hoping you'll pardon the inditing,  
Becaz I am not us'd to writing,  
And that you will not take unkind  
A word or so from poor George Hind,  
For I am always in the way,  
And needs must hear what people say.  
First of the house they make a joke,  
And zay the chimnies never smook.  
Now the occasion of these jests,  
As I do think, where zwallows nests,  
That chanc'd the other day to vaal  
Into the parlour, zut and aal.  
Beside, the people not a few  
Begin to murmur much at you,  
For leaving of them in the lurch,  
And letting strangers zerve the church,  
Who are in haste to go agen,  
Zo, we ha'nt zang the Lord knows when.  
And for their preaching, I do know  
As well as moost, 'tis but zo, zo.  
Zure if the call you had were right,  
You ne'er could thus your neighbours slight.  
But I do fear you've zet your aim on  
Naught in the world but vilthy mammon, &c.

- (2) *Axen Maidens to goo to Fair.*

To-marra work so hard's ya can,  
An' git yer jobs up under han',  
Var Dick an' I, an' Poll's young man  
Be gwain to fair; an' zoo  
If you'll tlaake hold ov each a yarm  
Along the road ar in the zwarm  
O' vo'ke, we'll kip ye out o' harin,  
An' gi ye a flairen too.

We woon't stáy liate ther; I'll be boun'  
We'll bring our shiades back out o' town  
Zome ways avore the zun is down,

So long's the sky is clear;  
An' zoó, when al yer work's a-done,  
Yer mother cant but let ye run  
An' zee a little o' the fun  
Wher nothin is to fear.

The zun ha' flow'rs to love his light,  
The moon ha' sparklen brooks at night,  
The trees da like the playsome flight  
Ov ayer vrom the west.

Let zome like empty sounds to mock  
Ther luonesome váice by hill or rock,  
But merry chaps da like t' unlock  
Ther hearts to maidens best.

Zoo you git ready now, d'ye hear?  
Ther's nar another flair so near,  
An' theise don't come but twice a year,  
An' you woon't vind us spairen.  
We'll goo to al the zights an' shows,  
O' tumbler's wi' ther spangled cloa's,  
An' conjurers wi' cunnen blowe,  
An' raffle var a flairen.

### (3) *The Woodlands.*

O spread agen your leaves an' flow'rs,  
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands  
Here underneath the dewy show'rs  
O' warm-áir'd spring-time, zunny woodlands!  
As when, in droug ar oben groun',  
Wi' happy buoyish heart I voun'  
The twitt'ren birds a-bullen roun'

Your high-bough'd hedges, zunny woodlands!  
Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jáy,  
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!  
Ya gie'd me health as in my play  
I rambled droo ye, zunny woodlands!  
Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove  
In áiry mead, ar shiady grove;  
Ya gie'd me smilen Fanny's love,  
The best ov al o't, zunny woodlands

My vust shill skylark whiver'd high,  
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!  
To zing below your deep-blue sky,  
An' white spring-clouds, O zunny woodlands!  
An' boughs o' trees that once stood here,  
Wer glossy green the happy year  
That gie'd me oon I lov'd so dear,  
An' now ha lost, O zunny woodlands!

O let me rove agen unsplid,  
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!  
Along your green-bough'd hedges' zide,  
As then I rambled, zunny woodlands!  
An' wher the miss'n trees once stood,  
Ar tongues once rung among the wood,  
My memory shall make em good,  
Though you've alost em, zunny woodlands!

### (4) *The Weepen Liady.*

When liate o' nights, upon the green,  
By thik wold house, the moon da sheen,  
A liady there, a-hangen low  
Her head's a-wak-en to an' fro  
In robes so white's the driven snow;  
Wi' oon yarm down, while oon da rest  
Al lilly-white upon the breast  
O thik poor weepen liady.

The curdlen win' an' whislen squall  
Do shlaake the ivy by the wall,  
An' miake the pleyen tree-tops rock,  
But never ruffle her white frock,  
An' slammen door an' rottlen lock  
That in thik empty house da sound,  
Da never seem to miake look round  
Thik downcast weepen liady,

A liady, as the tiale da goo,  
That once liv'd there, an' lov'd too true,  
Wer by a young man cast azide  
A mother sad, but not a bride;  
An' then her father in his pride

An' anger offer'd oon o' two  
Vull bitter things to undergoo  
To thik poor weepen liady.  
That she herzuf should leave his door,  
To darken it again noo muore,  
Ar that her little playsome chilc,  
A-zent away a thousand mile,  
Should never meet her eyes to smille,  
An' play again, till she in shiame  
Should die an' leave a tarnish'd niamie,  
A sad variaki en liady.

"Let me be lost," she cried, "the while,  
I do but know var my poor chilc;"  
An' left the huome ov al her pride,  
To wander droo the wordle wide,  
Wi' grief that vew but she ha' tried,  
An' lik' a flow'r a blow ha' broke,  
She wither'd wi' thik deadly stroke,  
An' died a weepen liady.

An' she da keep a-comen on,  
To zee thik father dead an' gone,  
As if her soul could have noo rest  
Avore her teary chiak's a-prest  
By his vargiv-en kis: zoo blest  
Be they that can but live in love,  
An' vine a place o' rest above,  
Unlik' the weepen liady.

#### DURHAM.

The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the former being more like Scotch, and the latter more like English, but each in a very slight degree. The Durham pronunciation, though soft, is monotonous and drawing. See the 'Quarterly Review' for Feb. 1836, p. 358.

No glossary of Durham words has yet appeared, but Kennett has recorded a considerable number in his MS. Glossary. I have been enabled to add many unknown to that author, derived from communications by the Rev. R. Douglas, George B. Richardson, Esq., Miss Portus, E. T. Warburton, Esq., and Mr. S. Ward.

If the following anecdote be true, Southern English is but little known amongst some of the lower orders in Durham:

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham, the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel." John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork! "I don't want that," said the wondering tanner; "I want fuel, John." "Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins." And off he went again, not a whit the wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, he next pitched upon the besom, shouldering which, he returned to the counting-house. His master was now in a passion. "What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed; "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire." "O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it?" Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word?" And, wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what "fuel" was. "Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks an' geese, and sike like!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

#### ESSEX.

The dialect of Essex is closely allied in some parts of the county to that of Kent, and in others to that of Suffolk, though generally not

so broad, nor spoken with the strong Suffolk whining tone. Mr. Charles Clark has given a glossary of Essex words at the end of 'John Noakes and Mary Styles, or an Essex Calf's Visit to Tiptree Races,' 8vo. 1839, and I am indebted for many others to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pridden and Mr. Edward T. Hill. A list of Essex words is given in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1814, pp. 498-9.

#### (1) *From a Poem of the fifteenth century, by the Vicar of Maldon.*

Therfor, my leffe chyld, I schalle tech the,  
Herken me welle the maner and the gyse,  
How thi sowle inward schalle aqueyntyd be  
With thewis good and vertw in alle wyse:  
Rede and conseyye, for he is to displice,  
That redyth ay, and noot what is ment,  
Suche redyng is not but wynde despent.  
Pray thi God and prayse hym with alle thi hart,  
Fadir and modyr have in reverence,  
Love hem welle, and be thou never to smert  
To her mennys consayle, but kepe the thers,  
Tylle thu be clep'd be clene wylthowt offence:  
Salyw gladly to hym that is moor dygne  
Than art thiselfe, thu schalt thi plase resygne.  
Drede thi mayster, thy thynges loke thu kepe,  
Take hede to thy housold, ay love thy wyf,  
Plesaunte wordes out of thi mouth schalle crepe;  
Be not irous, kepe thi behest os lyff,  
Be tempryd, wyzte, and non excessyff;  
Thy wywes wordes make thu noon autorité,  
In folisclepe no moor thanne nedyth the.

MS. Harl. 271, f. 26.

#### (2) *Cock-a-Bevis Hill.*

At Tottum's Cock-a-Bevis Hill,  
A sput suppress'd by few,  
Where toddlers ollis haut to eye  
The proper pritty wiew;  
Where people crake so ov the place,  
Leas-ways, so I've hard say;  
An' frum its top yow, sarteny,  
Can see a mousus way.  
'Bout this oad Hill, I warrant ya,  
Their bog it niver ceases;  
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it  
Beats Danbury's au' to pieces.  
But no sense ov a place, some think,  
Is this here hill so high,—  
'Cos there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,  
But that don't argufy.  
Yit, if they their inquiries maake  
In winter time, some will  
Condemn that place as no great shakes,  
Where folks ha' the coad-chill!  
As sum'dy, 'haps, when nigh the sput,  
May ha' a wish to see't,—  
From Mauldon toun to Keldon 'tis,  
An' 'gin a four relet,  
Where up the road the load it goos  
So lugsome an' so stiff,  
That hoses mosly kitch a whop,  
Frum drivers in a tiff.  
But who'd pay a hoss when tugging on?  
None but a tetchy elf:  
'Tis right on plain etch chap desarves  
A clumsy thump himself.  
Haul'd o'er the coals, sich fellars e'er  
Shud be, by Martin's Act;  
'But, then, they're rayther muggy oft,  
So with um we're not zact.



But thussins, 'haps, to let um oaf  
Is wrong, becos etch carter,  
If maade to smart, his P's and Q's  
He'd mine for ever arter.

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, too, the  
Wiseacres show a tree,  
Which if yow clamber up, besure,  
A precious way yow see.

I dorn't think I cud clime it now,  
Aldoe I uster cud;  
I shudn't warsley loike to troy,  
For guelch eum down I shud.

My head 'ood swim,—I 'oodn't do it  
Nut even for a guinea:  
A naarbour ax'd me, tother day,  
"Naa, naa," says I, "nut quinny."

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, I was  
A-noon to tell the folks,  
Some warses back—when I bargun—  
In peace there lived John Noakes.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It has been already remarked that the organic forms of the Gloucestershire dialect have remained unchanged for centuries, and are to be traced in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Many Anglo-Saxon words are here preserved in great purity. "He geunne it him," he gave it him, the verb *geunne* being in general use amongst the peasantry. The dialect is more similar to that of Somersetshire than of the adjoining counties, though not so strongly marked as a Western dialect. They change *o* into *a*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, *t* into *d*, *p* into *b*, short *a* into *i* or *oy*, long *e* into *eea*, long *i* into *ey*, long *o* into *ooo*. The A.-S. termination *en* is still preserved; *thee* is used for *thou* and *you*; *thilk* is in constant use; *her* is put for *she*, *she* for *her*, *I* for *me*, and *ou* for *he*, *she*, or *it*. Communications of Gloucestershire words have been received from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Miss Shipton, and Mr. E. Wright.

#### *George Ridler's Oven.*

The stwons that built George Ridler's oven,  
And thauby qeum from the Bleakeney's quaar;  
And George he wur a jolly old mon,  
And his yead it graw'd above his yare.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,  
And that wur not a notable thing;  
He mead his braags avoore he died,  
Wi' any drie brothers his sons zs'houd' zeng.

There's Dick the treble and John the mean,  
Let every mon zing in his awn place;  
And George he wur the elder brother,  
And therevoore he would zing the beass.

Mine hostess's moid (and her neaum 'twur Nell)  
A pretty wench, and I lov'd her well;  
I lov'd her well, good reazon why,  
— Because zshe lov'd my dog and I.

My dog is good to catch a hen,  
A duck or goose is vood for me;  
And where good company I spy,  
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

My mwother told I when I wur young,  
If I did vollow the strong-beer pwoot;  
That drenk would pruv my auverdrow,  
And meauk me wear a ththread-bare cwoat.

My dog has gotten zitch a trick,  
To visit moids when thauby be sick;  
When thauby he zick and like to die,  
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

When I have dree zispences under my thumb,  
O then I be welcome wherever I come;  
But when I have none, O then I pass by,  
'Tis poverty pearts good company.

If I should die, as it may hap,  
My greauve shall be under the good yeal tap;  
In vouled earms there wool us lie,  
Cheek by jowl my dog and I!

### HAMPSHIRE.

The romance of Octovian, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "is in the Hampshire dialect nearly as it is spoken now." Although somewhat doubtful as to the literal correctness of this opinion, an extract from it may be compared with a modern specimen of the dialect. A short glossary of Hampshire words is given in Warner's collections for that county. The dialect of the west of the county is similar to that of Wiltshire, *f* being changed into *v*, and *th* into *d*; and *un* for *him*, *her*, *it*. It is a common saying, that in Hampshire every thing is called *he* except a tom-cat which is called *she*.

#### (1) *Extract from the early romance of Octovian Imperator.*

The knyztys loyh yn the halle,  
The mantellys they yeve menstrales alle;  
Lavor and basyn they gon calle  
To wasche and aryse,  
And syth to daunce on the walle  
Of Parys.

Whan the soudan thys tydyng herde,  
For ire as he wer wod he ferd;  
He ran with a drawe swerde

To hys mamentrye,  
And alle hys goddys ther he amerrede  
With greet envye.

Asterot, Jopyn, and Mahoun  
He alle to-hew with hys fachoun,  
And Jubiter he drew adoun  
Of hys autere;  
He seyde, hy nere worth a scalounce  
Alle y-ferc.

Tho he hadde hys goddys y-bete,  
He was abated of alle hys hete.  
To sende hys sendys nolde he nayt lete,  
Tho anoonryt,  
To Babylyone after lordes grete  
To help hym fyst.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 28.

#### *A Letter to the Editor of the Times, from a poor Man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.*

Sir,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shodn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the Gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Children living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep

our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne when he come to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twer no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the children, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the relieving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the Guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wodnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted; but in the first week in last November I was scrved with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself; but the Union Doctor had ordered em of the Guardians on his sponibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore em again,

and which I does; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so out-daccous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and prhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there no Parsons and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favor of this here new Law, and as he gets 60*l*. a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didnt come to us. Altho' he must have knowd how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consolation whatsoever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Relieving Officer and P'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell un Missus ought to be buried as soon as possible, else t'would make us all ill. This I does as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and it he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrar for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrar wasnt up; and when he got up he wodnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and I was aforced to wait about until hed had done breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that

afore here made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me waiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm beleif, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Relieving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I be-lieves tis true, last week.

And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The pronoun *a* is used for he, she, or it. Strong preterits are current, climb, *clomb*, heave, *hove*, pick, *puck*, shake, *shuck*, squeeze, *squoze*, &c. The dialect of this county must be classed as be-longing to the Midland division. The word *just* is used in rather a peculiar manner. Instead of saying, I have but just returned, they say I re-turned but just. A list of Herefordshire words is given in Duncumb's History of Hereford, and a more extended one has recently been sepa-rately published, 8vo, 1839. I am indebted for many words not to be found in either of these to lists given me by Sir S. R. Meyrick, T. W. Lane, Esq., and Mr. Perry.

(1) *From Maximon, a tale in a MS. written in Herefordshire of the time of Edward II.*

Herkne to my ron,  
As ich ou telle con,  
Of elde al hou yt gos,  
Of a mody mon,  
Hihte Maxumon,  
Soth withoute les.  
Clerc he was ful god,  
So moni mon understod.  
Nou herkne hou it wes.  
Ys wille he hevede y-noh,  
Purpre and pal he droh,  
Ant other murthes mo.  
He wes the feyrest mon,  
With-outen Absolon,  
That seththe wes ant tho.  
Tho laste is lyf so longe,  
That he bigan unstronge,  
As mony tides so.  
Him con rewe sore  
Al is wilde lore,  
For elde him dude so wo;  
So sone as elde him com  
Ys boc an honde he nom,  
Ant gan of reuthes rede,  
Of his herte ord  
He made moni word,  
Ant of is lyves dede.  
He gan mene is mone;  
So feble were is bone,

Ys hew bigon to wede.  
So clene he was y-gon,  
That heu ne hade he non;  
Ys herte gan to blede.

Care and kunde of elde  
Maketh mi body felde,  
That y ne mai stonde upriht;  
Ant mi herte unbolde,  
Mi body to colde,  
That er thou wcs so lyht.  
Ant mi body thunne,  
Such is worides wunne,  
This day me thinketh nyht.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 82.

(2) *From an English translation of Macer de virtutibus herbarum, made by John Lelamour, scolemaister of Herforde, 1373.*

Mowere growth lowe by the grownde, and berith a yellowe flourc. Drinke the juis with wyne other ale, and anoynte the reynes and the bak with the blode of a fox, for the stone. Also stampe him and mylfoly togadyr, and drinke that juis with white wyne, and that wille make one to pisse. Also drinke the juis with stale ale, a seke man that is woundid, and yf he holdithe that drinke he shalle lyfe, and yf he caste hit he shalle dye. Also drinke the juis of this erbe for the squynancy. MS. Sloane 5, f. 35.

### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There seem to be no peculiarities of dialect here which are not common to the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire. They say *mort* for a quantity; a *mort* of people, a *mort* of rain. *To-year* for this year, like *to-day* or *to-morrow*. *Wonderful* for very; his pain were *wonderful* great. *To get himself ready*, for to dress him-self; he is too weak to get himself ready. If a disorder or illness of any kind be inquired for, they never say it is better or worse, but *that's* better, or *that's* worse, with an emphasis on *that*. The Rev. Joseph Horner kindly favoured me with a list of the few provincial words which may be peculiar to this county.

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dialect of the native inhabitants of this island differs in many respects from the county to which it is opposite. The accent is rather mincing than broad, and has little of the vulgar character of the West country dialects. The tendency to insert *y* in the middle of words may be remarked, and the substitution of *v* for *f* is not uncommon among the peasantry, but by no means general. The pronunciation may generally be correctly represented by the duplication of the vowels.

No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provin-cialisms has yet appeared, but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages. Use-ful communications have also been received from E. J. Vernon, Esq., Dr. Bromfield, and Dr. Salter.

*Specimen of the Isle of Wight dialect.*

- Jan. What's got there you?  
 Will. A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag.  
 Jan. Straddlebob! Where ded'st leymay to caal'n by that neyam?  
 Will. Why, what shoud e caal'n? tes the right neyam ean ut?  
 Jan. Right neyam, no! why ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a Dumbledore?  
 Will. I knows tes, but vur aal that Straddlebob's zo right a neyam vorn as Dumbledore ez.  
 Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doant laay thee a quart o' that.  
 Will. Done! and I'll ax meyastur to night when I goos whooam, bee't how 't wool.  
 (Accordingly meyastur was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.)  
 Will. I zay, Jan! I axed meyastur about that are last night.  
 Jan. Well! what ded 'ur zay?  
 Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vorn as tother, and he louz a ben caald Straddlebob ever zunce the island was vust meyd.  
 Jan. The devvil a hav! if that's the kecas I spoos I lost the quart.  
 Will. That thee has't lucky! and we'll goo down to Arverton to the Red Lion and drink un ater we done work.

## KENT.

The modern Kentish dialect is slightly broad, indeed more so than that of Surrey or Sussex. *Day, play, waiy*, for day, play, way, &c. They say *who* for *how*, and *vice versa*. *Mate*, instead of boy or lad, is the usual address amongst equals. The interchange of *v* and *w* is common here as well as in the metropolis. As in most parts of England, the pronunciation of names of places differs very much from the orthography, e.g. *Sunnuck* for Sevenoaks, *Dairn* for Darent, *Leusum* for Lewisham, &c. No glossary of Kentish words has yet been published, unless we may so style a short list of words in Lewis's *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet*, 1736, pp. 35-39, but I have received valuable communications from the Rev. M. H. Lloyd, John Brent, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Streetfeild, the Rev. L. B. Larking, John Pemberton Bartlett, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Thomas Wright, Esq., Miss Cotterell, J. R. Hughes, Esq., and A. J. Dunkin, Esq. An early song in this dialect occurs in Ravenscroft's *Melismata*, 1611.

We have a most curious specimen of the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century (1340) in the *Ayenbyte of Inwytt*, a MS. in the Arundel collection. An extract from it will be found at p. 801, and another is here given. The change of *f* into *v*, and *s* into *z*, are now generally peculiar to the West country dialect, but appear at this early period to have extended over the South of England. In the next century, the broadness of the dialect was not so general. At least, a poem of the fifteenth century, in a MS. at Oxford, written in Kent, is remarkably pure, although the author excuses himself for his language:

And though myn English be sympill to myn eulent,  
 Hold me excusid, for I was borne in Kent.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 49.

The principal peculiarity in this MS. seems to consist in *e* being the prefix to the verb instead of *i* or *y*. For a long period, however, the dialect of the Kentish peasantry was strongly marked. In a rare tract entitled, "How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster," a character is thus mentioned:

He was patched, torne, and all to-rente;

It semed by his langage that he was borne in Kente.

*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 46.

The following very curious passage from Caxton will further illustrate this fact:

And certaynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that whiche was used and spoken whan I was borne, for we Engyllyshemen ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never sted-faste, but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and waneth and dyscreaseth another season; and that comyn Engyllyshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomuche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in Tamysse for to have sayed over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde, thei taryed atte Forlond, and wente to lande for to refreshe them. And one of theym, named Sheffielde, a mercer, cam into an hows and axed for mete, and specyally he axyd after eggys; and the goode wyf answered that she coude speke no Frenshe, and the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde eggys, and she understode hym not; and theinne at laste another sayd that he wolde have *eyren*. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in thise dayes now wryte eggys or *eyren*? Certaynly it is harde to playse every man, bycause of dyversité and change of langage.

Caxton's *Eneydos*, 1490.

(1) *Extract from the Ayenbyte of Inwytt, MS. Arundel 57, ff. 86-87.*

Me ret ine lîves of holy vaders the an holy man tealde hou he com to by monck, and zede hou thet he hedde y-by ane payenes zone, thet wes a preast to the momenettes. And tho he wes a child on time he yede into the temple mid his vader privelehe: ther he yezet ane grate dyvel thet zet ope ane vyealdinde stole, and al his mayné aboute him. Ther com on of the princes, and leat to him; tho he him aksede the like thet zet ine the stole huannes he com, and he answered thet he com vram ane londe huer he hedde arered and y-mad manye werren and manye vîstînges, zuo thet moche volk weren y-slage, and moche blod ther y-ased. The mayster him ascede ine hou moche time he hette thet y-do, and he answered ine thritti dages. He him zede, Ine zuo moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Tho he het thet ha wer rîgt wel y-beate, and evele y-drage. Efter than com another thet alsuo to him leat ase the verste. The mayster him ascede huannes ha com. He answered thet he com vram the ze huer he hedde y-mad manye tempestes, vele asipes to-broke, and moche volk adreyct. The maister ascede ine hou long time. He answered ine tuenti dages. He zayde, ine zuo moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Efterward com the thridde, thet answered thet he com vram ane cité huer he hedde y-by at ane bredale, and ther he hedde arered and y-mad cheastis and strîff, zuo thet moche volk ther were y-slage, and thet-to he hedde y-slage thane hosebounde. The

malster him acsede hou long time he zette thet vor to done. He ansuerede thet ine ten dages. Tho he het thet he were wel y-byate vor thet he hedde zuo longe abidle thet to done without more. Ate lasten com another to-vore the prince, and to him he beaz; and he him acsede, huannes comst thou? He ansuerede thet he com vram the ermitage huer he hedde y-by vourti yer vor to vondi ane monek of fornicacion, thet is the zenne de lecherie, and zuo moche ich habbe y-do thet ine thise nygt ich hine habbe overcome, and y-do him valle into the zenne. Tho lhip op the mayster, and him keste and beclepte, and dede the coroune ope his heved, an dede him zitte bezide him, and to him zede thet he hedde grat thing y-do and grat prowesse. Tho zayde the guode man thet huanne he hedde thet y-hyerd and thet y-zoge, he thoghte thet hit were grat thing to by monek, and be tho encheysoun he becom monek.

(2) *Extract from MS. Laud. 416, written by a native of Kent about 1460.*

Also use not to play at the dice ne at the tablis,  
Ne none maner gamys upon the holdais;  
Use no tavernys where be jestis and fablis,  
Syngyng of lewde balettes, rondelettes, or virolais;  
Nor eryl in mornyng to fecche home fresch mais,  
For yt makyth maydins to stomble and falle in the breirs,

And afterward they telle her councele to the freirs.

Now y-wis yt were wele done to know  
The difference bytwene a damselle and a malde,  
For alle bene lyke whan they stond in a row;  
But I wyllle telle what experience said,  
And in what wyse they be entyrid and araid;  
Maydyns were callis of silk and of thred,  
And damscells kerchevis pynnid upon ther hed.

Wyffis may not to chirch tille they be entyred,  
Ebridyldid and paytrellid, to shew her aray,  
And fetyd alle abowte as an hacony to be hyred;  
Than she lokyth aboute her if eny be so gay;  
And oon thyng I comend, which is most to my pay,  
Ther kerchef hanggyth so low, that no man can a-spye,

To loke undirnethe oons to shrew her eie.

Jangelyng in chirche among hem is not usid,  
To telle alle her howawfyry of the weke byfore;  
And also her husbondis shalle not be accusid,  
Now crokyd and crabbed they bene ever more;  
And suche thyngges lo! they can kepe no store,  
They bene as close and covert as the horn of Gabrielle,

That wyllle not be herd but from hevyn to helle.

(3) *From Dick and Sal, a modern poem in the Kentish dialect.*

Ya see, when Middlemas come roun,  
I thought dat Sal and I  
Ud go to Canterbury town,  
To see what we cud buy.  
Fer when I liv'd at Challock Leys,  
Our Secont-man had been:  
An wonce, when we was carrin peas,  
He told me what he'd sin.

He said dare was a teejus fair,  
Dat lasted for a wick;  
An all de ploughmen dat went dare,  
Must car daif shining stick.

An how dat dare was nable rigs.  
An Merriander's jokes;  
Snauff-boxes, shows, an whirlligigs,  
An houged sights a folks.

But what queer'd me, he sed 'twas kep  
All roun about de church;  
An how dey had him up de steps,  
An left him in de lurch.

At last he got into de street,  
An den he lost his road;  
An Bet an he come to a gate,  
Where all de soadgers stood.

Den she ketcht fast hold av his han,  
For she was rather scar'd;  
Tom sed, when fust he see 'em stan,  
He thought she'd be a-fared.

LANCASHIRE.

The dialect of Lancashire is principally known by Collier's Dialogue, published under the name of Tim Bobbin. A glossary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire, is preserved in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. A letter in the Lancashire dialect occurs in Braithwaite's Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, and other early specimens are given in Heywood's Late Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1634, and Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1682. The glossary at the end of Tim Bobbin is imperfect as a collection for the county, and I have been chiefly indebted for Lancashire words to my father, Thomas Halliwell, Esq. Brief notes have also been received from the Rev. L. Jones, George Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hume, G. R. Spencer, Esq., and Mr. R. Proctor. The features of the dialect will be seen from the following specimens; *o* and *ou* are changed into *a*, *ea* into *o*, *ai* into *au*, *g* into *k*, long *o* into *oi*, and *d* final into *t*. The Saxon termination *en* is retained, but generally mute.

(1) *Extract from Tim Bobbin's Dialogue between Tummus and Meary.*

M. Odds-fish! boh that wur breve. I wou'd I'd bin ch yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear. It wur o dree wey too-to; heawe'er I gett here be suse o'clock, on before eh opp'nt dur, I covert Nip with th' cleawt, ot eh droy meh nese weh, t'let him see hcaw I stoart her. Then I opp'nt dur; on what te dule dust think, boh three little tyney Bandyhewits coom weaughing os if th' little ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swallut me whick: Boh presontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: Fer I heard Ruchott o' Jack's tell meh meastor, that hoo justices awlus did th' moost o'th' wark: Heawe'er, I ax't hur if Mr. justice wur o' whoan; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' sey eigh, r now; boh simpurt on sed iss, (the dickons iss hur on him too)—Sed I, I wuddid'n tell him I'd fene speyk to him.

(2) *A Letter printed and distributed in the procession that was formed at Manchester in commemoration of free trade.*

Bury, July 15th, 1846.

TO ME LAWRD JHON RUSSELL,—Well, me Lawrd, yoan gett'n ut last up to th' top o' th' lathur, un th' heemust stave asnt brokk'n wi yo this time us it did afore. Wayst see I' t'neaw wethur yo kun keep yur stonnin ur not; awm rather fyert ut yoan find it slippy un noan safe footin; but, heawsumevvur, thirs nawt like thryin.

But wot'r yo fur dooin? Yo seema to think ut o

vast dyel o things wants mendin, un yo thinkn reet, for they dun:—but kon yo mannigle um? Yur fast job 'll be a twoff un; un tho it'll be o sweet subjek, it'll ha sum sawr stuff obeawt it. But sawr ur not yo mun stick like breek, un not let that cantin, leawsy stuff obeawt "slave-groon un free-groon" stop yo. Bless me life, mon! its anooof to gie won th' bally wratch to yer o set o gawnblins uta beylin, un spinnin, un weyvin, un warin slave-groon kottin elch day o thir lives, tawk obeawt thir konshunsus not lettin um sweetn thir fayrlie pie fur th' chilthur wi o bit o slave-groon shugur. It's oa humbug, me Lawrd, un tell um aw say so. Stick yo fast to the skame o' having oa th' dewties olike: but yo may slip eawt thos twothrey yer ut yore fur keepin up o difference, us soon us ynn o mind. We kun spare om wen wer bizzy.

Sum o yur skames ur weel onooof: but th' main thing 'll be for yo to ta care to spend us little brass us yo kon, un giv us o gud thrade.

Yoa lettin Sur Robbut (yoa knoan he's a Berry mufn un we're sharp chaps)—aw say yoa lettin Sur Robbut get howd o yur tools and wurch wi um wonst, wi not becin sharp onooof. He made o gud hondlin on um, too uns gettin t'wajus for his wark, tho' t'skame wur yoa, un iv yo dunnt mind he'll do t'same ogen. He'll let yo get th' patthurns reddly, and make t'kestins, un t'bowts, un t'skrews, un stichin: but he'll put t'moeshen together, un dray th' wage ut th' Sethurde neet, iv yo annut yur een obeawt yo.

Dunnot be fyert, mon, but rap eawt wi awt uts reet, un us Berry foke 'll elp yo us ard as we kon. Wayn helpt Kobdln, un wayn elp yo, if yoa set obeawt yur wark gradely.

Wayre havvin o greyt stur to day heer for us wurchin foke, un wayre to have doance o Munday neet. Aw nobbut wush ut yo k'd kum deawn un see us—yoad see sitch o seet un yer sitch sheawtin yoa ne'er seed nur i yor life. They konnat sheawt i Lunnon—its nobbot gradely butthermilk un porritch Lankeshur lads ut kun sheawt woth koin sheawtin.

But yo mun ne'er heed, Lawrd John. Dunnot be fyert, us aw sed ofore, but ston up for wots reet, un iv t' parlyment winnit let yo ha yer oan rude, kum eawt, un let t' gangway kawves thry how thay kun sawk t' public pap.

Awm noan yust to ritin, un aw feel tyert, so aw mun lyev awt moor ut aw av to say tell me honst's restut itsel. So aw remain, me Lawrd,

Yours for evvur,

BURY MUFF.

### (3) *A Lancashire Ballad.*

Now, aw me gud gentles, an yau won tarry,  
Ile tel how Gilbert Scott soudn's mare Berry.  
He soudn's mare Berry at Warlkin fair;  
When heel be pade, hee knows not, ere or nere.  
Soon as hee coom whoom, an toud his wife Grace,  
Hon up wi th' kippo, an swat him t'w' face;  
Hoo pickdt him oth' hilloc, wi sick a thwack,  
That hoo had whel ni a brokken his back.  
Thou hooer, quo hee, wo't but lemme rise,  
Ile gi' thee auth' leet, wench, that imme lies.  
Thou udgit, quo hoo, but wher dus hee dwel?  
Belakin, quo hee, but I connan tel.  
I tuck him to be sum gud greslmon's son;  
He spent too pense on mee when hee had doon.  
He gin mee a lunc'h'n o denty snig py,  
An shaukdt mee bith' haundt most lovinly.  
Then Grace, hoo promptd hur, so neeat an so ne.  
To War'kin hoo went, o Wenaday betime.

An theer too, hoo stade ful five markit days,  
Til th' mon, wi th' mare, were coom to Raunley Shaw's.

As Grace was restin won day in hur rowm,  
Hoo spydt th' mon a ridin o th' mare down the town.  
Bounce gas hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen  
That out o th' windo hoo'd like fort lopen.

Hoo stamptd, an hoo star'dt, an down stairs hoo run,

Wi' th' hat under th' arm, an windt welly gon.

Hur head-gear flew off, an so did hur snowd,  
Hoo stamptd, an hoo star'dt, as an hoo'd been wood.

To Raunley's hoo hy'd, an hoo hove up th' latch,  
Afore th' mon had teed th' mare welly too th' cratch.  
Me gud mon, quo hoo, frend, hee greets yau merry.  
An desires yau'd send him money for Berry.

Ay, money, quo hee, that I connan spare:  
Belakin, quo hoo, but then Ile ha th' mare.

Hoo poedt, an hoo thromperdt him, shaum't be seen;

Thou hangmon, quo hoo, Ile poo out thin een:

Ile mak thee a sompan, haud thee a groat  
Ile oth'r ha' th' money, or poo out the throat;

'Tween them they made such a wearloun din,  
That for t' intreat them, Raunly Shaw coom in,

Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;  
What, deel, ar yau monkeen, or ar yau woon?

Belakin, quo hee, yau lane so hard on—  
I think now that th' woman has quite spoildt th' mon.

Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;  
Yaust ha' th' mare, or th' money, whether yau won.

So Grace got th' money, an whoomwardt hoo's gon,  
Hoo keeps it aw, an gees Gilbert Scott non.

### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been entirely neglected, with the exception of a few brief remarks in Macaulay's History of Claybrook, 1791; but it deserves a careful study. A valuable glossary of Leicestershire words was given me by Mr. John Gibson, but too late to be used in the early part of the work.

The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words; the letter *h* comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words *fine*, *mine*, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *foino*, *moino*; *place*, *face*, &c. as if they were spelt *placee*, *facee*; and in the plural sometimes you hear *placeen*; *cloosen* for *clooses*; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words *there* and *where* are generally pronounced thus, *theree*, *wheree*; the words *mercy*, *deserve*, &c. thus, *marcey*, *desarvee*. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: *uz*, strongly aspirated, for *us*, *near* for *was*, *meed* for *maid*, *faither* for *father*, *e'ery* for *every*, *brig* for *bridge*, *thurrough* for *furrow*, *hauf* for *half*, *cart-rit* for *rut*, *malefactory* for *manufactory*, *tuac*, *tious* for *anxious*.

Macaulay's Claybrook, 1791, pp. 128-9

### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The river Witham may be considered with tolerable accuracy the boundary line between the Northern and Southern dialects of the county, which differ considerably from each

other; the former being more nearly allied to that of Yorkshire, the latter to the speech of East Anglia, but neither are nearly so broad as the more Northern dialects. Many singular phrases are in use. They say, Very not well, I used to could, You shouldn't have ought, &c. The Lincolnshire words were partially collected by Skinner in the seventeenth century, but no regular glossary has yet appeared. This deficiency, however, as far as the present work is concerned, has been amply supplied by as many as nineteen long communications, each forming a small glossary by itself, and of peculiar value, from the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln, to whom I beg to return my best acknowledgments. I have also to acknowledge assistance from Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Robert Goodacre, Esq., T. R. Jackson, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and papers kindly inserted at my suggestion in the Lincoln Standard.

(1) *Extract from MS. Digby 86, written in Lincolnshire, temp. Edw. I.*

Nyttingale, thou havest wrong,  
Wolt thou me senden of this lond,  
For ich holde with the rytte;  
I take witnesse of sire Wawain,  
That Jhesu Crist gaf miht and main,  
And strengthe for to fytte.

So wide so he hevede I-gon,  
Trewen ne founde he nevere non  
Bi daye ne bi nyghte.  
Fowel, for thi false mouth,  
Thi sawe shal ben wide couth,  
I rede the fle with mihtte.

Ich habbe leve to ben here,  
In orchard and in erbere,  
Mine songes for to singe;  
Herdi nevere bi no levedi,  
Bote hendene and curteysal,  
And joye hy gunnen me bringe.

Of muclehe murthe hy telleth me,  
Fere, also I telle the,  
Hy liveth in longinge.

Fowel, thou sitest on hasel bou,  
Thou lastest hem, thou havest wou,  
Thi word shal wide springe.

Hit springeth wide, wel ich wot,  
Hou tel hit him that hit not,  
This sawe ne beth nout newe;  
Fowel, herkne to mi sawe,  
Ich wile the telle of here lawe,  
Thou ne kepest nout hem, I knowe.

Thenk on Constantines quene,  
Foul wel hire semede fow and grene,  
Hou sore hit son hire rewe:  
Hoe fedde a crupel in hire bour,  
And heledde him with covertour,  
Loke war wimmen ben trewe. *Reliq. Antiq.*

(2) *From "Neddy and Sally; a Lincolnshire tale," by John Brown, 12mo. n. d.*

Cum, Sall, its time we started now,  
Yon's Farmer Haycock's lasses ready,  
And maister says he'll feed the cow,  
He didn't say so,—did he Neddy?

Yeea, that he did, so make thee haste,  
And git thee sen made smart and pretty,  
We yaller ribbon round the waist,  
The same as oud Squire Lowden's Kitty.

And I'll go fetch my slater Bess,  
I'm sartin sure she's up and ready,  
Come gie's a bus, thou can't do less,  
Says Sally, No, thou musn't, Neddy.

See, yonder's Bess a cummin cross  
The fields, we lots o' lads and lasses,  
All hailm be hailm, and brother Joss  
A shouting to the folks as passes.

Odds dickens, Sall, we'll hev a spree,  
Me heart's as light as ony feather,  
There's not a chap dost russel me,  
Not all the town's chaps put together.

### MIDDLESEX.

The metropolitan county presents little in its dialect worthy of remark, being for the most part merely a coarse pronunciation of London slang and vulgarity. The language of the lower orders of the metropolis is pictured very faithfully in the works of Mr. Dickens. The interchange of *v* and *w* is a leading characteristic. Some of the old cant words, mixed with numerous ones of late formation, are to be traced in the London slang.

#### *The Thimble Rig.*

"Now, then, my jolly sportsmen! I've got more money than the parson of the parish. Those as don't play can't vin, and those as are here harnt there! I'd hold any on you, from a tanner to a sovereign, or ten, as you don't tell which thimble the pea is under." "It's there, sir." "I barr tellings." "I'll go it again." "Vat you don't see don't look at, and vat you do see don't tell. Ill hold you a sovereign, sir, you don't tell me vitch thimble the pea is under." "Lay him, sir, (in a whisper); it's under the middle'un. I'll go you halves." "Lay him another; that's right." "I'm blow'd but we've lost; who'd a thought it?" Smack goes the flat's hat over his eyes; exit the confederates with a loud laugh.

### NORFOLK.

"The most general and pervading characteristic of our pronunciation," observes Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced." The same writer enters very minutely into the subject of the peculiarities of this dialect, and his glossary of East Anglian words, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830, is the most complete publication of the kind. A brief list of Norfolk words is given in Brown's *Certain Miscellany Tracts*, 8vo. 1684, p. 146. A glossary of the provincialisms of the same county occurs in Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk, 1787*, and observations on the dialect in *Erratics by a Sailor, 1809*. In addition to these, I have had the advantage of using communications from the Rev. George Munford, the Very Rev. F. C. Husebeth, Mrs. Robins, and Goddard Johnson, Esq.

A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Norfolk, is preserved in MS. Addit. 12195, but the Promptorium Parvulorum is a much more valuable and extensive repository of early Norfolk words. A MS. of Capgrave's Life of St. Katherine in the Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. Poet. 118, was written in this county. It would appear from the following passage that Norfolk was, in early times, one of the least refined parts of the island:

I wende rifynge were restitution, quod he,  
For I lerned nevere rede on boke;  
And I kan no Frensche, in feith,  
But of the fertheeste ende of Northfolk.

Piers Ploughman, ed. Wright, p. 91.

### (1) Old Measures of Weight.

From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. viii. fol. 8, of the fourteenth century, written at Norwich.

Sex waxpunde makiet j. ledpound. .xij. ledpunde j. fotmel. .xxliij. fotmel j. fothir of Britouwe, ys haved .cc. and .xxvij<sup>th</sup>, wexpound.

Sex waxpunde makiet j. lecdpound. .xvlij. lecdpund j. lecd bole. .xvlij. lecd boles. j. fothir of the Northloundes, ys haat .xc. and .xliij. lecd pound, that beeth .xix. hundred and foure and fourth wexpunde, and ys avet more bi six and . . . . . lecd punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.

Sevene waxpund makiet onlevc ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, this avet two thousand and .ix. score and foure wexpund, that beeth three hundred and twelve lecdpound, this his more than that of the Northland be foure and thritti more of lecdpoundes, that beeth foure and twenti lasse.

### (2) Norfolk Degrees of Comparison.

Positive. Comparative. Superlative.

Little . . .	Less . . .	Least
	Lesser . . .	Lesserest.
	Lesserer . . .	Lesserest.
	Lesserer still	Lesserest of all.
	Littlest . . .	Littlest.
Tiny . . .	Timier . . .	Timiest.
Titty . . .	Tittler . . .	Tittliest.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A midland dialect, less broad and not so similar to the Northern as Warwickshire. I have to acknowledge communications on the dialect of this county from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, and Charles Young, Esq.

### NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland has a dialect the most broad of all the English counties, nearly approaching the Scotch, the broadest of all English dialects. The Scottish *bur* is heard in this county and in the North of Durham. A large number of specimens of the dialect have been published, and the provincial words have been collected by Mr. Brockett, but no extensive glossary of words peculiar to the county has been published separately. A short list, however, is given in Ray's English Words, ed. 1691; and others, recently collected, were sent me by George B. Richardson, Esq. and the Rev. R. Douglas. An early specimen of the Northumberland dialect occurs in Bullein's Dialogue, 1564, reprinted in Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 187.

### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Formerly belonged in dialect to the Northern division, but may now, I believe, be included in the Midland. I speak, however, with uncertainty, no work on the Nottinghamshire dialect having yet appeared.

*From a Treatise on the Fistula in ano, by John Arderne, of Newark.*

Johan Arderne fro the first pestelence that was in the yere of our Lord 1349, duelled in Newerke in Nottinghamshire unto the yere of our Lorde 1370, and ther I heled many men of *fistula in ano*; of which the first was Sir Adam Everyngham of Laxtor: in the Clay byslede Tukkesford, whiche Sir Adam for sothe was in Gascone with Sir Henry that tyme named herle of Derby, and after was made Duke of Lancastre, a noble and worthy lord. The forsaide Sir Adam forsooth sufferend *fistulam in ano*, made for to aske counsell at alle the lechез and corurgienz that he myght fynd in Gascone, at Burdeaux, at Brigerac, Tolows, and Neyybon, and Peyters, and many other placez, and alle forsoke hym for uncurable; whiche y-se and y-herde, the forsaide Adam hastled for to torne home to his contree, and when he come home he did of al his knyghtly clothyngs, and cladde mournynge clothes in purpose of abydyng dissolvynge or leasyng of his body beyng nyȝ to hym. At the laste I forsaide Johan Arderne y-soȝt, and covenant y-made, come to hymne and did my cure to hym, and, our Lorde beyng mene, I heled hymne perfittly within halfe a yere, and afterward hole and sound he ledde a glad life 30 yere and more. For whiche cure I gate myche honour and lovyng thurȝ alle Ynglond; and the forsaide Duke of Lancastre and many other gentilez wondred therof. After[r]ward I cured Ilugon Derlyng of Fowlek of Balne by Snaythe. Afterward I cured Johan Schiefeld of Rlyghtwelle aside Tekille.

MS. Sloane 563; f. 124.

### OXFORDSHIRE.

The provincial speech of this county has none of the marked features of the Western dialect, although many of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire words are in use. The Oxfordshire dialect may be described as rather broad, and at the same time sharp, with a tendency to contraction. *Us* is used instead of *I*, as in some other counties. There are not a large number of words quite peculiar to the county, and no glossary has yet been published. Kennett has preserved many now obsolete, and I am indebted for several to Mr. A. Chapman, and Francis Francillon, Esq. In the sixteenth century, the Oxfordshire dialect was broad Western. In Scogin's Jestes, we have an Oxfordshire rustic introduced, saying *ich* for *I*, *dis* for *this*, *ray* for *for*, *chill* for *I will*, *vor* for *for*, &c.

### RUTLANDSHIRE.

The dialect of Rutlandshire possesses few, if any, features not to be found in the adjoining counties. It would appear to be most similar to that of Leicestershire, judging from a communication on the subject from the Rev. A. S. Atcheson.



## SHROPSHIRE.

In the modern dialect of this county, *a* is frequently changed into *o* or *e*; *c* into *g*, *co* into *gu*; *d* final is often suppressed or commuted into *t* in the present tense; *e* is sometimes lengthened at the commencement of a word, as *eend*, end, and it is frequently changed into *a*; *gis* often omitted before *h*; the *h* is almost invariably wrongly used, omitted where it should be pronounced, and pronounced where it should be omitted; *i* is changed into *ei* or *e*; *l* into *w*; *o* is generally lengthened; *r* when followed by *s* is often dropped, the *s* in such cases being doubled; *t* is entirely dropped in many words where it precedes *s*, and is superseded by *e*, especially if there be any plurality; *y* is prefixed to a vast number of words which commence with the aspirate, and is substituted for it. See further observations in Mr. Hartshorne's Shropshire glossary appended to his *Salopia Antiqua*, 8vo. 1841, from which the above notices of the peculiarities of the dialect have been taken. To this work I have been chiefly indebted for Shropshire words, but many unknown to Mr. Hartshorne have been derived from Lihuyd's MS. additions to Ray, a MS. glossary compiled about 1780, and from communications of the Rev. L. Darwall and Thomas Wright, Esq.

A translation of the *Pars Oculi* in English verse, made by John Mirkes, a canon of Lilleslul, in Shropshire, is preserved in MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. and MS. Douce 60, 103, manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The poem commences as follows:

God seyth hymself, as wryten we fynde,  
That whenne the blynde ledeth the blynde,  
Into the dyche they fallen bo,  
For they ne sen whare by to go.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

God seith hymself, as wryten y fynde,  
That than the blynde ledeth the blynde,  
Into the diche they falleth bo,  
For they ne seen howe they go.

MS. Douce 60, f. 147.

It should not be forgotten that the dialect of a MS. is not necessarily that used by the author himself. It oftener depended on the scribe. We have copies of Hampole's *Prick of Conscience* written in nearly every dialect.

The poems of John Audelay, a monk of Haghmon, who wrote about 1460, afford a faithful specimen of the Shropshire dialect of that period. A small volume of his poetry was printed by the Percy Society, 8vo. 1844:

As I lay seke in my langure,  
In an abbay here be West,  
This boke I made with gret dolour,  
When I myst not slep ne have no rest;  
Oft with my prayers I me blest,  
And sayd hylé to heven kyng,  
I knowlache, Lord, hit is the best  
Mekelé to take thi vesetyng,  
Ellis wot I wil that I were lorne.  
Of al lordis be he blest!  
Fore al that ge done is fore the best,  
Fore in thi defawte was never mon lost,  
That is here of woman borne.

Mervel ge not of this makyng,  
Fore I me excuse, hit is not I;  
This was the Holé Gost werchenge,  
That sayd these wordis so faythfully;  
Fore I quoth never bot hye folý,  
God hath me chastyst fore my levýng!  
I thong my God my grace treuly  
Fore his graculous vestýng.  
Beware, seris, I zoue pray,  
Fore I mad this with good entent,  
In the reverens of God omnipotent;  
Prays fore me that beth present,  
My name is Jon the bynd Awdlay.

The similarities between the dialect of Audelay's poems and that of modern Shropshire are not very easily perceptible. The tendency to turn *o* into *a*, and to drop the *h*, may be recognized, as *ald* for hold, &c. *I* is still turned into *e*, which may be regarded as one of Audelay's dialectical peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs; but the *ch* for *sh* or *sch*, so common in Audelay, does not appear to be still current. There is much uncertainty in reasoning on the early provincial dialects from a single specimen, owing to the wide difference between the broad and the more polished specimens of the language of the same county; and Audelay's poems can be by no means considered as affording an example of the broadest and purest early Salopian dialect.

## SOMERSETSHIRE:

The Parret divides the two varieties of the dialects of Somersetshire, the inhabitants of the West of that river using the Devonshire language, the difference being readily recognized by the broad *ise* for *I*, *er* for *he*, and the termination *th* to the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood. The Somersetshire dialect changes *th* into *d*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, inverts the order of many of the consonants, and adds *y* to the infinitive of verbs. It also turns many monosyllables into words of two syllables, as *ayer*, air, *booth*, both, *fayer*, fair, *viér*, fire, *stayers*, stairs, *shower*, sure, &c. See Jennings' *Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England*, 1825, p. 7.

A singularly valuable glossary of Somersetshire words was placed in my hands at the commencement of the present undertaking by Henry Norris, Esq., of South Petherton. It was compiled about fifty years since by Mr. Norris's father, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Norris has continually enriched it with additions collected by himself. To this I am indebted for several hundred words which would otherwise have escaped me; and many others have been derived from lists formed by my brother, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, of Wrington, Thomas Elliott, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Carew, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Elijah Tucker, and Mr. Kemp.

Numerous examples of the Somersetshire dialect are to be found in old plays, in which country characters are frequently introduced, and in other early works. It should, however, be remarked that many writers have unhesi-

tatingly assigned early specimens, containing the prevailing marks of Western dialect, to this county, when the style might be referred to many others in the South and West of England; and on this account I have omitted a list of pieces stated by various authors to be specimens of Somersetshire dialect. We have already seen that though the essential features of the present West country dialect may be found, they may possibly suit specimens of the South, Kent, or even Essex dialects, in the state the latter existed two or three centuries ago.

(1) *The Peasant in London, from a work of the seventeenth century.*

Our Taunton-den is a dungeon,  
And yvaih cham glad cham here;  
This vamous zitty of Lungcon  
Is worth all Zomerset-shere;  
In wagons, in carts, and in coaches,  
Che never did yet zee more horse,  
The wenchs do zhine like roches,  
And as proud as my fathers vore horse.  
*Fairholt's Lord Mayors' Pageants, il. 17.*

(2) *John's account of his Trip to Bristol, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit, to his Uncle Ben, 1843.*

Nunk! did ever I tell thee o' my Brister trip,  
Ta zee Purnce Albert an' tha gurt lrn ship?  
How Meary goo'd wi' me (thee's know Meary mi wife)  
An' how I got vrighten'd inaust out o' mi life?  
Nif us niver did'n, 'ch 'eel tell thee o't now;  
An' be drat if tid'n true iv'ry word, I da vow!  
Vor Measter an' Miss war bwoth o'm along;  
Any one o'm ool tell thee nif us da zay wrong.  
We goo'd to Burgeoter wi' Joe's liddle 'oss;—  
Thee's know thick us da meanne, tha da call'n wold  
Boss;  
An' a trotted in vine style; an' when we got there,  
The voke was sa thick that 'twas jiss lik a vair.  
We did'n goo droo et, but goo'd to tha station—  
There war gurt lrn 'osses all in a new vashion;  
An' there war gurt boxes ta 'old moor'n a thousan',  
Za long as all Petherton, an' za high as tha houzen.  
Ther war gennelmens' sarvants a-dressed all in blue,  
Wi' rud-collar'd quots, an' a lot o' em too;  
An' all o' em number'd—vor one us did zee  
War mark'd in gurt viggers, a hunder an' dree.  
Hem war naton avar'd when tha vuss put hem in  
Ta the grut ooden box, maust sa big's a corn blinn;  
Thad two gurt large winders wi' 'oles vor tha glass;  
Tha lock'd op tha doors, an' there hem war vass.  
Hem had'n bin there more'n a minnit or zoo,  
Vore zumbody wussell'd, an' off us did goo!  
My eyes! how hem veel'd!—what a way vor ta ride!  
Hem dra'd in her breath, an' hem thought hem'd a  
died.  
Vore ever us know'd et us 'oller'd out "stap!"  
Hem opp'd wi' es hond an' catch'd wuld o'es 'at;  
All the voke laugh'd at hem, an' that made hem mad;  
But thof a' zed nothin, hem veel'd cruel bad.  
When vust hem look'd out, hem war vrighten'd still  
moor;  
Hem thoft 'twar tha "wuld one" a-draggin, vor sure;  
Vor narry a 'oss, nor nothin war in et;  
I'll be durn'd if we did'n goo thirty miles in a minit.

Tha cows in tha veels did cock up their tails,  
An' did urn vor their lives roun' tha 'edges an' rails;  
Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glow'd too,  
An' the jackasses blared out "ooh—eh—ooh!"

About a mile off hem zeed a church-steepel,  
An' in less 'an a minnit a zeed all the people;  
Us war glowing right at 'em ta zee who hem cou'd vind,  
But avore hem cou'd look, tha war a mile behind.

Thee's bin to a vare where the conjers ply—  
"Pristo Jack an' begone!" and tha things vlee away;  
Dash my wig! an' if 'twad'n the same wi' tha people,  
Wi' the waggins an' 'osses, tha church an' tha steepel.

Gwain auver a brudge, athurt a gurt river,  
Tha dreyv'd jis sa hard an' sa ventersom's iver;  
An' rummell'd lik thunder; hem thoft to be ground  
All ta pieces, an' smash'd, an' murder'd, an' drown'd.

Oh dear! my poor hed! when us think o' et now,  
How us ever got auvert' hem can't tell thee 'ow;  
Mi hed did whirdlely all roun' and roun'—  
Hem cou'd'n ston' op, nor hem cou'd'n zit down.

When us got in ta Brister—But hem wo'n't tell  
the now,

(Vor I da zee thee art vidgetty now vor ta goo)  
How hem zeed tha Queen's husbond tha Pirnce, an'  
hes train;  
How tha Pirnce an' tha ship war buoth catch'd in  
tha rain.

Uch 'I tell 'ea tha rest o' et zum other time,  
Vor hem promised hem's wife hem'd be woom avore  
nine;

An' now tha clock's hattin a quarter past ten;  
Zo gee us thi hond, an' good night, Nuncle Ben!

(3) *Mr. Guy and the Robbers.*

Mr. Guy war a gennelman  
O' Huntapill, well known  
As a grazier, a hirc one,  
Wi' lons o' hiz awn.  
A öten went ta Lunnun  
Hiz cattle vor ta zill;  
All tha hosses that a rawd  
Niver mind'd hadge or hill.  
A war afear'd o' naw one;  
A niver made hiz will,  
Like wither vawk, avaur a went  
Hiz cattle vor ta zill.  
One time a'd bin ta Lunnun  
An zawl'd iz cattle well;  
A brought awa a power o' gawld,  
As I've a hired tell.  
As late at night a rawd along  
All droo a unket ood,  
A cooman rawze vrom off tha groun,  
An right avaur en stood.  
She look'd sa pitlis Mr. Guy  
At once hiz hoss's pace  
Stapt short, a wonderin how, at night,  
She com'd in jitch a place.  
A little trunk war in her hon;  
She zim'd vur gwon wi' chlie.  
She ax'd en nif a'd take er up  
An cor er a veo mile.  
Mr. Guy, a man o' veelin  
Vor a cooman in distress,  
Than took er up behind en;  
A cood'n do na less.  
A cor'd er trunk avaur en,  
An by his belt o' leather  
A bld er hawld vast; on tha rawd  
Athout much tåk, together.

Not vur thá went avaur she gid  
 A whisle loud an long,  
 Which Mr. Guy thawt vey stränge;  
 Er volce too zim'd za strong!  
 She'd lost er dog, she zed; an than  
 Another whizzle blaw'd,  
 That stortled Mr. Guy;—a stapt  
 Hiz hoss upon tha rawd.  
 Goo on, zed she; bit Mr. Guy  
 Zum rig beginn'd ta fear:  
 Vor voices rawze upon tha wine,  
 An zim'd a comin near.  
 Again thá rawd along; again  
 She whissled. Mr. Guy  
 Whipt out hiz knife an cut tha belt,  
 Than push'd er off!—Vor why?  
 Tha ooman he took up behine,  
 Begummers, war a *man*!  
 Tha rubbers zaw ad lād ther plots  
 Our grazier to trepan.  
 I sholl not stap ta tell what zed  
 Tha man in ooman's clawze;  
 Bit he, an áll o'm jist behine,  
 War what you mid supprawze,  
 Thá cust, thá swaur, tha dreaten'd too,  
 An åter Mr. Guy  
 Thá gallop'd áll; 'twar niver-tha-near:  
 Hiz hoss along did vly.  
 Auver downs, droo dales, awā a went,  
 'Twar dā-light now amawst.  
 Till at an inn a stapt, at last,  
 Ta think what he'd a lost.  
 A lost?—why, nothin—bū hiz belt!  
 A zummet moor ad gain'd:  
 Thic little trunk a corrd awā—  
 It gawld g'lore contain'd!  
 Nif Mr. Guy war hircb avaur,  
 A now war hircber still:  
 Tha plunder o' tha highwāmen  
 Hiz coffers went ta vill.  
 In sáfety Mr. Guy rawd whim;  
 A óten tawld tha sorry.  
 Ta meet w' jitch a rig myzel  
 I shoold'n, soce, be zorry.

### STAFFORDSHIRE.

Kennett has recorded numerous Staffordshire provincialisms, most of which are probably now obsolete, and would have escaped me but for his valuable collections. A valuable MS. glossary by Mr. Clive, but extending no further than B in the part seen by me, was also found of use, and a few words in neither of these MSS. were given me by Miss L. Marshall and Mr. Edward T. Gooch. The following specimen of the dialect, taken from Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine,' 1823, will sufficiently exhibit its general character. The lengthening of the vowel *i* appears very common. In the collieries surnames are very frequently confused. It constantly happens that a son has a surname very different from that of his father. Nicknames are very prevalent, e. g. Old Puff, Nosey, Bullyhed, Loya-bed, Old Blackbird, Stumpy, Cowskin, Spindle-shanks, Cockeye, Pigtail, Yellow-belly, &c.

#### *Dialect of the Bilston Folk.*

The dialect of the lower order here has frequently been noticed, as well as the peculiar countenance of the real "Bilston folk." We noticed ourselves (up-

on the excursion) the following:—"Thee shatn't," for "you sh'ant"; "thee cost'na," for "you can't"; "thee hoat aff, surry, or oll mosh thoi yed fur thee," for "take yourself away, sirrah, or I'll crush your head"; "weear bist thee?" for "where are you?" "in a cazulty wee loik," for "by chance;" with "thee bist, thee shonna;" "you are, you sha'n't." A young woman turned round to address a small child crying after her upon the threshold of the hovel, as she went off towards the mine, "Ah, be seized, yung'un if thee dos'n'r knoo' my lock as well as thee knoo-ast moy fee-as." Some of the better apparelled, who affect a superior style, use words which they please to term "dicksunary words," such as "easement, convinclated, abstimonious, timothy" (for timid). One female, in conversation with a crony at the "truck-shop" door, spoke of "Sal Johnson's aspirating her mon's mind soo'a, and 'maciating his temper," and "I never seed a sentiment o' nothin' bod till it took 'tūm all at once't," (sentiment here used for symptom) speaking of indisposition.—*Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil.*

#### *Conversation between a Staffordshire Canal Boatman and his Wife.*

*Lady.* Dun yo know Solden-mouth, Tummy?  
*Gent.* Eees; an' a' neaton good feller he is tew.  
*Lady.* A desput quiet mon! But he loves a sup o' drink. Dun yo know his woi?  
*Gent.* Know her! ay. Her's the very devil when her sperit's up.  
*Lady.* Her is. Her uses that mon sheamful—her rags him every neet of her loif.  
*Gent.* Her does. Olive known her come into the public and call him all the neames her could lay her tongue tew afore all the company. Her oughts to stay till her's got him f'the boat, and then her mit say wha her'd a moind. But her taks alter her feythor.  
*Lady.* Hew was her feythor?  
*Gent.* Whoy, singing Jemmy.  
*Lady.* Oi don't think as how Oi ever know'd singing Jemmy. Was he ode Soaker's brother?  
*Gent.* Eees, he was. Helived a top o' Hell Bonk. He was the wickedest, swearninst mon as ever I know'd. I should think as how he was the wickedest mon f'the wold, and say he had the rheumatiz so bad.

### SUFFOLK.

The characteristics of the Suffolk dialect are in all essential particulars the same as those of the Norfolk, so carefully investigated by Mr. Forby. The natives of Suffolk in speaking elevate and depress the voice in a very remarkable manner, so that "the Suffolk whine" has long been proverbial. The natives of all parts of East Anglia generally speak in a kind of sing-song tone. The first published list of Suffolk words is given in Cullum's History of Ilawsted, 1784, but no regular glossary appeared till the publication of Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases, 8vo. 1823, a very valuable collection of provincialisms. With the greatest liberality, Major Moor kindly placed in my hands his interleaved copy of this work, containing copious and important additions collected by him during the last twenty years; nor have I been less fortunate in the equally liberal loan of most valu-

able and numerous MS. additions to Forby's East Anglia, collected in Suffolk by D. E. Davy, Esq. Brief lists have also been sent by Miss Agnes Strickland and the Rev. S. Charles.

An early book of medical receipts, by a person who practised in Suffolk in the fifteenth century, is preserved in MS. Harl. 1735; an English poem, written at Clare in 1445, is in MS. Addit. 11814; and Bokenham's Lives of the Saints in MS. Arundel 327, transcribed in 1447, is also written in the Suffolk dialect.

(1) *Extract from a MS. of English poetry of the fifteenth century, written in Suffolk, in the possession of W. S. Fitch, Esq.*

Herkeþ now further at this frome,  
How this sheperd wolde come;  
To Abraham the tydyngus comyn,  
The prophetys hit undernomyn,  
That is Moyes and Jonas,  
Abacuc and Elias,  
Ant Danyell and Jeremie,  
And Davyd and I-saye,  
And Elisen and Samuell,  
Thel seyn Goddys comyng ryght well,  
Long it were of hem alle to telle.  
But herkynt how Ysay con spelle,  
A child that is i-born to us,  
And a sone i-geyvn us,  
That shalle upholden his kyndome,  
And alle this shall byn his nome,  
Wondurfull God and of myght,  
And rewfyll, and fadur of ryght,  
Of the world that hereaftur shall byn,  
And Prince of Pes men shalle him seyn:  
These buth the nomes as ge mowe i-leven,  
That the prophetys to hye ge yvn.

(2) *From Bokenham's Lives of the Saints, written in 1447.*

Whylom, as the story techyth us,  
In Antyoche, that grete cyté,  
A man ther was clepyd Theodosius  
Wych in gret state stood and dignyté,  
For of paynymrye the patryark was he,  
And had the reule and al the gouernaunce,  
To whom alle prestys dede obeeyance.  
This Theodosius had a wyf ful mete  
To hys astate, of whom was born  
A doughtyr fayr, and clepyd Margarte,  
But ryht as of a ful sharp thorn,  
As provyded was of God befor,  
Growyth a rose bothe fayr and good;  
So sprong Margrete of the hethene blood.

MS. Arundel 327, f. 7.

(3) *A Letter in the Suffolk Dialect, written in the year 1814.*

DEAR FRIND,

I was axed some stounds agon by Billy P. our 'sesser at Mulladen to make inquirioun a' yeow if Master—— had pahd in that there money into the Bank. Billy P. he fare kienda unasy about it, and when I see him at Church ta day he sah timmy, says he, prah ha yeow wrot—so I kienda weft' um off—and I sah, says I, I heent hard from Squire D—— as yit, but I dare sah, I shall afore long—So prah write me some lines, an send mewahd, wutha the money is pahd a' nae. I dont know what to make of our Mulladen folks, nut I—but somehow or another, they're allus in dibles, an

I'll be rot if I dont begin to think some on em all tahn up sealy at last; an as to that there fulla—he grow so big and so purly that he want to be took down a peg—an I'm glad to hare that yeow gint it it em properly at Wickhum. I'm gooin to meet the Mulladen folks a' Friday to go a bounden, so prah write me wahd afore thennum, an let me know if the money be pahd, that I may make Billy P. asy. How stammeln cowl tis nowadays—we heent no feed no where, an the stock run blorin about for wittles jest as if twa winter—yeow mah pend ont twool be a mortal bad season for green geese, an we shant ha no spring wahs afore Soom fair. I elipt my ship last Tuesday (list a' me—I mean Wenaday) an tha scringe up their backs so nashunly I'm afeard they're wholly stryd—but 'strus God tis a strange cowl time. I heent got no news to tell ye, only we're all stammelly set up about that there corb bill—some folks dont fare ta like it no matters, an tha sah there was a nashun noise about it at Norri last Saturday was a fautnit. The mob thay got 3 cfjis, a farmer, a squire, an a mulla, an strus yeowre alive thay hung um all on one jibbit—so folks sah. Howsomever we are all quite enough here, case we fare to think it for our good. If you see that there chap Harry, give my sarvice to em.

SUSSEX.

The dialect of the East of Sussex is very nearly the same as that of Kent, while that of the West is similar to the Hampshire phraseology. "In Sussex," says Ray, English Words, ed. 1674, p. 80, "for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c.; for neck, nick; for throat, throttle; for choak, chock; let'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon." These observations still hold good. In East Sussex *day* is pronounced *dee*, and the peasantry are generally distinguished for a broad strong mode of speaking. They pronounce *ow* final as *er*, but this habit is not peculiar; and they often introduce an *r* before the letters *d* and *t*. A "Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex," by W. D. Cooper, was printed in 1836, a neat little work, a copy of which, with numerous MS. additions, was kindly sent me by the author. Several Sussex words, not included in Mr. Cooper's list, were sent to me by M. A. Lower, Esq., the Rev. James Sandham, Colonel Davies, and M. T. Robinson, Esq.; and Mr. Holloway's General Dictionary of Provincialisms, 8vo. 1838, contains a considerable number.

(1) *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnun, the first seven stanzas.*

Last Middlemus I 'member well,  
When harvest was all over;  
Us cheps had hous'd up all de banes,  
An atack'd up all de clover.  
I think, says I, I'll take a trip  
To Lunnun, dat I wol,  
An see how things goo on a bit,  
Lest I shu'd die a fool!  
Fer sister Sal, five years agoo,  
Went off wud Squyer Brown;  
't Housemald, or summut; don't know what,  
To live at Lunnun town.

Dey 'hav'd uncommon well to Sal,  
 An ge ur clothes an dat:  
 So Sal 'hav'd nashun well to dem,  
 An grow'd quite tall an fat.  
 I ax'd Ol' Ben to let me goo,  
 Hem rum ol' fellur he,  
 He scratch'd his wig, 'To Lunnun, Tom ?'  
 Den turn'd his quid, 'I'll see.'  
 So strate to mother home goos I,  
 An thus to ur did say,  
 Mother, I'll goo an sec our Sal,  
 Fer measter says I may.  
 De poor ol' gal did shake ur head,  
 Ah ! Tom, twant never do,  
 Poor Sal is gone a tejus way,  
 An must I now loose you ?

(2) *A Dialogue between two Farm-labourers in Sussex.*

Tom. Why, Jim, where a bin ?  
 Jim. Down to look at the ship.  
 Tom. Did ye look at the stack ?  
 Jim. Umps, I did, and it roakes terrible !  
 Tom. Why didn't ye make a hole in it ?  
 Jim. I be guain to it.  
 Tom. It's a pity, 'twas sich a mortal good 'un.  
 Jim. Es sure ! Well, it's melancholy fine time for the crops, alnt it ?  
 Tom. Ah ! it'll be ripping time pretty soon now.  
 Jim. Ah ! I shan't do much at that for the rumatiz.  
 Tom. What be guain to do with that ere jug ? You'd better let it bide. Do you think the chimbley sweeper will come to-day ?  
 Jim. Iss ! he's safe to come, let it be how t'wull.  
 Tom. Which way do you think he'll come ?  
 Jim. He'll come athirt and across the common.  
 Tom. What, caterways, aye ?  
 Jim. Iss. Did you mind what I was a telling of ?  
 Tom. To be sure ; but dang ye if I could sense it, could you ?  
 Jim. Lor, yis. I don't think it took much cuteness to do that !

WARWICKSHIRE,

The following observations on the dialect of this county are taken from a MS. glossary of Warwickshire words, compiled by the late Mr. T. Sharp, and kindly communicated to me by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick : "The diphthong *ea* is usually pronounced like *ai*, as *mait*, *ait*, *plaise*, *paize*, *waik*, say, for *meat*, *eat*, *please*, *weak*, *sea*. The vowel *o* gives place to *u*, in *sung*, *lung*, *amung*, for *song*, *long*, *among* ; *wunst* for *once* ; *grun*, *fun*, and *pun*, for *ground*, *found*, and *pound*. *Shownd* is also frequent for the imperative of *show*. *A* and *o* are often interchanged, as *drap*, *shap*, *vander*, for *drop*, *shop*, *yonder* ; and (per contra) *hommel*, *rot*, and *gonder*, for *hammer*, *rat*, and *gander*. *J* is substituted for *d*, in *juke*, *jell*, *jeth*, and *jed*, for *duke*, *deal*, *death*, and *dead* ; whilst *juice* is often pronounced *duce*. *D* is added to words ending in *own*, as *drowned* and *gownd*, for *drowned* and *gown*. *E* is sometimes converted into *a*, as *batty*, *laft*, *fatch*, for *betty*, *left*, and *fetch*. The nom. case and the acc. are perpetually and barbarously confounded in

such phrases as, "They ought to have spoke to we ; her told him so ; he told she so ; us wont be hurt, will us ? This is one of our most grating provincialisms." This MS. glossary has been fully used in the following pages. I have also received communications from Mr. Perry, Mr. W. Reader, the Rev. W. T. Bree, the Rev. J. Staunton, Mr. J. T. Watson, and Thomas Haslewood, Esq. The modern dialect of Warwickshire contains a very large proportion of North country words, more than might have been expected from its locality. They say *yat* for *gate*, *feul*, *fool*, *sheeam*, *shame*, *weeat*, *wheat*, *Yethard*, *Edward*, *Jeeams*, *James*, *leeam*, *launc*, *roadad*, *road*, *wool*, *will*, *p-yaaper*, *paper*, *feeace*, *face*, *cooat*, *coat*, &c.

WESTMORELAND.

"A bran new Wark by William de Worfat, containing a true Calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebburhood," 12mo. Kendal, 1785, pp. 44, is a good specimen of the Westmoreland dialect, but of great rarity. This dialect is very similar to that of Cumberland.

(1) *A Westmoreland Dialogue.*

Sarah. What yee hev hard hee yan ev my sweet-harts, Lord ! This ward is brimful a lee for sartan.

Jennet. Aye, thears lees enow, but I reckon that nin.

Sarah. Yee may be mistaan as weel as udder fowk ; yee mun know I went to Arnside tawer wie aur Bready toth Bull, an she wod nlt stand, but set off an run up Tawer-hill, an throoth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefter he, tul I wer welly brosen. Dick wor cumin up frae Silver dale, an tornd her, helpt me wie her toth bull, an then went heaam wie me, an while ea leev I'll niver tak a kaw mair. Ise sure its a varra shameful survls to send onny young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae spot but Beothans parish. En frae this nebbors sees we er sweet-harts.

(2) *A "Grahame" Letter.*

TET HEDDITUR ET KENDAL MERCURY.

SUR,—Es as sea oft plaagin ye about summut ur udder, it maks me frectend et ye'll be gittin oot uv o' pashens, but, ye kna, et wer varra unlarned in oor dawle, en, therefore, obligeid when in a bit ov a difficultee to ax sumbody et can enleeten us ont. Aw whoope, hooiver, et this'en el be't last time et al hev occashun for yer advice ; for if aw can manage to git hoat uv this situwashun et aw hev uv me ee, al be a gentelman oot days uv me life. Noo, ye see, Mr. Hedditur, yaw day befowre t'rent com du, aw meen afowre t'time et fader was stinted to pay't in ; for't landlawrd wlv mickle perswadin gev him a week or twa ower ; but he telled him plane enuf if he dudent stum up that he wad send t'Bumballies ta seer t'sticks en turn byath fader en mudder, mesel en oot barns, tut duer. O, man, thur landlawrds thur hard-hart'd chaps. Aw beleev he wad du't tu, for yan niver sees him luke plissant, espessiale et farm, for o'its et best condishun, en we've lade sum uv this neu-fashend manner et they co' Guanney ont (Fadder likes to be like t'neabers). Sarterly, it suits for yaw year, en theer's sum varra bonnie crops whor its been lade on middlin thick ; but it weat stand

t'end es weel es a good foad midden. Whiah, Mr. Heddittur, es aw was gangen to say, yaw day afowre t'time et Fader hed ta pay't rent he sent me wid a coo en a stirk tuv a girt fare, they co Branten Fare, nar Appelby, en aw was to sell them if anybody had me out, for brass he mud hev, whedder aw gat ther worth ur nut. When aw was ut fare aw gat rect intult middel uv o'at thrang, whor aw thout aw cudnt help but meet wid a customar; but aw was was farsely chected, for aw stude theer nar o't day we've me hands uv me pockets, en neabody es mickle es axd me what awd gayne aboot, en ye ma be sure aw pood a lang fawce, tell a gude-looken gentleman like feller com up tuv me, and nea doot seen aw was sare ghevd, began ta ax me es to whea aw was? whor aw coo fra? hoo me Fadder gat his leeven, en a deel mare sec like questions. Ov coorse, aw telld him nout but truth, for, ye kna, aw niver like ta tell a lee ta neabody, en aw dudnt forgit, et saame time to let him kna hoo badly off Fadder was, en hoo it wud put him aboot when aw hednt selt becas. T'gentleman, puer feller! was a varra feelen man, for he seemed a girt deel hurt, en gev me what aw wanted for me coo en stirk, widoot iver a wurd ov bartenen. Efthr o' was attled, en we'd gitten eader a glass, aw axed him for his nyame to tak ta Fadder, en he wrayate me't doon wid a wad pensel, ont back uv a lall green card; but unfortunatele aw put it intul me wayscort pocket en't name gat rubbed out afowre aw gat hyame. Ont tudder slide et card, Mr. Heddittur, was an advertisement, ov which this is a wurd for wurd copy:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER,  
At a Salary of £500 per Annum,  
TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS,  
And a further sum of £500,  
TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLE'S ALONE!"

☞ For further particulars enquire of the Secretary for the Home Department."

Et first aw dudnt tak mickle notice out; but sen aw've been consideren that me Fadder is sare fashed we've sea mony ov us, en, as aw supposwe, all hev as gude a chance a gitten a situwashun es onybody else, aw want to kna, Mr. Heddittur, hoo aw mun gang about it. Aw cannot tell what sud ale me gitten ont, for aw've allas bourne a gude carickter, en thats t'sort uv a chap they want, en aw've nea doot aw cud sune larn t'trade. Aw see it coms ta nar twenty pund a week, throot yer, en its a grand thing for a puer body. T'laborin fowks aboot here cant hardly mak hofe es mony shillens. O mon, t'fowk hes sare shift to git a putten on, noo o' days. But besides o' that, aw can tell ye summet mare underneath, et maks me want ta gang ta Lunnen sea mickle es aw supposwe its whare this situation is. Ye kna, Mr. Heddittur, me sweethart Nanny (es like ta sham we tellen ye, but ye munnet mension t'our agen for awt worl) es aw was a salng me sweethart Nanny went up ta Lunnen ta be a Leddies made, en aw sud like varra we'l to sec her et times. Es we ur sea far off taen t'other, we rite letters back en forrett iverly noo en then es udder fowk does; but theers laytly been sum queer stowries in oor dawle aboot a feller they co Jammy Graam. They sa he's been peepen intul oat letturs et gang up ta Lunnen, en then tellen oot en maken oot mischeef et iver he can. By gum! if aw thout he'd been breken t'seals ov my letturs es aw sent ta Nanny—first time aw met him aw wad giv him sic a thumppen es he niver gat in his life befowre. Aw wonder they hevnt kick'd sec a good-for-nout feller oot uv t'Post lang sen, whon hes gilty uv sec like snecken lo-lif'd tricks es

them. Me hand's beginning ta wark, en aw mun finish we beggin ov ye ta tell me o' ye kna aboot situwashun, for es detarmend ta heft, en aw dunnet kna whea Secretary of t'Home Department is, en theerfowre es at a loss whea ta apply tu.

Yer effeshunet frind,

JACOB STUBBS,

29th July, 1844.

fra t'Dawle.

PS.—T'wedder's nobbet been varra bad thur twea ur three days back, en thunner shoovers hev been fleen aboot.

## WILTSHIRE.

The dialect of this county is so nearly related to that which is denominated the West-Country dialect, that the distinction must be sought for in words peculiar to itself rather than in any general feature. The Saxon plural termination *en* is still common, and *oi* is generally pronounced as *wi*. Instances of their perfects may be cited, *snop*, *snopt*, *hide*, *hod*, *lead*, *lod*, *scrope*, *scrope*, &c. Some of their phrases are quaint. *That's makes me out*, puzzles me; *a kind of a middling sort of a way he is in*, out of sorts, &c. Mr. Britton published a glossary of Wiltshire words in his Topographical Sketches of North Wilts, vol. iii, pp. 369-80; and a more complete one by Mr. Akerman has recently appeared, 12mo. 1842. Many words peculiar to this county will be found in the following pages which have escaped both these writers, collected chiefly from Kennett, Aubrey, and MS. lists by the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Dr. S. Merriman, the Rev. Richard Crawley, and Mr. M. Jackson. The Chronicon Vilodunense, edited by W. H. Black, fol. 1830, is a specimen of the Wiltshire dialect in the fifteenth century. It is so frequently quoted in this work that any further notice is unnecessary. The following clever pieces in the modern dialect of the county are from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

### (1) *The Harnet and the Bittle.*

A harnet zet in a hollur tree,—  
A proper spiteful twoad was he;  
And a merrily zung while he did zet  
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:  
Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,  
I vears not hee, nor wapse, nor vly!

A bittle uv thuck tree did clim,  
And scarnvully did look at him;  
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee  
A right to zet in thuck tree tree?  
Vor ael you zengs so nation vine,  
I tell 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,  
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,  
Zays he, "Possession's the best jiauw;  
Zo here th' sha'nt put a ciauw!  
Be off, and leave the tree to me,  
The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,  
Was axed by them the cause to try:  
"Ha! ha! I see how 'tis!" zays he,  
"They'll make a famous nunch vor me!"  
His bill was shearp, his stomach lear,  
Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair!

## MORAL.

Ael you as be to lāw inclined,  
This leetle stwory bear in mind;  
Vor if to lāw you aims to gwo,  
You'll vind they'll allus sar'e so:  
You'll meet the vate o these here two,  
They'll take your cwoat and carcass too!

(2) *The Genuine Remains of William Little, a Wiltshire man.*

I've allus bin as vlush o' money as a twoad is o' veathers; but if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Ziseter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whoam from market one nite. Martal avrald o' thieves was, so a puts his pound-bills and ael th' money a'd got about un in a hole in the wall, and the next marnin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird!

Owld Jan Wilkins used to zay he allus cut's stakes, when a went a hedgin', too lang, bekaze a' cou'd easily cut 'em sharter if a' wanted, but a' cou'dnt make um langer if 'em was too shart. Zo zays I: zo I allus axes vor more than I want. Iv I gets that, well and good; but if I axes vor little, and gets less, it's martal akkerd to ax a second time, d'ye know!

Pjple say as how they gied th' neam o' *moonrakers* to us Wiltshire vauk bekase a passel o' stupid bodles one night tried to rake the shadow o' th' moon out o' th' bruk, and tuk't vor a thin cheese. But that's th' wrong ind o' th' stwory. The chaps az was doin' o' this was smugglers, and they was a vishin' up some kegs o' sperrits, and only pertended to rake out a cheese! Zo the exciseman as axed 'em the question had his grin at 'em; but they had a good laugh at he when 'em got whoame the stuff.

Owld Molly Sannell axed Molly Dafter to gle her a drap o' barm one day. "I ha'n't a got narn!" says she; "bezides, I do want un mezelf to bake wi'."

Measter Goddin used to zay as how childern costed a sight o' money to breng um up, and 'twas all very well whilst um was leetle, and zucked th' mother, but when um began to suck the vather, 'twas natiun akkerd.

Measter Cuss and his zun Etherd went to Lonnun a leetle time zence, and when um got to their journey's ind, Measter Cuss missod a girl passel a carr'd wi' un to th' cwoach. "Lard, vather!" zays Etherd, "I zeed un drap out at Vize!" (Devizes.)

(3) *North Wiltshire eloquence.*

"Now, do'e plaze to walk in a bit, zur, and rest'e, and down'e mind my measter up agin th' chimley carner. Poor zowl on hin, he've a bin despart ill ever zence t'other night, when a wur tuk terble bad wi' th' rheumatiz in's legs and stummick. He've a bin and tuk dree bottles o' doctor's stuff, but I'll be whipped if a do simbly a bit th' better var't. Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddel, ael alang o'they childern. They've a bin a leasin', and when um coomed whoame, they ael tuk and drowed the carn aelamang th' vire stuff, and zo here we be, ael in a muggle like. And you be lookin' middlinish, zur, and ael as if'e was shrammed. I'll take and bleow up th' vire a mossel; but what be them bellises at? here they be slat-a-two! and here's my yeppurn they've a' bin and scarshed, and I've agot narra 'nother 'gin Zunday bespts thsium!"

This elegant sample of North Wiltshire eloquence was uttered nearly in a breath, by Mistress Vargee, the wife of a labourer with a large

family, as the poor man's master entered the cottage to inquire after his health, and whether he would be soon able to return to his work.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

In Worcestershire, the peculiarity of speech most striking to a stranger is perhaps the interchange of *her* and *she*, e. g. "her's going for a walk with *she*." This perversion is even used in the genitive, "she's bonnet." As in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, the pronoun *which* is constantly used to connect sentences, and to act as a species of conjunction. At a recent trial at Worcester, a butcher, who was on his trial for sheep-stealing, said in defence, "I bought the sheep of a man at Broomsgrove fair, *which* he is a friend of the prosecutor's, and won't appear; *which* I could have transported the prosecutor ever so long ago as I liked." As in many other counties, the neuter is frequently invested with the masculine gender. A more striking feature is the continual dropping of the *i* in such words as *stair*, *fair*, pronounced *star*, *far*, &c.; and the letter *r* is sometimes sounded between a final vowel, or vowel-sound, and an initial one. No works on the dialect of this county have yet appeared, and the majority of the words here quoted as peculiar to it have been collected by myself. I have, however, received short communications from J. Noake, Esq., Jabez Allies, Esq., Miss Bedford, Mrs. John Walcot, Thomas Boulton, Esq., Mr. R. Bright, and Mr. William Johnson. The following extract is taken from a MS. in my possession.

*Extract from a MS. of medical receipts written by Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye, about the year 1450.*

For the skawle a gode medcyn. Take pedylyon to handfulle ever that he be flowryd, and than he ys tendur, and than take and sethe hym welle in a potelle of stronge lye tille the to halfe be soddyn away, and than wasche the skallyd hede in stronge pyse that ys hoot, and than schave away the schawle clene, and let not for bledyn; and than make a pasture of pedylyon, and ley it on the hede gode and warme, and so let it ly a day and a nyth, and than take it away, and so than take thy mele and ronnyng watur of a broke, and therof make theke papelettes, and than spode them on a clothe that wolles cover al the soore, and so ley it on the sore hede, and let it ly iij. dayys and iij. nythtes ever it be remeyved, and than take it off, and than wasche the hede welle in strong pyse ayenne, and than take and schave it clene to the flesche, and than take rede oynounce as many ase wolles suffice for to make a pasture over the sore, and boyle them welle in wature, and than stampe them, and temper them with the softe of calamynte, and old barow gresse that ys malyne clene, and so use this tyll the seke be hole.

## YORKSHIRE.

There are numerous early MSS. still preserved which were written in various parts of Yorkshire, most of them containing marks of the dialect of the county. The Towneley Mysteries, which

have been printed by the Surtees Society, were written in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. An English commentary on the Psalms, translated from the Latin work by Hampole, a MS. in Eton College Library, was also written in this county, the writer observing, "in this werke I seke no strange Inglyshe bot the lightest and the comonest, and swilke that es maste like til the Latyn, so that thas that knawes nocht the Latyn by the Inglyshe may come to many Latyn wordes." A metrical translation of Grosthead's *Chastelau d'Amour*, in MS. Egerton 927, was made by a "munke of Sallay," who calls it "the Myroure of lewed Men." To these may be added MS. Harl. 1022, MS. Harl. 5396, MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6, and the Thornton MS. so often quoted in the following pages.

Higden, writing about 1350, says "the whole speech of the Northumbrians, especially in Yorkshire, is so harsh and rude that we Southern men can hardly understand it;" and Wallingford, who wrote long before, observes that "there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, and a great similarity of language." See the 'Quarterly Review,' Feb. 1836, p. 365. There seem to be few traces of Danish in the modern Yorkshire dialect.

So numerous are modern pieces in the Yorkshire dialect, that it would be difficult to give a complete list. The rustic of this county has even had a newspaper in his native dialect, the 'Yorkshire Comet,' the first number of which appeared in March, 1844; but in consequence of certain personal allusions giving offence, the publisher was threatened with a prosecution, and he relinquished the work after the publication of the seventh number, and refused to sell the objectionable parts. The most complete glossary of Yorkshire words was compiled by Mr. Carr, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828, but it is confined to Craven, the dialect said to be used by Chaucer's North country scholars. See Mr. Wright's edition, vol. i. p. 160. Dr. Willan's list of words used in the mountainous district of the West-Riding, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pp. 138-167, should also be noticed; and long previously a Yorkshire glossary appeared at the end of the *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 12mo. 1697. Thoresby's list of West-Riding words, 1703, was published in Ray's *Philosophical Letters*; and Watson gives a "Vocabulary of Uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish" in his *History of Halifax*, 1775. These latter have been reprinted in the *Hallamshire Glossary*, 8vo. 1829, a small collection of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Sheffield dialect has been very carefully investigated in an Essay by the Rev. H. H. Piper, 12mo. 1825. In addition to the printed glossaries, I have had the advantage of using MS. lists of Yorkshire words communicated by Wm. Turner, Esq., William Henry Leatham, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., Dr. Charles Rooke, the Rev. P. Wright, Mr. M. A. Denham, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, John Richard Walbran, Esq., Mr. Banks, and N. Scatcherd, Esq.

(1) *A charm for the Tooth-ache, from the Thornton Manuscript, f. 176.*

*A charme for the tathewerke.*—Say the charmes thris, to it be sayd ix. tymes, and sy thrys at a charemyng.

I conjoure the, laythely beste, with that ilkespere,  
That Longyous in his hande gane bere,  
And also with ane hatte of thorne,  
That one my Lordis hede was borne,  
With alle the wordis mare and lesse,  
With the Office of the Messe,  
With my Lorde and his xlii. postilles,  
With oure Lady and her x. maydenys,  
Saynt Margrete, the haly quene,  
Saynt Katerin, the haly virgyne,  
ix. tymes Goldis forbott, thou wikkyde worme,  
Thet ever thou make any rystynge,  
Bot awaye mote thou wende,  
To the erde and the stane!

(2) *Dicky Dickeson's Address to't known world, from the first number of the Yorkshire Comet, published in 1844.*

DEAR IVERYBODY,

Ah sudn't wonder bud, when some foaks hear o' me startin' on a Paper, they'll say, what in't world hez made Dicky Dickeson bethink hissen o' cummin' sich a casper as that? Wah, if ye'll nob-but hev hauf o't patience o' Joab, Ah'll try ta tell ya. Ye mun know, 'at about six year sin', Ah wur i' a public-hoose, wheare ther wur a feller as wur braggin' on his larnin', an' so Ah axed him what he knawed aboot onny knowledgement, an' he said he thowt he'd a rare lump moare information i' his head, ner Ah hed i' mine. Noo, ye know, Ah sudn't ha' been a quarter as ill mad, if ther hedn't been a lot o' chaps in't place 'at reckoned ta hev noa small share o' gumption. Soa, as sooin as Ah gat hoame that neet, Ah aware ta oor Bet, 'at as suare as shoo wur a match-hawker, Ah wud leearn all't polishments 'at Schooilmaister Gill could teich ma. Varry weel, slap at it Ah went, makkin' pot-hukes, an' strokes, an' Ah hardly knaws what; an' then Ah leearn spelderin', readin', i' fact, all 'at long-headed Schooilmaister Gill knew hisen; so 'at, when Ah'd done wi' him, Ah wur counted as clever a chap as me feyther afore ma, an' ye mun consider 'at Ah wur noa small beer when Ah'd come ta that pass, for he could tell, boot lukin', hoo much paaper it wud tak' ta lap up an oonce o' 'bacca. Weel, as sooin as Ah'd gotten ta be sa wonderful wise, d'ye see? Ah thowt—'an' it wur a bitter thowt, tew!—what a pity it wor 'at Iverybody couldn't dew as much as Ah could. More Ah studied aboot it, an' war it potteder ma, Ah'll assuare ya. Wun neet, hooivver, as oor Bet an' me wur set be't fire-side, shoo turned hersen suddenly round, an' said, "Thoo's a fool, Dicky!" "What! Bet, does thoo really mean ta say Ah's a fool?" "Ah dew," shoo said: "thoo's a real fool!" "Hoo does ta mak' that oot, Bet?" said Ah, for Ah wur noane hauf suited aboot it. "Ah'll say it ageean an' ageean," says shoo; "thoo's a fool, an' if ta's onny way partikular ta know, Ah'll tell tha hoo Ah maks it oot. In't first place, luke what braans thoo bes; as starlin' as onny 'at Iver these gurt men hed; an' yet, like a fool as Ah say thoo is, thoo taks it as eassy as a pig in't muck." "Weel, weel," Ah contin'd, "what wod ta ha' ma ta dew, lass?" Tell us, an' Ah'll dew't." "Then," says shoo, "start a paaper i' thee awn naative tongue, an' call it t'Yorshar Comet. Ah'll be bun for't it'll pay as



weel as lver goold coin did." Noo, then, as sooin as Ah heard oor Bet's noations, Ah wur ommust stark mad ta carry 'em oot; for Ah thowt, as shoo did 'at it wod pay capital, an' beside, Ah sud maybe be improovin' t' staate o' saciety, an' t' morals o' t' vicious. Ye doan't need ta think 'at Ah's nowt bud an ignarant mushrum, for, though Ah say't mysen, Ah can tell ya 'at Dicky Dickeson's as full o' knowledge as a hegg's full o' meeat. Nut 'at Ah wants ta crack o' mysen, nowt o't soart; it ~~ten't~~ what Ah says an' thinks o' mysen, bud what other foaks says an' thinks o' ma; an' if ye ha' no objections, ye's just read a letter 'at Ah gat fro' Naathan Vickus about a year an' a hauf sin', when all that talk wur agate relatin' ta Otley gerrin' franchised. It ran as follers:

"Pig-Coit Farm, Octoaber, 1842.

"DEAR DICKY,

"Ah mun confess 'at Ah've heeard some talk about oor toon sennin' two Members ta Parlemtent, an' if iver it sud come ta pass, thoo ma be suare 'at Naathan Vickus 'll stick ta tha up hill an' doon daale. Ah's noane sa thick, Dicky, bud what Ah knaws pretty near what a chap is be't cut on his jib, thoo unnerstans; an', depend on't, lad, that's what Ah judges thee by. Thoo's a man 'at 'll dew honour to't toon wheareiver ta goes, an' if ther's onny feathers for onnybody's cap, it's Dicky Dickeson 'at's boon ta get 'em, or else Ah's a fool o' a judge o' human flesh, that's all. Ah hev vary gurt pleasure i' offerin' ta my voate, an' oor Toby's in't bargain; an' Ah dew promise tha, 'at if ivery pig, mule an' cauf about my farm wur receivable as common sense creaturs, thoo sud fin' a supporter i' lvery one on 'em. Wi' a bucket o' compliments ta the sister Bet an't rest o't breed,

"Ah is, dear Dicky,

"Moast respectful thine,

"NAATHAN VICKUS."

Ta Mr. Dickeson, Esq.

Noo, then, Ah ax ageean, is ther onny o' ya, dear readers, as wod hev't leeast bit o' doot o' yer minds noo? Is ther, Ah say? Noa: An' fancies Ah can hear some o' ya chucklin', an' sayin', "Hurra for Dicky Dickeson! he flogs all 'at's goane afore him!" An' let ma tell ya, 'at so Ah means ta dew; an' if onny o' ya is trubbled wi' seets o' ghosts or dull thowts, Ah'll guarantee ta fretten 'em oot o' ya, an' that's what noa soul afore ma's done yet. Bud Ah mun gi' ower writin' tul ya at present, for oor Bet tells ma 'at me porridge hez been waitin' this hauf hoor, an', as a matter in coarse, they're stiff wi' stanin'. Ah can nobbut beg on ya ta read t'Yorshar Comet lvery week, an', be dewin' soa, tak' my word for't, ye'll saave monny a poond i't yeear i' pills, boaluses, an' all sich belly-muck as tha are.

Bet joins wi' ma i' luv ta ya all, (shoo's a deacent lass, & Bet!) an' wi' a thoosand hoapes 'at ye'll in-courage ma,

Ah is, dear lverybody,

Yer vary humble sarvant,

DICKY DICKESON.

T'Editor's Study.

### (3) A Leeds Advertisement.

MISTRESS BIDDY BUCKLEBEWIT,  
Laate Haup'ny Cheesecaake-Makker tul Her Majesty,  
Begs ta inform t'public 'at shoo her just  
SETTEN UP FOR HERSEN I' THAT LINE,  
26, Paastry Square, Leeds,  
Wheare sha carries on

ALL THEM EXTENSIVE BUSINESSES  
O'tt-makker, honest brandy-snap baaker, treecle-  
stick boiler, humbug importer, spice-pig traader, an'

unvarsal deef-nut, breadcr, cheese, bunnack, an' gliner-beer decaler; an' fro't. experience 'at shoo's hed i' them llines o' genius wal'wi' her Majesty, shoo begs ta assuare t'inhabitants 'at shoo's t'impedence ta think here's noabody 'll gi' more for t'brass, or sich inonceaveable qualaty as shoo will.

Biddy Bucklebewit alsoa desires ta noatice, 'at as for punctuality, noabody can be more soa ner her-sen; for shoo awlus hes't oven hoat, an' what's better, keeps a wheelbarrow for t'express purpose o' despatchin' articles ta all t'paarts o't gloabe.

P.S.—I' consequence o't immense saale an' superiority o' B. B.'s goods, lots o' unprincipled foaks hez been induced ta adopt her receipts like, an' ta defraud her; ta prevent which t'Honorable Commissioners o' Stamps hez ordered 'at all B. B.'s stuff be figured wi' a billy-goat's heead, (them animals bein' tremendous fond o' lollipop) soa 'at noane i' futur 'll be ge-nu-ine bud what is ornamented as afore garticalarized. Be suare ta think on

No. 26, Paastry Square, Leeds.

### (4) Scraps from Newspapers.

*Fraud.*—Felix Flibberton hed a sad round wi' his wife this week, caused, as we're told, be Mistress Flibberton bein' guilty on a piece o' roguery, t'like o' which we seldom hear tell on. It's said, when Felix tasted on his tea, t'last Thursday mornin', he fan it oot 'at it worn't ower strong, bud, on't contrary, wur considerably weaker nor common. O' this fact comin' ta leet, he called his wife tul scratch, an' axed as lovinly as ha wur sable, hoo it happened 'at his tea wur i' that pickle. Noo, Felix an' his wife's coffee an' sich like, wur aullus prepared i' separate pots.—Ah meean tea-pots; an', that mornin', Mister Flibberton hev'n' ligged rayther long i' bed, his wife hed thowt proper ta gulp her brekfast afore he landed doon. T'question wor, hed t'mistress ta'en t'biggest shaare o't tea, as theare wur noane in t'canister then? T'poor woman said, ther wur precious little ta mak' t'brekfast on; bud what ther wor, shoo divided fairly, leavin' her husband be far t'bigger hauf. Nut chusin' ta believe all 'at his wife spluttered oot, Felix shooted o't sarvant, whoa depoased 'at when shoo gat up, shoo wur suare 'at theare wur then plenty i't canister ta mak' six rare strong cups. Efter a deal o' cross-examination between t'mistress an' t'sarvant, t'former began o' roarin', an' confessed 'at shoo hed defrauded her lawful partner, devoatin' tul her awn use three, wal tul her husband shoo nobbut left one an' a hauf spoonful o' tea. Felix wodn't grant noa pardon then, bud bun her ower ta keep t'peacee for three months; an', supposin' 'at shoo brak it ageean, he threatened sendin' a brief o't whoale caase ta Maister Wilkins, barrister, an' ta tak' sich steps as he mud advise.

*A Munificent Gift.*—Dr. Swabbs, Physician extraordinary ta lverybody 'at wants poisonin', hez once more come oot ov his shell, an' letten t'world know 'at he's t'saame Dr. Swabbs still 'at iver ha wor. O' Tuesday neet, wal t'doctor wur smookin' his pipe, an' swillin' his tummler o' brandy an' watter, a depitation o' maad-servants, consistin' o't cooks an' seven or eight hoose an' chaamer-maads, waated on him wi' a Round Robin, petitionin' for a small donation i' order ta buy a mixtur ta poison t'mice wi', as they wur gerrin vary impedent i' ther walks in-tul kitchen an' cupboard; i' fact, as't trustworthy cook said, one on 'em hed t'bare-facedness ta come an' wag his tail i' her chocolate, and then as bare-facedly made his escape, wi'oot stoppin' ta be wallopped for't. T'doctor wur soa moved be thease

argements, 'at he threw doon his pipe, brekkin' on't, as t'hoose-maaid told ma, thrusted his hand intul his pocket, an' drew sixpence. What a blessin' wud it be if men genarally wud nobbut foller Dr. Swabbs's example!

*A Literary Society.*—A Literary Society hez been formed i' Otley be some perseverin' an' common-sense young men, 'at's ov aplion 'at it's nowt bud reight 'at they sud hev as mitch larnin' as tha can afford ta pay for. A committee's been made, consistin' o' seven o't wleat o't thease conspirators tut owerthrow o' ignorance, an' rules drawn up an' printed i' a hexcellent style, varry creditable boath tut author an' tut printer thereon, Ah's suare. we've just seen a catalogue o't books they've already gotten, an' as it could'nt miss but *speck volumes* i' ther faavour, we beg ta subjoin t'names on a to-three o't principal works:—Jack t'Giant-Killer, Tom Thumb, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, Jumpin' Joan, Puss i' Boots, Tom t'Piper's Son, an' a splendid haup'n'y edition o' Whittin'ton an' his Cat. This is a grand opportunity for lovers o' soond mathematical, an' other literary pursuits, ta come forrard, an' support an' sustaan a novelty fro' which tha ma gether all t'information ther minds is on t'luke oot for.

#### (5) *Deborah Duckiton's Advice Corner.*

If ya tuke noatice, ye would see, 'at t'latter end o' March, i' t' first quarter, t'moon wur laad ov her back, a suare sign o' stormy weather. Ye'll all know, 'at there's been part frost an' snaw sin'; an', if my judgment isn't awfully wrong, we's ha' some more. Weel, noo, i' frosty weather, ye're aware, it's rather daangerous walkin', becos o't varry gurt slapeness o't roads an' t' flegs; Ah's quite posative on't, for even i' my time Ah've seen more ner one long-legged coavey browt ov a level wi't grund, an' Ah've seen innony a stoot an' respectable woman, tew. Let me prescribe a remedy, then, for all sich misfortuns. Shaadrach Scheddul,—a celebraated horse-shoer i' oor toon, proposed ta *sharpen* barns for three-haupence a heead; lads an' lasses, fro' ten ta sixteen year o' aage, thruppance; an' all aboon that owedness, whether tha've big feet, little feet, or noa feet at all, fowerpence.

N.B. Ivvery alloance 'll be made for wooden legs; an' o't them 'at honestly doesn't wish ta be blessed wi't last-named articles o' wear, it's moast respectfully requested 'at they'll avaal thersens o't sharpenin' invention. Shaadrach Scheddul alloos five per cent. off for ready brass, or six months' t'credit;—auther 'll dew.

Ah advise all laadies 'at doesn't wish ta hev ther husbands' stockins outraageously mucky on a weshin'-day, nut ta alloo 'em t'privilege o' spoartin' knee-breeches, them hevin' been proved, be varry clever philosophers, ta be t'leadin' cause theareof, an't principal reason why t'leg o't stockin' doesn't last as long as t'foot.

#### (6) *Visits ta Dicky Dickeson.*

O' Friday, Dicky Dickeson wur visited i' his study be't Marquis o' Crabbum, an', efter a deal o' enquiries about t'weather, an' monny remarks consarnin' this thing an' that, t'latter proceeded ta explain what ha'd come for, soapin' an' smilin' tut larned editor, as it's genarally known all these top-markers dew—when tha've owt ta ger oot on him. It appears 'at t'aim o't Marquis wur ta induce Mr. Dickeson, as a capitalist o' some noote, ta join wi' him i' buyin' in all t'pasper shaavins 'at tha can lig ther hans on, soa as ta hev all t'trade ta thersens.

Mr. Dickeson agreed, an' t'fire-leetin' an' shaavin'-decalin' world is lukin' wi' mitch terror an' int'rest tut result.

Immediately efter t'Marquis o' Crabbum hed made his exit, a gentle rap wur heared at t'door o't study, an' when Mr. Dickeson bad 'em walk forrard, in popped a bonny, blue-e'd, Grecian-noased, white-toothed lass o' eighteen, an' be't way i' which t'editor smacked her roasy cheeks wi' his lips, here's na doot bud it wur Nanny Tract. Shoo'd browt two ootacakes, 'at shoo'd newly baaked, ye know. Mr. Dickeson set tul ta elt 'em, an' Nanny set tul ta watch him; an' when t'first hed finished his performance on't ootacakes, here's na need ta say 'at he began o' squeezein' t' latter; ay, an' ye ma say what ya've a mind about t'modesty o't laadies, bud Nanny squeezed him as weel, an' wor ther owt wrong in't, think ya? Shallywally! Bud, hoo-iver, t'editor hedn't been long at this gam', afore ha heard another noase,—a shufflin', slinkin' noise, Ah meean, an' nut a reg'lar rap,—ootside o't door; soa, takkin' his shoes off, he crept nicely tut spot, an', be go! if ha didn't fin't printer's divil insenin' theare, here's be nowt for tellin' ya on't. Mr. Dickeson, ommust choaked wi' madness at this turn-up, (for wheare's ther onnybody 'at likes ta hev ther love-dewins heared an' seen?) shoved him intut middle on his study; an' commandin' Nanny ta hod him a minute, (which saame shoo did ta perfection,) he went tut other end o't place, an' puttin' on a middlin'-sized clog, take a run pause at t'posteriors o't impecent printer's divil, an' theareby makklin' bim sing "God saave t'Queen" i' sich prime style, 'at delicate Nanny wur ta'en wi' afit o't faantin'. T' music hevin' ceased as sooin as t'performer wur turned oot, Nanny bethowt hersen ta come round; bud, shaameful ta say, her an' Dicky didn't paart wal fower i't efternoon, at which time t'lass wur wanted up at hoame ta darn stockins an' crimp frills.

#### (7) *Miscellanies.*

Men an' women is like soa monny cards, played wi' be two opponents, Time an' Eternity: Time get's a gam noo an' then, an' hez t'pleasure o' keepin' his caards for a bit, bud Eternity's be far t'better hand, an' proves, day be day, an' hoor be hoor, 'at he's winnin' incalculably fast.

Wheniver ya see one o't thease heng-doon, black craape thinguns 'at comes hauf doon a woman's bonnet an' faace, be suare 'at shoo's widowed, an' "Ta Let!"

It's confidently rumoured in t'palitical world, 'at t'tax is goin' ta be ta'en off leather-breeches, an' putten on white hata.

Why does a young laady i' a ridin'-habit resemmlc Shakespeare? Cos shoo's (often) mis-coated (*mis-quoted*).

A lad i' Otley, known be t'inhabitants for his odd dewins like, an' for his modesty, tew, wur on day went a errand for an owd woman 'at tha called Betty Cruttice: an' he wur sa sharp ower it, an' did it sa pleassantly beside, 'at Betty axed him ta hev a bit o' apple-pie for his trouble. "Noa, thank ya," said t'lad. "Thoo'd better, Willy," said Betty. "Noa, thank ya," repeated t'lad; an' off he ran hoame, an' as sooin as ha gat intut hoose, burst oot a-roarin' an' sobbin' as if his heart wud brek. "Billy, me lad," says his mother, "what's t'matter wi' tha i'?" "Wah," blubbered poor Billy, "Betty Cruttice axed ma ta hev a bit o' apple-pie, an' Ah said, Noa, thank ya!"

Poakers is like brawlin' tongues—just t' things ta stir up fires wi'.

Why does a inland sea resemle a linen-draaper's shop? Cos it contains surges an' bays (*serges an' bays*).

"What's said for thease remarkable articles?"  
shooted an auctioneer at a saale to three week sin'.  
"Here's a likeness o' Queen Victoria, ta'en in t' year  
seventeen ninety-two, a couple o' pint pots, 'at's  
been drunk oot on be't celebraated Bobby Burns, an'  
a pair o' tongs 'at Genaral Fairfax faaght wi' at  
t' battle o' Marston Moor, all i' wun lot: ay, ay, an'  
here's another thing ta goa wi' 'em, a hay-fork 'at  
Noah used ta bed doon his becaats wi' when ha wur  
in t' ark, sometime i' fowerteen hundred. Bud,  
hoolver, it maks na odds tut year. Fower articles  
here, all antiquaties; what's said for 'em? Sixpence  
is said for 'em, ladies an' gennlemen—eightpence is  
said for 'em—ninepence, tenpence, a shillin's said  
for 'em, ladies and gennlemen, an' think ya for yer  
magnanimaty. Are ya all done at a shillin'? Varry  
weel, then. Ah sahn't dwell; soo thease three ar-  
ticles is goin'." "Ye're reight, maaster," shooted  
a cobbler fro't crood, "they are goin', tew; for if  
my e'es tell ma reight, theare's na hannles on't pots,  
na noase on't pictur, an' na legs on't tongs."

"Hoo sweet—hoo varry sweet—is life!" as t' flee  
said when ha wur stuck i' t'reecale.

Why does a lad, detected i' robbin' a bee-hive,  
ger a double booty be't? Cos he gets boath honey  
an' whacks (*was*).

A striplin' runnin' up tul a paaver, 'at wur ham-  
merin' an' brayin' soa at his wark, 'at t'sweeat fair  
ran doon his cheeks, began o' scraapin' t' sweeat off  
his faace intul a pot wi' a piece o' tln. "Hollow!"  
shoots t' man, rubbin' his smartin' featur's wi' his  
reight hand, "what meens tha ta be comin' ta  
scraape t'skin off a man's coontenance?" "Nay,  
nay," said t' lad, "Ah worn't scraapin' t' skin off, noo,  
but nobbut t'sweeat, which wur o' noa use ta ye,  
maaster, wal it wor ta me, as Ah've been all ower,  
an' couldn't get na *goose-grease* onnywhare till E  
saw ye."

# (8) *A Fable.*

I t' Fable book, we read at school,  
On an owd Frosh, an arrand Fooyl;  
Pride crack'd her little bit o' Brain:  
(T' book o' me Neyve, Mun) we a pox,  
Shoo'd needs meytch Bellies we an Ox;

Troath, shoo wor meeghtily mistayne.

Two on hur young ons, they pretend  
Just goane a gaterds we a Friend,

Stapisht an' starin', brought her word—

"Mother, we've seen. for suer, To-neeght,

"A hairy Boggard! sich a seeght!

"As big! as big! eeh Loord! eeh Loord!"

Shoo puffs, and thrusts, and girns, and swells,

[T' Balms thowt sho' o' doolin' sumnot else]

To ratch her Coyt o' speckl'd Leather;—

"Wor it as big, my Lads, as me?"

"Bless us," said Toan, "as big as ye,

"Yoar but a Becaen anent a Blether!"

No grain o' Marcy on her Guts,

At it ageean shoo swells and struts,

As if the varry hængment bad her.

Thinkin' ther Mother nobbut joak'd,

Th' young Lobs wi' laughin', wor hawf choak'd;

A thing which made her ten times madder.

Another thrust, and thick as Hops,

Her Pudding's plaister'd all their Chops,

'Mess there wor then a bonny sturring;

Decad in a Minute as a Stoane

All t'Hopes o' t' Family wor gooane

And not a six-pince left for t' burying.

We think, do ye see, there's no small chance

This little hectoring Dog o' Fronce

May cut just sitch another Caper;

He'll trust, for sartin, oi a pod

Ye,—mortal Tripes can never hod

Sitch heaps o' wind, an' reek, an' vapor.

What's bred i' t' Boocane, an' runs i' t' Blooyd,

If nought, can niver come to gooyd,

Loa Mayster Melville's crackt his Pitcher,

Moar Fowk are sweeatin', every Lim',

A feear'd o' being swing'd like him,

Wi' Sammy Whitbread's twinging switch'r.









